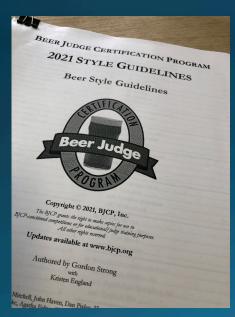
Evaluate your Beer like a Master Judge





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Course Outline

- Part 1: Beer Evaluation and Judging
- Tasting Example
- Part 2: Assessing Aroma and Flavor
- Tasting Example
- Break
- Part 3: Describing Beer and Troubleshooting Faults
- Tasting Example
- Part 4: Assessing Beer Style and Capturing Comments
- Tasting Example
- Part 5: Building and Validating Skills



Why Evaluate Beer?

- **E-val-u-ate** (v): to determine the significance, worth, or condition of, usually by careful appraisal and study syn: appraise, assess
- Significance of what? A specific example of beer
- Significance to whom? Brewers, Judges, Consumers, Breweries?
- Purpose and Standards of Appraisal vary by situation
 - Technical defects present
 - True to brand (or style)
 - New product development
 - Consumer preference
 - Stability over time
 - Competition or Awards

But Judging is Just Drinking, Right?





Pounding





Drinking





Tasting





Judging

Sensory Analysis vs. Judging

- Sensory Analysis in a Brewery
 - Trained sensory specialists, often not brewers
 - From Food Sciences
 - Statistical methods
 - Related to quality control
- Judging in Competitions
 - Uses some sensory analysis techniques
 - Comparison and ranking against other beers
 - Can include feedback
 - Like an expert opinion

Judging Process

Survey Beer

- Perceptions
- Identify, describe
- Quantify, qualify

Analyze Beer

- Troubleshoot
- Technical quality
- Feedback

Style Comparison

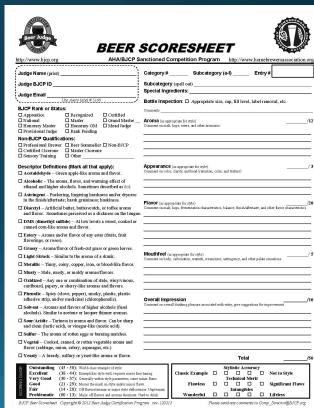
- Guidelines
- Style fidelity

Capture Comments

- Scoresheets
- Score or Rank

First Steps of Sensory Assessment

- Information gathering!
- Use all your senses
- Capture perceptions in your own words
- Organize using Scoresheet sections
- Be thorough and complete
- First impressions matter
 - Do you like it?
 - Would you drink it?



Stages of Tasting

Initial Flavors

- Matching to aromas
- Dominating impressions

Palate Tastes

- Body, mouthfeel
- Bitterness, carbonation

Finish

- Dryness
- Late flavors do they change?

Aftertaste

- Lingering flavors
- Alcohol

Reissdorf Kölsch

- BJCP Style 5B Kölsch
- Privat-Brauerei Reissdorf
- Köln (Cologne), Germany
- ABV 4.8%
- IBU 27

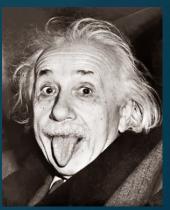


Assessing Aroma and Flavor

Flavor is Complicated

and individualized

- Flavor = Taste + Aroma + Other
 - Memories
 - Experiences
- Genetic Differences
- Basic Knowledge
- Learned Behavior and Training
- Physiological Effects







Evolution vs. Experience

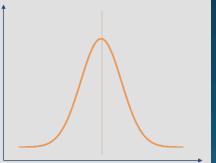




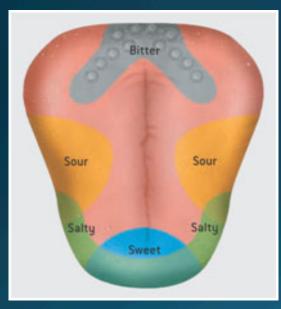
Aroma Techniques

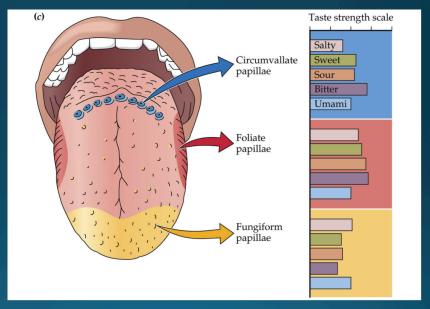
- Low sniff
- High sniff
- Drive-by sniff
- Dog sniff
- Swirl
- Capping
- Temperature effects
- Refreshing or resetting your nose





How Your Tongue Works

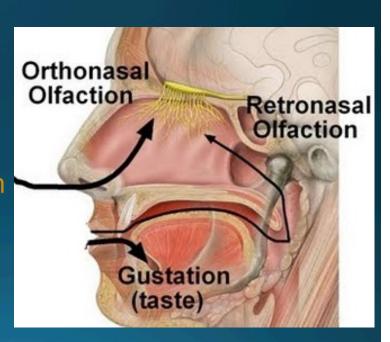




NO YES

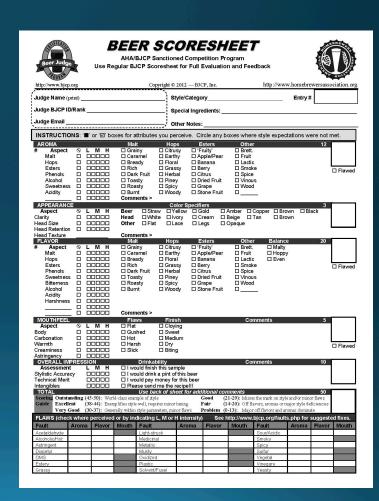
Tasting Techniques

- Clean palate
- Small sips
- Tongue swish, slowly, push beer not whip it
- Rest beer on tongue, allow to warm
- Chew
- Aerate
- Swallow (use good form)
- Exhale through nose with mouth closed



Structured Tasting

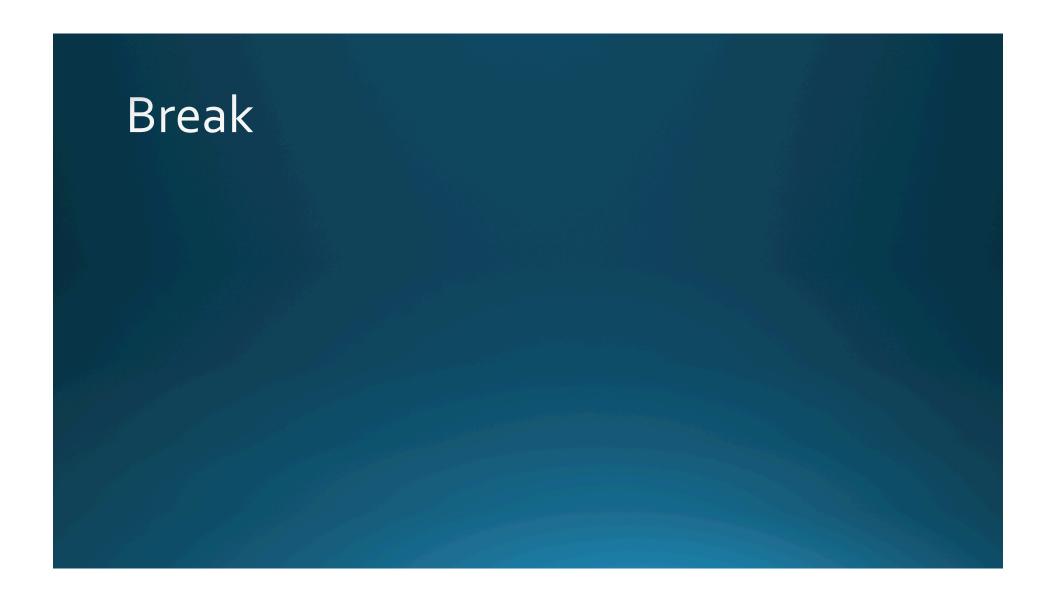
- Communication is the goal
 - Describe in detail what you perceived
- Use the Scoresheet as a guide
 - Go section by section
 - Use section prompters for completeness
- For each component
 - Is it present? If so, at what level?
 - Describe in detail be precise if you can
 - Quantity and quality
- Think about balance of components



Murphy's Stout

- BJCP Style 15B Irish Stout
- Murphy's (Heineken !)
- Edinburgh, Scotland UK (!)
- ABV 4%
- IBU 30-ish?





Describing Beer and Troubleshooting

Being Descriptive

- Improving your perceptions
 - Detection
 - Familiarity
 - Recall
 - Identification
 - Discrimination
- Requires training and experience

- Improving your descriptions
 - Intensity (quantity)
 - Quality (adjective)
 - Perception (noun)
 - Sense (characteristic)
 - Memory it triggers, or value assessment

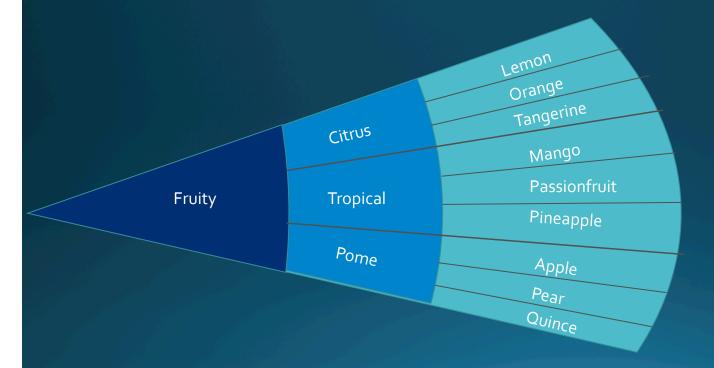
Example: Medium-low dried cherry aroma, out of place in a lager

Models for Characterizing Flavors





Descriptor Hierarchy



Fruity
Citrus
Lemon
Orange
Tangerine
Tropical
Mango
Passionfruit
Pineapple
Pome
Apple
Pear
Quince

Assessing Technical Quality

- Major question is it flawed?
- What is it? Identify and describe
- Root cause?
 - Identify source: Ingredients, Brewing, Fermentation, Packaging, Handling, Age, etc.
 - Leverage knowledge of ingredients and process
- Suggest plausible solution
 - Very difficult in a blind judging context
 - Often just an exercise in pattern-matching







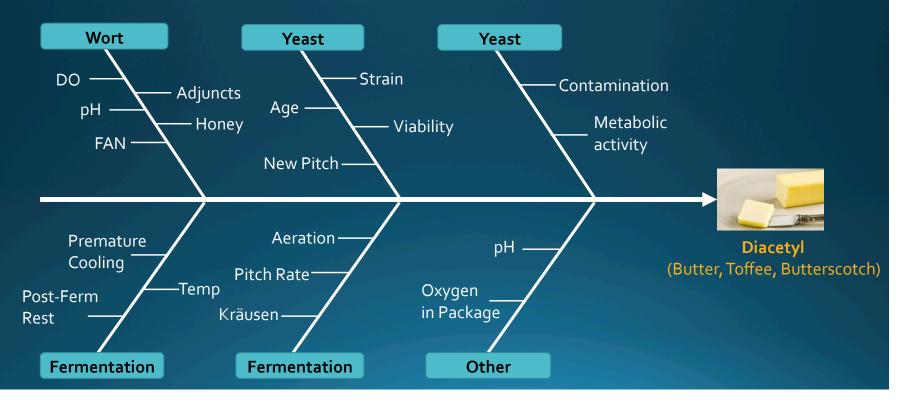






Troubleshooting Faults

Think Cause-and-Effect

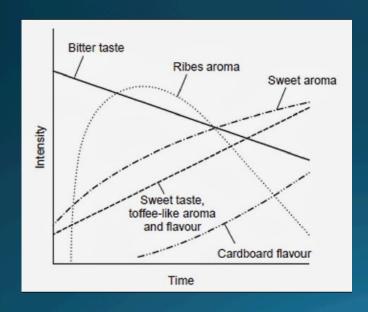


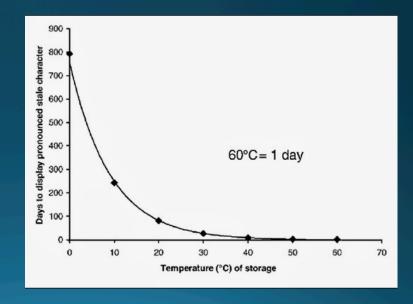
Troubleshooting is Tricky

- A Beer can have Multiple Faults
- An Individual Fault can have Multiple Potential Causes
- A Fault can express itself in different ways over time
- You have to be a Detective
 - Use all Clues
 - As a Judge, do you have Full Information? NO. As a brewer, YES!
- Differential Diagnosis, like a Medical Doctor
 - Try to Rule Out Low-Probability Causes
 - Use other Evidence
 - May Involve Tests, or more knowledge of recipe/process
- Practical brewing experience is a huge advantage as a judge

Oxidation is Complex

• and changes over time and temperature...





Detecting Oxidation

Much more than Paper or Wet Cardboard

- Dullness of flavor
- Muted character
- Color less vibrant
- More brown hues
- Can be cloudy
- May have flakes

- Sweeter taste
- Pale: Honey flavors
- Amber: Caramel flavors
- Dark: Dried/dark fruit flavors
- Hops fade
- Bitterness more harsh

Aventinus

- BJCP Style 10C Weizenbock
- G. Schneider & Sohn
- Kelheim, Germany (Bavaria)
- ABV 8.2%
- IBU 15



Assessing Beer Style & Commenting

Technical vs. Stylistic Faults

- Technical
 - Related to brewing process
 - Single or multiple errors
 - What most people think of as "faults"
- Stylistic
 - Balance and drinkability
 - Comparison to commercial beers
 - What happens more often

Evaluating for Style

- Understand the essence of the style
 - Overall impression and balance
 - What must be present
 - What separates it from other styles
- Understand the range of the style
 - Don't over-emphasize a single phrase
 - Don't let a single example define the style
- Read everything in context
 - Order and intensity of descriptors
 - Required vs. optional elements





← 3B - Czech Premium Pale Lager

Impression

Rich, characterful, pale Czech lager, with considerable malt and hop character and a long, rounded finish. Complex yet well-balanced and refreshing. The malt flavors are complex for a Pilsner-type beer, and the bitterness is strong but clean and without harshness, which gives a rounded impression that enhances drinkability.

Arom

Medium to medium-high bready-rich malt and medium-low to medium-high spicy, floral, or herbal hop bouquet; though the balance between the malt and hops may vary, the interplay is rich and complex. Light diacetyl, or very low fruity hop-derived esters are acceptable, but need not be present.

Appearance

Gold to deep gold color. Brilliant to very clear clarity. Dense, long-lasting, creamy white head.

Flavor

Rich, complex, bready maltiness combined with a pronounced yet soft and rounded bitterness and floral and spicy hop flavor. Malt and hop flavors are medium to medium-high, and the malt may contain a slight impression of caramel. Bitterness is prominent but never harsh. The long finish can be balanced towards hops or malt but is never aggressively tilted either way. Light to moderate diacetyl and low hop-derived esters are acceptable, but need not be present.

Mouthfee

Medium body. Moderate to low carbonation.

Comments

Generally a group of pivo Plzeňského typu, or Pilsner-type beers. This style is a combination of the Czech styles světlý ležák (11-12.9 °P) and světlé speciální pivo (13-14.9 °P). In the Czech Republic, only Pilsner Urquell is called a Pilsner, despite how widely adopted this name is worldwide. Kvasnicové ("yeast beer") versions are popular in the Czech Republic, and may be either kräusened with yeasted wort or given a fresh dose of pure yeast after fermentation. These beers are sometimes cloudy, with subtle yeastiness and enhanced hop character. Modern examples vary in their malt to hop balance and many are not as hop-forward as Pilsner Urquell.







Style-Related Characteristics

- Styles are known and differentiated by:
 - Flavors (intensities and characteristics)
 - Balance (bitterness to other flavors)
 - Attenuation (sweetness or dryness)
 - Relationship of final gravity to bitterness
 - Mouthfeel impression and finish
 - Alcohol level
 - Special ingredients or unusual flavors not present in most beer styles

Balance Issues

- Style-Related more than Technical, often
- Might be due to Ingredients, Recipe, Process
- Was the original concept sound?
- Examples
 - Wrong body
 - Wrong finish
 - Too sweet
 - Harsh
 - Wrong flavors



Capturing Comments

- Method matters more than the form used
- Get your information across
- Help the brewer by not guessing

shoot
al quality

Style

Comparisor

Guidelines

•Scoresheets
•Score or Rank

- Justify your final result (score, rank, assessment)
- What you perceived is more important than how to fix

Scoresheets

ttp://www.bjcp.org		BEER S				_	ww.home	brewersassociatio
Judge Name (print)			Category#	Subo			Entry	
Judge BJCP ID			Special Ingr					
Judge Email								
		·	Bottle Inspe	ction: Approp	priate size	, cap, fill lev	el, label re	moval, etc.
BJCP Rank or Status Apprentice	: □ Recognized	□ Certified	Comments					
□ National □ Honorary Master	☐ Master ☐ Honorary GM ☐ Rank Pending	☐ Grand Master	Aroma (so app Comment on malt	ropriate for style) hops, esters, and other	racematics			-
Ion-BJCP Qualificat								
	☐ Beer Sommelie ☐ Master Ciceron ☐ Other							
Descriptor Definition □ Acetaldehyde – Gree				(as appropriate for sty ; clarity, and head (ret		and teature)		-
Alcoholic – The aron ethanol and higher ale								
Astringent – Puckeri in the finish/aftertaste			Flavor (as appr	annian for and a				
Diacetyl – Artificial I and flavor. Sometime		, or toffee aroma ickness on the tongue.	Comment on malt	hops, fermentation ch	aracteristics,	balance, finish/	aftertaste, and	other Bayer characteristi
DMS (dimethyl sulfi canned com-like aron	sa and flavor.							
☐ Estery – Aroma and/ flavorings, or roses).	•							
☐ Grassy – Aroma/flav			Mandafaal	appropriate for style)				
☐ Light-Struck – Simil			Comment on body	appropriate for style) carbenation, warmth,	creaminess,	astringency, an	other palate	sensations
☐ Metallic – Tinny, coi								
☐ Musty – Stale, musty								
Oxidized – Any one cardboard, papery, or								
□ Phenolic – Spicy (clo adhesive strip, and/or			Overall Impi	ression all drinking pleasure as	- C F N			
Solvent – Aromas an alcohols). Similar to a	cetone or lacquer	thinner aromas.	Commett on over	an sement's besture at	ees add WII	ему, дте оц	ground 1011	ngiovennia
Sour/Acidic – Tartne and clean (lactic acid)								
☐ Sulfur – The aroma o	f rotten eggs or bu	rning matches.						
□ Vegetal – Cooked, ca flavor (cabbage, onio								
☐ Yeasty – A bready, s	ılfury or yeast-like	aroma or flavor.				Total	al	
	- 50): Wedd-class e			100 100		Stylistic Ac	curacy	04 331 90 0
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Judge Number 218 **Great American Beer Festival Judge Tasting Notes** • Appearance - color, clarity, foam • Taste - sweetness, bitterness, sourness Aftertaste and Finish Other Comments:

BJCP (Traditional)

BJCP (Structured)

GABF

Jai Alai IPA

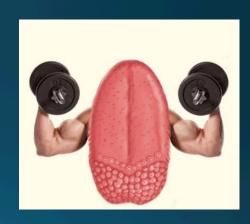
- BJCP Style 21A American IPA
- Cigar City Brewing Co
- Tampa, Florida
- ABV 7.5%
- IBU 65





Building Skills

- Cross-training
 - Taste other things (wine, food, whiskey, etc.)
- Palate training
 - Learn to ID specific flavors
 - Learn to recognize at threshold level
 - Learn to distinguish flavor from similar flavors
 - Does anything trigger memories? need to recall
 - Taste range of fresh foods, can you ID blindfolded?
 - If you can ID, try it at lower levels
 - Determine if you have sensory blind spots
 - Blend/dilute
 - Needs repetition and reinforcement
 - Good group exercises



Building Skills

- See how many descriptors you can find in a beer
 - Group exercise
- Doctored beer for flaws
 - Understand limitations
 - No other clues exist
 - Might taste different in other base beers
- Triangle Test
 - Discrimination
 - Identification
- Critical structured tasting = Judging
 - Set aside biases and knowledge of beer (if yours)
 - Evaluate every beer you taste (mentally or written)





If You Want to be a Judge...

- Extensive references at www.bjcp.org
 - Style Guidelines
 - Exam Study Guide
 - Beer Faults
 - Scoresheet
- Practice at homebrew clubs, judging classes
- Volunteer at homebrew competitions
- Take the exam online exam first, then practical tasting exam



Congratulations, Now Let's Brew Better Beer



