Basic Laboratory Analysis of Fruit for Cider Making

Cider Apple Production in Vermont: Market Opportunities and Technical Challenges March 30, 2015

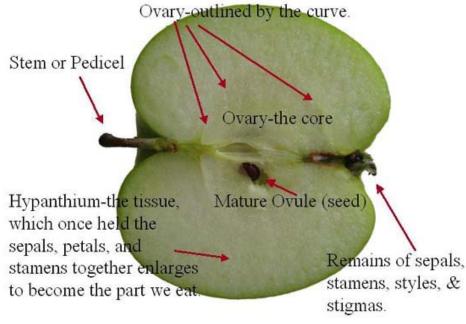
Ben E Calvi - Cider Maker Vermont Hard Cider Co.

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Components of Apples & Cider

APPLE COMPONENTS



*Viney M. (2007). The Virtual Apple Parer Museum http://appleparermuseum.com





CIDER COMPONENTS

Apple Juice – 90% Water and 10% Solids
Sugars – 80% of total soluble solids
Acids – Mainly Malic Acid, plus some other organic acids

Nitrogen – Ranging from 40-350 ppm, mostly amino acids

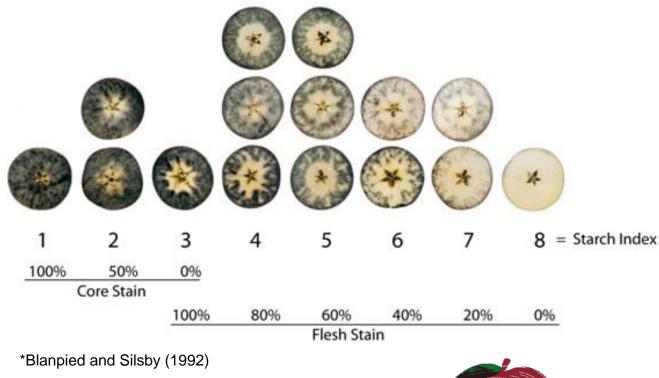
Tannins – Phenolic compounds associated with astringency and bitterness. Low in desert apples, higher in bitter varieties

Aromas & Flavors – Varietal specific

Vitamins & Minerals – B-vit, plus some mineral salts Starch – Accumulated early, then converted to sugars Pectin – Affects pressing & filtration

Starch-lodine Index

Cornell starch-iodine starch staining pattern



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STARCH-IODINE INDEX PROCEDURE

- Use a fresh iodine solution
- Pick 10 representative apples
- Cut in half through the equator
- Dip half of the apple into solution
- Wait 1 minute for starch patterns to develop
- Arrange apples in order from darkest to lightest
- Compare to patterns with picture to approximate S-I Index
- Calculate an average index number.
- Example when McIntosh changes from 60-40% stain (5 to 6) it is ready to be picked.
- Varies by Variety Empire 4.5-5.5, Idared 2.8-3.5

Firmness



FIRMNESS TESTING PROCEDURE with a PENETROMETER

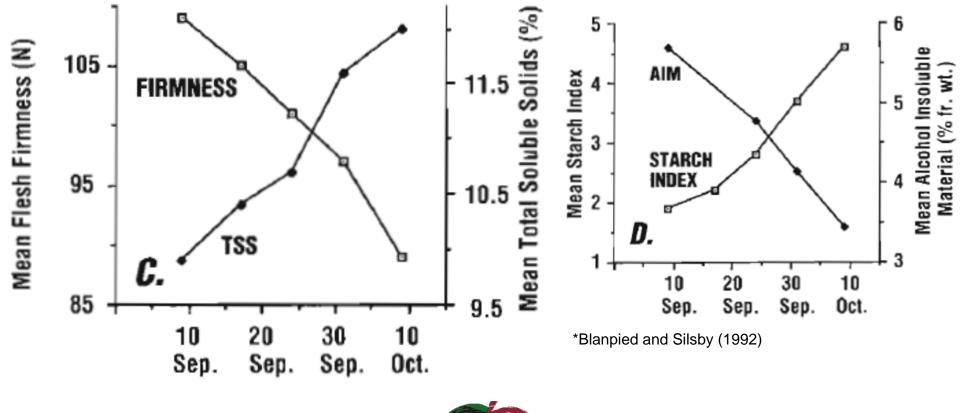
- A measure of ripeness and condition
- Use plunger with 7/16-inch (smaller one used for pears)
- Calibrate with accurate scale
- Collect representative sample of 10 apples of similar diameter
- Slice cheek of apple (green and blush sides)
- Push until line on plunger is level with outer flesh (2 seconds)
- Read gauge in lbf or N
- Take 2-3 tests per apple
- Sources of Error
 - Wide variation (3-4 lbs by professional users)
 - Nitrogen levels
 - Water Core
 - Water loss

*Blanpied (1977)

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Harvest for Eating or Harvest for Cider Making?





Ideal Cider Chemistry?

Depends on Style

- High Fermentable Sugars 11 to 15 Brix
- Good Acidity 5-6 g/L T.A. as malic acid
- Stable pH 3.3-3.7 (above 3.8, cider becomes unstable)
- Tannin none to plus 2 g/L
- Nitrogen 75 mg/L to 150 mg/L
- Thiamine >0.2 mg/L
- Pantothenate >0.2 mg/L

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Sugars – Refractometer & Hydrometer

BRIX HAND REFRACTOMETER



- Calibrate at room
 temperature
- Juice a representative sample of apples
- Deposit juice sample onto prism
- Correct for temp.

*Vasquez and Mueller (http://ucanr.org/sites/viticulture-fresno/files/115503.pdf)

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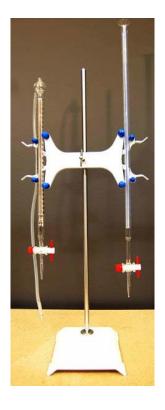
BRIX HYDROMETER

- Put 220 mL juice in 250 mL cylinder
- Suspend hydrometer in sample and gently spin to read measurement
- Measure sample at 68°F or correct for temperature
- CO2 can interfere with sample. Degas if necessary

*Gusmer Enterprises

(http://www.gusmerenterprises.com/pdf/Proced ures/Brix%20Hydrometer%20and%20Refracto meter081808.pdf)

Acidity – Titratable Acidity (T.A.)



- Obtain 50 mL clear juice
- Measure at room temperature
- Pipet 10 mL juice into flask
- Add phenolphthalein indicator
- Titrate with 0.1 N NaOH solution to endpoint
- T.A. (as g/L malic acid) = mL NaOH x 0.67 g/L = ml NaOH x normality NaOH x 0.067** x1000 / Sample Vol. (mL) **Equivalent weight of malic acid

*Vermont Hard Cider Co. (2015) Internal Procedure

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Stability - pH



- Calibrate pH meter with pH standards
- Obtain 50 mL clear juice
- Pour sample into beaker and stir
- Read measurement once stable
- Correct for temperature

*Vermont Hard Cider Co. (2015) Internal Procedure

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Taste, Taste, Taste!

DON'T FORGET... TASTE YOUR APPLES TASTE YOUR JUICE TASTE YOUR CIDER

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Thank you!

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