

## **Brewing With Fruit**

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### Overview

- Fruit Characteristics important to Brewing
- Available Fruit Products
  - Manufacture of
  - Processing Pros/Cons
- Adding Fruit to Beer
  - When in process
  - Yeast Impacts
  - Flavor Impacts
- Microbiological Impact

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1 1010		00110	,	
	Sugar (%)		Water (%)	
Fig	16.3	Watermelon	91.5	Guava
Grape (Table)	15.5	Strawberry	91.0	Pomegranate
Pomegranate	13.7	Grapefruit	90.9	Apricots
Mango	13.7	Lemon	89.0	Currant (red)
Cherry (Sweet)	12.8	Peach	88.9	Blackberry
Banana	12.2	Lime	88.3	Kiwi
Kiwi	11.0	Blackberry	88.2	Raspberry

Nutrient Content (Fresh Fruit)

Sugar (%)	Water (%)		Protein (9		
16.3	Watermelon	91.5	Guava	2.6	
15.5	Strawberry	91.0	Pomegranate	1.7	
13.7	Grapefruit	90.9	Apricots	1.4	
13.7	Lemon	89.0	Currant (red)	1.4	
12.8	Peach	88.9	Blackberry	1.4	
12.2	Lime	88.3	Kiwi	1.2	
11.0	Blackberry	88.2	Raspberry	1.2	
10.6	Papaya	88.1	Lemon	1.1	
10.4	Plum	87.2	Banana	1.1	
10.0	Cranberry	87.1	Cherry (Sweet)	1.1	
9.9	Orange	86.8	Cherry (Sour)	1.0	
9.9	Apricots	86.4	Orange	0.9	
9.8	Cherry (Sour)	86.1	Peach	0.9	
9.4	Pineapple	86.0	Mango	0.8	
9.2	Raspberry	85.8	Tangerine	0.8	
8.9	Tangerine	85.2	Fig	0.8	
8.5	Apple	85.0	Blueberry	0.7	
8.4	Blueberry	84.2	Grape (Table)	0.7	
7.8	Currant (red)	84.0	Lime	0.7	
7.4	Pear	83.7	Plum	0.7	
7.0	Mango	83.5	Strawberry	0.7	
6.2	Kiwi	83.2	Grapefruit	0.6	
4.9	Cherry (Sweet)	82.3	Watermelon	0.6	
4.9	Guava	80.8	Pineapple	0.5	
4.4	Grape (Table)	80.5	Papaya	0.5	
4.0	Fig	79.1	Cranberry	0.4	
2.5	Pomegranate	77.9	Pear	0.4	
4.7	 -				

 1.7
 Banana
 74.9
 Apple

 http://www.ars.usda.gov/SP2UserFiles/Place/12354500/Data/SR24/reports/sr24fg09.pdf



### Nutrient Content (Fresh Fruit)

	Sugar	Water	Protein
Apricot	9.2%	86.4%	6 1.4%
Blueberry	10.0%	84.2%	6 0.7%
Cherry(Sour)	8.5%	86.1%	6 1.0%
Cherry(Sweet)	12.8%	82.3%	6 1.1%
Orange	9.4%	86.8%	6 0.9%
Raspberry	4.4%	85.8%	6 1.2%

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### Sugar Breakdown (Fresh Fruit)

	Total Sugars	Sucrose	Glucose	Fructose	Other	L
Grape (Table)	15.5%	1.0%	46.5%	52.5%	0.0%	l
Mango	13.7%	51.0%	14.7%	34.3%	0.0%	l
Cherry (Sweet)	12.8%	1.2%	51.4%	41.9%	5.5%	l
Banana	12.2%	19.5%	40.7%	39.7%	0.1%	l
Kiwi	11.0%	0.5%	47.4%	51.7%	0.5%	l
Tangerine	10.6%	57.2%	20.1%	22.7%	0.0%	l
Apple	10.4%	19.9%	23.4%	56.8%	0.0%	l
Blueberry	10.0%	1.1%	49.0%	49.9%	0.0%	l
Plum	9.9%	15.8%	51.1%	30.9%	2.2%	l
Pineapple	9.9%	60.8%	17.6%	21.5%	0.0%	l
Pear	9.8%	8.0%	28.2%	63.6%	0.2%	l
Apricots	9.2%	63.5%	25.6%	10.2%	0.6%	l
Cherry (Sour)	8.5%	9.4%	49.2%	41.3%	0.0%	l
Peach	8.4%	56.7%	23.2%	18.2%	1.7%	l
Papaya	7.8%	0.0%	52.3%	47.7%	0.0%	l
Currant (red)	7.4%	8.3%	43.7%	47.9%	0.0%	l
Watermelon	6.2%	19.5%	25.5%	54.2%	1.0%	l
Strawberry	4.9%	9.6%	40.7%	49.9%	0.0%	l
Blackberry	4.9%	1.4%	47.3%	49.2%	2.0%	l
Raspberry	4.4%	4.5%	42.1%	53.2%	0.0%	l
Cranberry	4.0%	3.2%	81.2%	15.6%	0.0%	l

R	Sugar I	Breakdown (Fresh Fruit)							
U	Arriant	<u>Total</u> <u>Sugars</u>	Sucrose	Glucose	Fructose	<u>Other</u>			
	Apricot	9.2%	63.5% 1.1%	25.6% 49.0%	10.2%	0.6%			
	Cherry (Sour)	8.5%	9.4%	49.2%	41.3%	0.0%			
	Cherry (Sweet)	12.8%	1.2%	51.4%	41.9%	5.5%			
	Orange	9.4%	50.4%	23.2%	26.5%	0.0%			
	Raspberry	4.4%	4.5%	42.1%	53.2%	0.0%			
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• pH

• Total Acidity (TA)

Acidity (pH & TA)

Measure of [H+] ions

Measured by Meter

More impact on

Dissociated
Gives indication of acidic

"strength"Many impacts (buffers)

Processes

- Measures amount of Acids
   Dissociated & Bound
- Used Primarily in Wine & Mead Making
- Measured by Titration
- Malic, Citric & Tartaric
- More impact on Taste & Mouthfeel
- Wine Levels: 0.50% 0.85%
- Mead: 0.35% 1.0%
- Beer: 0.3% 1.5%

Acidity	′ (pŀ	1&	Т
	Total Acidity		
	1(low) - 5(High)	Type	pН
Cranberry	5	Gtric/Malic	2.4
Currant (red)	5	Citric	
Grapefruit	5	Citric	3.3
Kiwi	5	Citric	
Lemon	5	Citric	2.3
Lime	5	Citric	1.9
Apricots	4	Malic	3.5
Blueberry	4	Citric	3.3
Cherry (Sour)	4	Malic	3.2
Guava	4		
Orange	4	Citric	3.5
Raspberry	4	Citric	3.3
Tangerine	4		
Apple	3	Malic	3.6
Blackberry	3	Malic	4.2
Cherry (Sweet)	3	Malic	4.5
Grape (Table)	3	Tartaric/Malic	4
Pineapple	3	Citric	
Pomegranate	3		
Strawberry	3	Citric	3.4
Fig	2	Malic	
Mango	2		5.9
Peach	2	Malic	3.7
Plum	2	Malic	2.9
Banana	1	Malic/Citric	4.8
Papaya	1		
Pear	1	Malic	3.8
Watermelon	1		5.4



## Acidity (pH & TTA)

	Total Acidity		
	1(low) - 5(High)	Туре	pН
Apricot	4	Malic	3.5
Blueberry Cherry(Sour)	4 4	Citric Malic	3.3 3.2
Cherry(Sweet)	3	Malic	4.5
Raspberry	4	Citric	3.3

### **Tannins**

- Polyphenol Compounds found in Grain Husks, Hops, Spices, Fruits, etc
- Astringency sensation in Mouthfeel
- Haze
- Balance in character
- Wide variety & intensity in Fruit Products
- Decrease as Fruits Ripen



### Tannins in Fruit

- High Tannins
  - Apricots Berries (Black, Blue, Rasp)
  - Currants
- Peaches
- Persimmons Pomegranates
- Medium Tannins
- Apples
- Cherries Grapes
- Low or No Tannins
- Bananas
- Citrus Fruits
- Pineapple
- Strawberries Watermelon





### Pectin

- Polysaccharide found in Plants
- High concentration in Skins
- Used primarily in Jam Production also in Pharmeceuticals
- Can Cause Haze in Beer
- Needs High Temp to "Set" (180F)
- Cleared with Pectinases



### Fruit Products Available

- Fresh
- Frozen
- Puree
- Concentrate
- Dehydrated
- Freeze-Dried
- Powdered
- Extract & Essence

### **Fresh Fruit**

- Locally Picked/Sourced
- Ripeness important ripe flavor & aroma vs appearance
- Use resources to obtain
  - Work with Local Farmers
- Farmers Markets
- Contact Packing Houses
- Fruit Boards
- Ag. Department



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## Fresh Fruit Pros & Cons

Pros

Variety

Local Partnership
Authenticity
Flavors & Aromas

Know the Source

• Can be Cheaper

Less than Perfect

Appearance

Local = Less Shipping

Seasonality
 Begionality

Cons

- Regionality
  Difficult to Process
- Consistency
- Difficult to Incorporate

Availability

- Pesticides & Fertilizers
- Microbial
- Contamination Risk
- Shelf Life
- Solids

## Processing Fresh Fruit

Juicing





Doing it Yourself vs. Sourcing Out – Talk with Growers



### Frozen Fruit

- Commercially Bought or Do-It-Yourself
- Effect on Cellular Structure
  - Flash Freezing vs. Regular Freezing
- Similar Pros & Cons to Fresh Fruit
  - No Seasonality
  - Less Contamination Risk
  - Potential Flavor Loss
  - Storage Space/Costs
  - Check for Additives



### **Fruit Puree**

- Should be 100% fruit
- Fruit pressed through various sized screens
- Some Loss of Material
  - $^{\circ}$  ~20% (by weight) for Pitted Fruit
- ~I2% for Seeded Fruit
- Flash Pasteurized
- Packaged Aseptically



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## Fruit Puree Pros & Cons

Pros

• Aseptic

Consistent

• Availability

- Easier to work with
- Heavy

Cons

- Heat Pasteurization
- Flavor Degradation
- Pectins

Expensive

- Source
- Storage
- Solids

### Fruit Puree - Solids Testing

- 15 mL puree (6 samples each) Massed
- Centrifuge 10 min
- Supernatant Liquid Removed
- Precipitate Massed
- Percentages (average)
  - Apricot: 34.2% Solids
  - Blueberry: 55.2% Solids
  - Cherry: 51.4% Solids
  - Raspberry: 39.9% Solids
- Some Potential Breakdown by Yeast

### Fruit Concentrate

- Fruit cleaned, separated, pureed & pasteurized (if concentrate is frozen)
- Cold Extraction
- Evaporation Plant
- Finished Sugar Concentration: 10 65 Brix
- Pasteurization
- Concentrated Puree
- Concentrated Juice (more processing)

## Fruit Concentrate Pros & Cons

- Pros
  - Easy to Use
  - Consistent
  - Less Storage Space
  - Aseptic
- Cons
  - Flavor Degradation
  - Heat processing =
  - pectin
  - Costs?
  - Processing Aids
  - Origin
- Solids (Puree)

### **Dehydrated Fruit**

- Start with Fresh Whole or Sliced Fruit
- Dehydrator to Dry (Slight Heating)
- Finished Product has 10-15% Moisture





- Pros
  - Flavor Concentration
  - Less Space
  - Lower Cost
  - Less Water Added
- Flavor Extraction Flavor Degradation

Processing Aids

Preparing for Use

Consistency

• Flexibility

Origin

Cons

• Solids



## Freeze Dried Fruit

### • Freeze Drying Process



### Freeze Dried Fruit

• Fruit Rapidly Cooled to Freeze Water • Rapid Freezing Protects Cellular Structure





Temperature  $\rightarrow$ 

100° C

0.01°C

## Freeze Dried Fruit Pros & Cons

- Pros
  - Availability
- Very Light
- Very Stable
- Less Needed
- Flavor Integrity
- Minimum Water
- Astronaut Technology
- Cons
  - Check for Processing Aids
  - Use in Production
  - Cost
  - Consistency?
  - Origin

### Fruit Powder

- Starts as Dehydrated Fruit
- Dried to 3% Moisture
- Milled to Size (Pieces, Granules, Powder)
- Pros & Cons Similar to Dehydrated
  - Easier to Use
  - Faster Flavor Extraction



### Fruit Extract

- Natural vs.Artificial
  - Natural: "Natural" Source (WONF)
  - Artificial: Manufactured Flavor & Aroma Chemicals
- Solvent Extract
  - Alcohol
  - CO2
  - Propylene Glycol
- Cold Press/Maceration & Settling
- Homogenized Oils
- Powdered Extract = Spray Dried

### Pros

- Simple to Use
- Extremely Consistent

Fruit Extract Pros & Cons

- Low Cost
- Easy Storage
- No Pectins



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- Cons
  - Flavor Authenticity • Production Of
  - Balance Needed
  - "Real" vs "Not Real"
  - Labeling



### **Adding Fruit**

- Mash
- Kettle
- Whirlpool
- Fermenter
- Long-Term Storage
- At Packaging



## PC

### Mashed Fruit?

- Most Practical for Whole or Pureed
- Easy to Add
- Easy to Clean up "Fruit Trub"
- No Risk of Contamination
- Limited Pectin

### Mashed Fruit?

- Significant Loss of Flavor
- Bad Bang for Buck
- Color Pickup
- No Real Benefit for Concentrate, Powder or Extract
- Verdict: Not Most Practical

### Kettle Addition • Easy To Add • No Contamination Risk • Removal of "Fruit Trub" • Pectin Issues • Calandria Issues

- Pumping/Transferring Issues
- Volatilization of Aromas
- Verdict: Practical in Some Applications



- Limited Contamination Risk
- Removal of "Fruit Trub"
- Pectin Issues
- Pumping & Transferring Issues
- Heat Exchanger Issues
- Mechanical Separation
   Decanter
  - Decanter
     Centrifuge?
  - Filter
  - Settling
- Verdict: Practical in Some Applications



### Pre Heat Exchanger Bag Filter



Polyester Filter Bag Multiple Mesh Sizes: 10 – 800 micron

Stainless Steel Filter Housing Multiple Sizes 4" – 8" Diameter

(McMaster #s 9307T7, 98315K66) Images 13 & 14



### Fermenter

- Volatilization (Primary Fermentation)
- Greatest Risk for Microbial Contamination
- Challenges Adding
- Flavor Extraction (Time)
- Secondary Fermentation
- Minimal Pectin
- Difficult Removal of "Fruit Trub"
- Maximum Flavor Pickup for Many Forms
- Verdict: Practical in Many Applications



• Open Fermenter or Large Top Access







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## Long Term Aging

- In Tanks
- In Barrels
- Long Flavor Extraction
- Some Challenges Adding Fruit
- Settling of Pectins
- Microbial Contamination May be Desired for Sour Beers
- Verdict: Practical for Some Applications

### At Packaging

- Need for Control
- Direct into BBT
  - Aroma Loss if Force Carbonating
- In line into Bottling/Kegging
- Challenge Adding
- Verdict: Practical for Liquid and Maybe Powdered Extract

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## How Much Fruit To Add?

•	Wide	Variations	Depending	on	Source
			0		

	lbs/gal	lbs/bbl	
Apples	0.5 - 1.0	15 - 30	
Apricots	0.25 - 2.0	8 - 60	
Blackberries	0.5 - 4.0	15 - 120	
Blueberries	0.5 - 3.0	15 - 90	
Cherries(Sour)	0.25 - 2.0	8 - 60	
Cherries(Sweet)	0.33 - 4	10 - 120	
Citrus	0.25 - 1.0	8 - 30	
Currants	0.33 - 1.5	10 - 45	
Peaches	0.5 - 5.0	15 - 150	
Pears	0.5 - 2.0	15 - 60	
Plums	0.5 - 2.0	15 - 60	
Raspberries	0.25 - 2.0	8 - 60	



## Equivalencies

	Fresh	Puree	Concentrate	<b>Dehydrated</b>	Freeze Dried
Apricots	1.00	0.80	0.20	0.25	0.15
Blackberries	1.00	0.90	0.15	0.30	0.10
Blueberries	1.00	0.90	0.15	0.25	0.15
Cherries(Sour)	1.00	0.85	0.30	0.25	0.10
Cherries(Sweet)	1.00	0.85	0.30	0.25	0.13
Citrus	1.00	0.85	0.15	0.25	0.10
Currants	1.00	0.95	0.15	0.25	0.10
Peaches	1.00	0.80	0.20	0.40	0.12
Plums	1.00	0.80	0.20	0.40	0.12
Raspberries	1.00	0.90	0.13	0.30	0.10
Strawberries	1.00	0.90	0.15	0.25	0.15

### Fermentation Pilot Specs

- 92% 2-row, 8% Caramel 10
- 12 Plato S.G.
- I 52 F Mash
- 15 IBU
- 60 min boil
- I mil cells/mL/P
- Fermented @ 70 F

### **Flavor Impact Studies**

- 20 lbs per bbl (Equivalent Fruit Weight) Cherry(sweet) Puree added to Mash
  - No Perceivable Flavor Impact
  - Appreciable Color Pickup
- 10 & 20 lbs per bbl (EFW) Cherry(sweet) Puree added to Whirlpool
  - Perceivable Flavor Difference
  - Very Subtle Flavor Contribution
    Specific Fruit Flavor Unidentifiable
- 5, 10 & 20 lbs per bbl (EFW) Cherry(sweet) Puree added to Fermenter after Primary Fermentation
  - 5 No Real Flavor Perception (Slight Color)
  - I0 Flavor/Color Perception Slight. No Identification of Cherry Flavor
- 20 Flavor/Color Perception. Split Identification of Cherry Flavor

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### Flavor Impact Studies

- Dosing in Cherry Extract to Light Lager
  - Recommended Rate 0.35% 0.65%
     0.35% Strong Aroma, "Cherry Candy" Flavor
  - 0.65% Overly Strong Aroma & Flavor
  - Acid addition (Phosphoric) at 0.025%
  - pH drop approximately 0.2
  - Improved Mouthfeel & "Brightness" of Flavor
- Overall: Better Aroma w/ Extract, Flavor is Subjective







### Microbial Impact

- All Fresh Fruit has Microbes on Surface
- Some Studies show 100s of Different
- Small Scale Collection & Growth Project
- Succeeded in Growing Bacteria & Yeast
- Limited Translation to Beer
- No Identification Yet
- Peracetic Acid Wash
  - 80 ppm wash
  - Interesting Results Need More Experimentation

### Sources of Fruit Products

	Fruit Sources
Company	Fruit Types
American Spice	Powder, Dehydrated
Bare Fruit	Dehydrated
Bella Viva Orchards	Dehydrated
Beta Foods	Puree, Concentrate, Frozen, Dehydrated
Bulk Foods	Dehydrated
Dennick Fruit Source	Puree, Concentrate
Faerie's Finest	Extract, Powder
Fruit Fast	Concentrate
Greenwood Associates	Juice, Concentrate, Puree, Essence
Hill View Packing Co.	Juice, Concentrate
iTi Tropicals	Puree, Concentrate
Juice Products Unlimited	Concentrate
Just Tomatoes	Freeze Dried
Kanegrade	Concentrate, Puree, Essence, Freeze Dried
Kerr Concentrate	Concentrate, Puree, Essence
Mayan Sun	Powder
North Bay Trading Co.	Freeze Dried
Northwest Berry Co-op	Puree, Concentrate
Northwest Naturals	Concentrate
Northwestern Extracts	Extract
Oregon Fruit Puree	Puree
Perfect Puree	Puree, Concentrate
San Francisco Herb Co.	Dehydrated, Powder
Traverse Bay Farms	Concentrate, Dehydrated, Powder
Vita-Pakt Citrus	Puree, Juice, Frozen, Dehydrated

Website www.barfol.stads.com www.starfol.stads.com www.staffol.stads.com 

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### Flavor Impact Studies

- Raspberry Puree addition at 60 lbs per bbl (EFW) to Fermenter after Primary Fermentation (Brown Porter Base Beer)
  - Overpowering Flavor & Aroma
- Freeze Dried Apricot addition at 13 lbs per bbl (EFW) to Whirlpool (Wit Base Beer)
  - Perceivable Apricot Flavor & Aroma
  - Taste for Yourself
- Raspberry Extract (WONF) addition at 0.5% total Volume at Packaging (Strong Porter Base Beer)
  - Perceivable Raspberry Flavor & Aroma
  - Taste for Yourself



### Questions???

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