

www.brewersassociation.org



# The Search for a Public Malting Barley Variety Better Suited for All Malt Brewing

...and lessons we all learned along the way



"You cannot conduct a modern community except with an adequate supply of persons upon whose education, whether humane, technical, or scientific, much time and money have been spent."



- Winston Churchill



- Brewers Association
- Barley End User Needs
- BA White Paper
- Gaps and Bridges
- -065 Project





### **Brewers Association**

~3,815 Members of over 5,400 U.S. Breweries

 19 Competitive grants in support of research in sustainability & raw materials in 2017 (12 in barley, 7 in hops)

#### In barley:

- \$328k Total (\$9k \$59k, \$27.3k avg)
- 10 States including NC, NE, VA, VT
- 5 Breeding / Variety Development
- 3 Sustainability
- 2 Malt Flavor Origins; 11 Flavor Results

\*\* Joined BMBRI in April 2016



## Malt Consumption by U.S. Brewers

2016 U.S. Brewer Malt Consumption and Production					
				Malt	
	Volume	Consumption	Production	Consumption	
Brewer Type	Share	Share	(U.S. BBLS)	(U.S. Pounds)	
Craft High Rate	15%	40%	25,762,244	1,769,866,196	
Other High Rate	2%	6%	3,582,825	246,140,078	
Medium Rate	2%	3%	3,270,000	117,720,000	
Low Rate (Adjunct)	81%	<b>52%</b>	141,488,931	2,334,567,354	
Total	100%	100%	174,104,000	4,468,293,627	



- Brewers Association
- Barley End User Needs
- BA White Paper
- Gaps and Bridges
- -065 Project



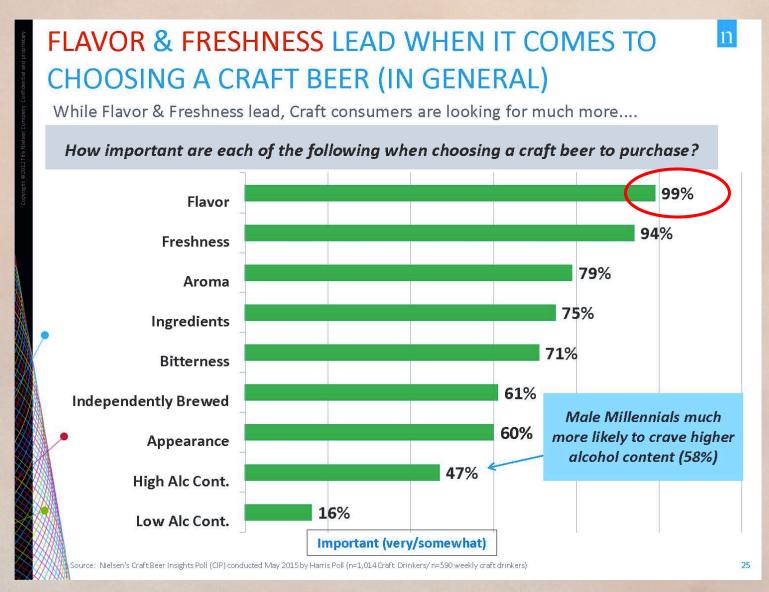


## **Drinkers: Barley End Users**





### **Beer Drinker Deciders**





- Brewers Association
- Barley End User Needs
- BA White Paper
- Gaps and Bridges
- -065 Project





### 2014 BA White Paper



## MALTING BARLEY CHARACTERISTICS FOR CRAFT BREWERS

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The brewing industry is evolving rapidly, and the barley malt supply chain should likewise evolve rapidly to meet the very different needs of all-malt beer brewers. Brewers Association member craft brewers have identified malt supply mismatch as a potential impediment to growing their brands. To produce all-malt beer brands, craft brewers seek barley malts with

- > distinctive flavors and aromas
- > lower free amino nitrogen ("FAN")
- > lower Total Protein
- > lower Diastatic Power ("DP")
- > lower Kolbach Index (ratio of Soluble Protein to Total Protein, or "S/T")

Such malts differ significantly from the current suite of available barley malts produced in North America. The demand for such malts will grow significantly as craft production increases.

#### NTRODUCTION

The U.S. brewing industry is currently undergoing profound and lasting structural change. Craft brewers are changing the lace of the intuits of all levels: retail, wholesale, production and supply. As of March 2014 there are over 2,800 breweries one; and in the U.S., likely production are 10,000 beer brands. This diversity presents challenges as well as opportunities for a toresalers and retailers, and unprecedented choice for the appropriate the U.S. beer market is arguably the most diverse are former action.

In July 2012. Brewers Association staff attended a North Dakota-based barley field course offered by the Institute of Barley and Malt Sciences (IBMS) and North Dakota State University (NDSU). Brewers Association staff learned at that U.S. craft brewers were already using over 20% of all malt consumed by U.S. brewers, belying their relatively small production share (at that time, around 6% of U.S. beer production). In response, barley grower and North Dakota Barley Council Chair Doyle Lentz replied "then craft brewers better figure out how to communicate with growers."

The Brewers Association couldn't agree more. This paper is offered in the spirit of communication with and by growers, academics, breeders, maltsters, dealers and brewers, and all other barley and malting industry stakeholders. These collected ideas and perspectives represent a single snapshot in time of an incredibly complex industry that continues to evolve rapidly.

#### RECENT HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS OF BREWING AND MALTING INDUSTRIES

During the middle half of the 20th century (1930s to 1980s) the U.S. beer market was generally characterized by -

- · Increased product homogeneity and dominance of adjunct lager styles
- Decreasing number of brewing companies via attrition and consolidation
   Increasing dominance of a relatively small number of brands of adjunct lagers
- Slowly decreasing original gravities
- Relatively homogenous barley malt needs

During this time breeders made important advances in yield, disease/stress tolerance, extract and digestibility – attributes that yielded high quality malt for a growing brewing Industry. Nonetheless, prior to the advent of craft brewery companies in the late 1970s and early 1980s, barley growers and the malting industry responded to relatively uniform brewer needs by developing a relatively small number of high diastatic power, high FAN malt varieties suitable for adjunct brewing.

By definition, the malt used to produce beer was nearly all consumed by large producers of adjunct lagers.





### 2014 BA White Paper

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The brewing industry is evolving rapidly, and the barley malt supply chain should likewise evolve rapidly to meet the very different needs of all-malt beer brewers. Brewers Association member craft brewers have identified malt supply mismatch as a potential impediment to growing their brands. To produce all-malt beer brands, craft brewers seek barley malts with:

- distinctive flavors and aromas
- lower free amino nitrogen ("FAN")
- lower Total Protein
- lower Diastatic Power ("DP")
- lower Kolbach Index (ratio of Soluble Protein to Total Protein, or "S/T")

Such malts differ significantly from the current suite of available barley malts produced in North America. The demand for such malts will grow significantly as craft production increases.



- Brewers Association
- Barley End User Needs
- BA White Paper
- Gaps and Bridges
- -065 Project





## 2014 BA White Paper – Gaps & Bridges

	Gap (2012-2014)	Outcome (2017)
	25% U.S. Malting Capacity Shortage by 2020	<ul><li>\$\$\$: Briess, Great Western, Rahr;</li><li>61 Craft Maltsters; U.S. Capacity +12%</li></ul>
	Commercial or 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Malt Quality Labs (0)	Hartwick College, MI St Univ, MT St Univ, OR St Univ
	Pilot Malting Facilities (0 U.S.)	Briess, OR St Univ, Rahr
	Malt Sensory Validated Method (0)	ASBC Hot Steep Method; CMG Malt Ambassadors
	Understanding Genetic Origins of Barley and Malt Flavor By Variety	Genetics (OR St Univ): 12 loci and counting
	Measuring Barley, Malt and Beer Flavor Components	Metabolomics (CO St Univ)
	Malt Sensory Lexicon	Ongoing; 500+ terms and counting
	Malting Barley Varieties w/ lower Protein, DP, FAN	Ongoing; -065 Project; USDA, University & Private Seed Co. Breeding (2)

2017 ASBC Annual Meeting, Ft Myers FL



## **Understanding Barley Flavor: Malt Sensory Evaluation**







Images courtesy Cassie Liscomb/Briess Malt & Ingredients







- Brewers Association
- Barley End User Needs
- BA White Paper
- Gaps and Bridges
- -065 Project





### **Program Assumptions**

- 1. <u>Flavor</u> is one of many important deciders of malt quality
- 2. New barley varieties <u>must</u> confer an advantage to many stakeholders –
- Growers: Yield, Management Costs
- Maltsters: Malthouse Performance
- Brewers: Extract Potential, Flavor Acceptance



#### A Multi-Year, Highly Collaborative Process:

- USDA-ARS Breeder
- University Researchers: Malt Quality, Plant Pathology, Metabolomics, Genetics & Pilot Malting
- Commercial Maltster
- 7 Craft Brewers































Image courtesy Pat Hayes and OSU Barley Project

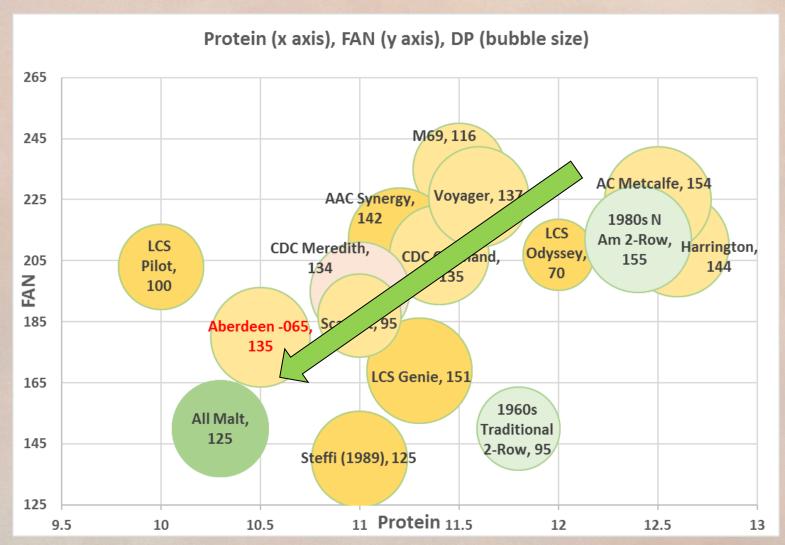








## The Evolving N American Barley Variety Basket





www.brewersassociation.org