B05



Lonton

#### AMERICA'S FINEST CITY HOMEBREW COMPETITION

American Homebrewers Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

© AHA/SCP 4/93

Use other side for additional comments.

# BEER SCORE SHEET

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No 4/3
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. 2 C
		Turnel
	Acetaldehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermentation.	Subcategory (spell out)
	<b>Alcoholic</b> —The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols. Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print)
	<b>Astringent</b> —Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other: □
	Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments COO
_	Chill haze—Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  Max. Score
	<b>Chlorophenoile</b> —Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments
	Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	6-144MYD CRO?
⊐	Diacety/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	<del></del>
	<b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
	<b>Fruity/Estery</b> —Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	and proper color minin
	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	- real for contrast.
	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style)
	Husky—See Astringent.	Mait (3), Hoos (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	no off formers
	Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	CHARACTEDES TOS.
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style) 5
	<b>Phenolic</b> —Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Appa on a series
	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10 7
	<b>Solventlike</b> —Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	BURGIN WELL DONE!
	<b>Sour/Acidic</b> —Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	
	<b>Sweet</b> —Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	

☐ Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-

### R SCORE SHEET

SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No973
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. Relaian Ale
	Acetaidehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out) +riple
	tation.	
	<b>Alcoholic</b> —The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols. Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print) PRINTS HOULD SM  Judge Qualifications (check one):   Recognized Certified
	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin)	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP)
	feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or	□ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
	sparging with hard water.	
	<b>Bitter</b> —Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments
	Chill haze—Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin	
	compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  10  Max. Score
	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine	Mait (3), Hops (3), Other Arement Characteristics (4)
	and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Comments CHAS / Corrands -
	<b>Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike</b> —Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are	
_	killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	
	<b>Discetyl/Buttery</b> —Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	
	<b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)
	chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
	<b>Fruity/Estery</b> —Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	Comments
	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	:
	Hoppy—Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does	
_	not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style)
	Husky—See Astringent. Light-Struck—Having the characteristic smell of a skunk.	Mait (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
_	caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	Comments
	Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer	
	ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style) 5
	Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plas-	Comments
	tic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike	
	aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent).	,
_	Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	- COP
	<b>salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION   10
	salts); brewing salts.	Comments great velv
	<b>Solventlike</b> —Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lac-	- my he a but clovey for
	<ul> <li>quer thinner.</li> <li>Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste</li> </ul>	THE TAYED
_	like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or	
	acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of teachers.	pur furthett or for i
	sides of tongue.  Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	TOTAL (50 possible points): 43
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning	Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
_	matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention
	Yeasty-Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-	Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention  Lies other aids for additional comments. © AHA/SCP 4/83

pension or beer sitting on sediment too long.

Use other side for additional comments.

Greg & Liz Lorton 2602 La Duela Lnae ,

Carlsbbad Ca 92009

#### AMERICA'S FINEST CITY HOMEBREW COMPETITION

American Homebrewers Association

		SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM
_	ECCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No 4/6
	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Category No. 25A
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Subcategory (spell out) Sparkling Moad
	Acetaldehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermentation.	Judged By (please print) Steve Cosse/mail
	Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.  Tastes warming.	Judge Qualifications (check one):   Recognized  Certified
	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
]	Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments () (C
	Chill haze—Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	EYATSC UN 3 4 Max. Score BOUQUET/ARONA (as appropriate for style) 10
3	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Malt (3), Heps (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments  G V + G + (   ( ) +   +   /
]	Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	- 3/+1 Clarly
1	Diacetyi/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	
	<b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
]	Fruity/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	Comments
כ	Grainy—Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
3	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style)
	Husky—See Astringent.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
]	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar	Slight Caty Flavor
ב	character.  Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	Acotal Aldehyde
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)  5
	<b>Phenolic</b> —Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Comments
	Salty—Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10
<u> </u>	Solventlike—Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	Comments
<b>_</b>	<b>Sour/Acidic</b> —Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	= $(39)$
	<b>Sweet</b> —Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	TOTAL (50 possible points):  Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast.	Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires tittle or no attention Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention

Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention

Use other side for additional comments. © AHA/SCP 493

Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention

Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes

☐ Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-

with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.

# BEER SCORE SHEET

☐ Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-

pension or beer sitting on sediment too long.

American Homebraners Association

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Category No. 25A Trad Mead
~	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. 25A Trad Mead
	AcetaldehydeGreen applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out) Sparkling
	tation.  Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.  Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print) W. Stemme / Judge Qualifications (check one):   Recognized   Certified
0	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
	Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments
	<b>Chill haze</b> —Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  Max. Score
	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments
	Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	
	<b>Diacetyl/Buttery</b> —Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	
	<b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
	Fruity/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	Comments
	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style) 19 16
	Husky—See Astringent.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	Comments
	<b>Metallic</b> —Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	8
	Oxidized/State—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)  5  Comments
	tic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Comments
	Salty—Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	Comments Very Chionable day mond
	Solventlike—Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	
	Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	
	Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	TOTAL (50 possible points):
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention

Use other side for additional comments.



# BEER SCORE SHEET

#### AMERICA'S FINEST CITY HOMEBREW COMPETITION

American Hamebrewers Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

)	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No
,	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. CONSSIC PUSNER 15B
3	Acetaldehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out) BOHEMIAN
	tation.  Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.	Judged By (please print) TOB WHRITNER
	Tastes warming.	Judge Qualifications (check one): Recognized Gertified
3	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin)	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP)
	feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or	☐ Apprentice or Novice ☐ Other:
	sparging with hard water.	612 60.152
]	<b>Bitter</b> —Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments 1/2 - 2/20/20
]	<b>Chill haze</b> —Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor.	
	Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style) 10
_	reduce haze.	Mait (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)
J	<b>Chlorophenolic</b> —Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Comments Mast Wearz- Sque DWS
1	Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often	OVERTONES OF Sulfarlite
-	due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	Vice carbonotion.
1	Diacety/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	
כ	DMS (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style) 6
	attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
1	Fruity/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or	Comments Creat Color - 2011
•	strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often	1/225
	accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	141272
	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
)	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style)
כ	Husky—See Astringent.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	Light-Struck—Having the characteristic smell of a skunk,	Comments Could use Same
	caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	Sais A. of suct 160
3	Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as	undle been blad 1110 in
	tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	A Hosting and a second
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard.	
	papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often cou-	
	pled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will	
	oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	(Idil of Billy as appropriate style)
2	Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plas-	
	tic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or	
	bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent).	
_	Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	
J	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much	
	sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom	
_	salts); brewing salts.  Solventlike—Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols,	Continents
_	often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lac-	Drow - mechos- I
	quer thinner.	12KD 17.
J	<b>Sour/Acidic</b> —Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or	
	acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through cont-	
	amination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	1721
٦	Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experi-	TOTAL (50 possible points):
	enced on front tip of tongue.	Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
_	<b>Sulfurilke(H<sub>2</sub>S; Hydrogen sulfide)</b> —Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast.	Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention
	Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes	Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention
	with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention

☐ Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-

pension or beer sitting on sediment too long.

Use other side for additional comments. © AHA/SCP 493

American Homebrewers Association

SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

### BEER SCORE SHEET

Round No. Entry No. DESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS **CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE** Category No. PLENIAS (BOHFMAN) Acetaldehyde-Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermentation. Judged By (please print) Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols. Tastes warming. Judge Qualifications (check one): Recognized Certified Astringent-Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) ☐ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Master feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or □ Apprentice or Novice Other: sparging with hard water. 4164 194 **BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments** ☐ Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue. Chill haze—Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style) reduce haze. Malt (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4) · Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but Comments similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water. ☐ Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation. □ Diacetyl/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria. DMS (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style) attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2) chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection. ☐ Fruity/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or Comments strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often LOR accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain Grainy-Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles. ☐ Hoppy—Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bittemess. FLAVOR (as appropriate for style) 19 Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4) ☐ **Husky**—See Astringent. ☐ Light-Struck—Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, Comments caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character. ☐ Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps. □ Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style) oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation. Comments ☐ Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike SCMEWAT aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute. ☐ Salty—Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts. Comments \_ Solventilke—Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner. Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. TOTAL (50 possible points): Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue. Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention Sulfurlike(H2S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.

☐ Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-

pension or beer sitting on sediment too long.

Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention

Use other side for additional comments.

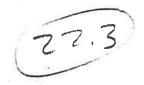
# BEER SCORE SHEET

American Homebrewers Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No
	Acetaidehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermentation.	Subcategory (spell out) Bohaming Pilsmen
	Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.  Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print)  Judge Qualifications (check one): ☐ Recognized ☐ Certified
	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	☐ National ☐ Master ☐ Experienced (but not in BJCP) ☐ Apprentice or Novice ☐ Other:
	Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments High Sill layer Large
	<b>Chill haze</b> —Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  10
	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.  Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often	Mait (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments  Clean Anie - Surphen (m)  April J. Applica Vac, 1-4714 (m)
	due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.  Dlacetyl/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch.	especially atma to the momentum tos
0	Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria. <b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
	Frulty/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	Comments Chan - e ( Close or the higher side
_	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style)
	Husky—See Astringent. Light-Struck—Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	Mait (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)  Comments
	Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	I'm accommed man. Gold own have more
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)  5  Y
	Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Comments Rija De Marin well
	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10 7 Comments A AND CHART I NAME IN DE CARE
	<b>Solventilke</b> —Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	more assistant A clean boup, Oct as
	<b>Sour/Acidic</b> —Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	22
П	<b>Sweet</b> —Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention  Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention  Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention  Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention  Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention

Use other side for additional comments.

☐ Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-



# BEER SCORE SHEET

#### AMERICA'S FINEST CITY HOMEBREW COMPETITION

American Homebraners Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round NoEntry No
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. GERMAN LIGHT KAGE
-	Acetaidehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out)
0	tation.  Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.  Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print) Bo D UNIT I THE Judge Qualifications (check one):   Recognized   Certified
	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often defived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
G'	Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hele or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments
0	Chill haze—Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  10  Max. Score
	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.  Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often	Mait (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments Low My Hu Worth Hop  Me So — Checun
	due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.  Diacetyl/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch.	
	Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria. <b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style) 6 5
	chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.  Frulty/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)  Comments
ل۔	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style)
	Husky—See Astringent.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	the high end allittle
	<b>Metallic</b> —Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	sharty and soloner.
	Oxidized/State—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)
	Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Comments Orz San Start
	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10 5 THE
	Solventilke—Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	Son the read it I macic
Q.	Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	TOTAL (50 possible points):
	Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Dirninishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention
	Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-	Use other side for additional comments. O AHA/SCP 493

# BEER SCORE SHEET

American Handriewes Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No 18
	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. 14 ft
	Acetaidehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out) OoT my note
	tation.	Do in 1 km
	Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.  Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print) 681770 0000  Judge Qualifications (check one): □ Recognized □ Certified
	Astringent-Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin)	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP)
	feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or	Apprentice or Novice Other:
_	sparging with hard water.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments
	<b>Bitter</b> —Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INOT BOTTON COMMOND
	<b>Chill haze</b> —Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor.	Max. Score
	Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style) 10 3
0	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine	Mait (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)
	and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Comments Butter, Diacotyl Move, Also Some
	Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often	DMS. Mait & vilture. Some kep often.
	due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	0/50
	Diacetyi/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch.	
	Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.  DMS (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be	- 7
_	attributed to mait, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
	chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.  Frulty/Estery—Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or	Comments Colon and - mil stan had Claring
_	strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain	
	yeast strains.	
أر	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
	Hoppy—Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does	FI AVOR (as appropriate for style)
_	not include hop bitterness.	FLAYOR (as appropriate for style)  Mak (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	Husky—See Astringent.  Light-Struck—Having the characteristic smell of a skunk.	Comments
	caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	Bitterness his -on we end in conse.
	Metailic-Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as	ASTRIPACT AND IN. MAIT CHARACTER ON
_	tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.  Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer	Total political alexander was
ш	ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard.	TO TE
Ţ.	papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often cou- pled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in	plansant to oring. Interest
	bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)
	Phenotic-Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plas-	Comments Thin
	tic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or	
	bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	
	Salty-Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced	
	on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10
_	salts); brewing salts.	Comments
	Solventilke—Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lac-	NOT really an style, TOO astronom
_	quer thinner.  Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste	Has some off mails. Try different
L	like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or	That , fresh haps and their
	acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on	termentation markeds. Been's intect.
_	sides of tongue.  Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experi-	TOTAL (50 possible points):
	enced on front tip of tongue.	Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
_ [	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches, is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast.	Very Good (30-39): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention  Good (25-29): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention  Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention  Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention  Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention  Use other side for additional comments.
	Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes	Good (25-29): Exemplines style satisfactionly, but requires attention  Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention
_	with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.  Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-	Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention
-	pension or beer sitting on sediment too long.	Use other side for additional comments. 6 APASCP 493

# BEER SCORE SHEET

American Homobremers Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D.	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No 4/8
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No/4/9
-	AcetaidehydeGreen applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out)   DORTHUND   FXPORT
	tation.  Aicoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.	Judged By (please print) MARIY VELAS
П	Tastes warming.  Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin)	Judge Qualifications (check one): Recognized Certified
_	feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
	Bitter—Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hele or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments
	Chill haze—Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  10  Max. Score
	Chlorophenolic—Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Matr'(3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments  SI TRUITINESS NOSS HOPS
	<b>Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—</b> Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	71. [ MOI 1 MC-57 MILES 1161 3
	<b>Diacetyl/Buttery</b> —Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	Y
	<b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)
	Fruity/Estery-Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or	Comments
	strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	COLOR GOOD
	Grainy—Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appro-	HEAD SPARGE
_	priate in some beer styles.	CLARITY GCO
	Hoppy—Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bittemess.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style) 19
	Husky-See Astringent.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	PEDIOCOCUS CONTAINATION
	Metallic—Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard,	
×	papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often cou- pled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style) 5
Q	Fr.coolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or	SL. THIN
	bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	
Ц	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10
	<b>Solventilke</b> —Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	
	Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	
	Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	TOTAL (50 possible points):  Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention
	Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in suspension or beer sitting on sediment too long.	Use other side for additional comments.



# BEER SCORE SHEET

#### AMERICA'S FINEST CITY HOMEBREW COMPETITION

American Homebrewers Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round NoEntry No
~	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. 16
	Acetaidehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermentation.	Subcategory (spell out) b Helles Suck
	<b>Alcoholic</b> —The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols. Tastes warming.	Judged By (please print) David House MAN  Judge Qualifications (check one):   Recognized Certified
0	Astringent—Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin) feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master □ Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
	<b>Bitter</b> —Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments Clear. Tight yeas?
	<b>Chill haze</b> —Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  Max. Score
	<b>Chlorophenolic</b> —Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Mait (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments No mail or frag aroma
	Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike—Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.  Diacetyl/Buttery—Described as buttery, butterscotch.	Verify transfer
	Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.  DMS (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be	
	attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (3)
	<b>Frulty/Estery</b> —Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	to he had refer from
	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style) 195
	Husky—See Astringent.	Mait (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	forthe Matty Sweet enrigh
	<b>MetaIlle</b> —Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	Light on confination.
	Oxidized/Stale—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)
	Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Comments 10 m Style
	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	Comments Cou't walk down a lot because
	<b>Solventlike</b> —Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lacquer thinner.	of sterolies. Thoughly from an
	Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through contamination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	prime heavier but watch that
	Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.	TOTAL (50 possible points):  Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
	Sulfurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen sulfide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention
	Yeasty—Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-	Use other side for additional comments. © AHA/SCP 4/93

# R SCORE SHEET

American Homebrewers Association SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

D	ESCRIPTOR DEFINITIONS	Round No Entry No 4/4
	CHECK WHENEVER APPROPRIATE	Category No. 12 b
3	Acetaldehyde—Green applelike aroma; byproduct of fermen-	Subcategory (spell out) BOCK / HELLES
	tation.  Alcoholic—The general effect of ethanol and higher alcohols.	Judged By (please print) CARL STARKEY
	Tastes warming. <b>Astringent</b> —Drying, puckering (like chewing on a grape skin)	Judge Qualifications (check one): Recognized
	feeling often associated with sourness. Tannin. Most often derived from boiling of grains, long mashes, oversparging or sparging with hard water.	□ National □ Master Experienced (but not in BJCP) □ Apprentice or Novice □ Other:
	<b>Bitter</b> —Basic taste associated with hops; braun-hefe or malt husks. Sensation experienced on back of tongue.	BOTTLE INSPECTION Comments
	<b>Chill haze</b> —Haze caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at cold temperatures. Does not affect flavor. Reduction of proteins or tannins in brewing or fermenting will reduce haze.	BOUQUET/AROMA (as appropriate for style)  Max. Score
	<b>Chlorophenolic</b> —Caused by chemical combination of chlorine and organics. Detectable in parts per billion. Aroma is unique but similar to plasticlike phenolic. Avoid using chlorinated water.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Other Aromatic Characteristics (4)  Comments PHENOLIC - COUGH MEDICINE  AROMA, NO MALTINESS
	<b>Cooked Vegetable/Cabbagelike</b> —Aroma and flavor often due to long lag times and wort spoilage bacteria that later are killed by alcohol produced in fermentation.	
	<b>Diacety!/Buttery</b> —Described as buttery, butterscotch. Sometimes caused by abbreviated fermentation or bacteria.	
	<b>DMS</b> (dimethyl sulfide)—A sweet, cornlike aroma/flavor. Can be attributed to malt, short or non-vigorous boiling of wort, slow wort chilling or, in extreme cases, bacterial infection.	APPEARANCE (as appropriate for style)  Color (2), Clarity (2), Head Retention (2)  Comments DEEP COPPER - TOO DARK FOR
	<b>Fruity/Estery</b> —Similar to banana, raspberry, pear, apple or strawberry flavor; may include other fruity/estery flavors. Often accentuated with higher temperature fermentations and certain yeast strains.	HELLES, LITTLE CARBONATION, LOW HEAD RETENTION
	<b>Grainy</b> —Raw grain flavor. Cereallike. Some amounts are appropriate in some beer styles.	
	<b>Hoppy</b> —Characteristic odor of the essential oil of hops. Does not include hop bitterness.	FLAVOR (as appropriate for style) 19
	Husky—See Astringent.	Malt (3), Hops (3), Conditioning (2), Aftertaste (3), Balance (4), Other Flavor Characteristics (4)
	<b>Light-Struck</b> —Having the characteristic smell of a skunk, caused by exposure to light. Some hops can have a very similar character.	Comments PHENOLIC, ESTERY
	<b>Metallic</b> —Caused by exposure to metal. Also described as tinny, coins, bloodlike. Check your brewpot and caps.	
	Oxidized/State—Develops in the presence of oxygen as beer ages or is exposed to high temperatures; winy, wet cardboard, papery, rotten vegetable/pineapple, sherry, baby diapers. Often coupled with an increase in sour, harsh and bitter. The more aeration in bottling/siphoning or air in headspace, the more quickly a beer will oxidize. Warm temperatures dramatically accelerate oxidation.	BODY (full or thin as appropriate for style)  Comments FULL BODY (A = 17 = HOULD)
	Phenolic—Can be any one or combination of a medicinal, plastic, electrical fire, Listerinelike, Band-Aidlike, smoky, clovelike aroma or flavor. Most often caused by wild strains of yeast or bacteria. Can be extracted from grains (see astringent). Sanitizing residues left in equipment can contribute.	Comments FOLL BODY (71-77 270000)
	<b>Salty</b> —Flavor associated with table salt. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue. Can be caused by presence of too much sodium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts); brewing salts.	DRINKABILITY & OVERALL IMPRESSION 10
	<b>Solventlike</b> —Flavor and aromatic character of certain alcohols, often due to high fermentation temperatures. Like acetone, lac-	CONTAMINATION - PHENOLIC
33	quer thinner.  Sour/Acidic—Pungent aroma, sharpness of taste. Basic taste	STRONG UNPLEASANT
_	like vinegar or lemon; tart. Typically associated with lactic or acetic acid. Can be the result of bacterial infection through cont-	AFTER TASTE
	amination or the use of citric acid. Sensation experienced on sides of tongue.	(17)
	<ul> <li>Sweet—Basic taste associated with sugar. Sensation experienced on front tip of tongue.</li> </ul>	TOTAL (50 possible points):  Excellent (40-50): Exceptionally exemplifies style, requires little or no attention
	Suffurlike(H <sub>2</sub> S; Hydrogen suifide)—Rotten eggs, burning matches. Is a byproduct with certain strains of yeast. Fermentation temperature can be a factor of intensity. Diminishes with age. Most evident with bottle-conditioned beer.	Very Good (30-39): Exemplifies style well, requires some attention Good (25-29): Exemplifies style satisfactorily, but requires attention Drinkable (20-24): Does not exemplify style, requires attention Problem (<20): Problematic, requires much attention
	Yeasty-Yeastlike flavor. Often due to strains of yeast in sus-	Use other side for additional comments. © AHA/SCP 493