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## How to make Sauerkraut

Make sure your pot and all utensils are clean before you start.

### Preparing the cabbage

Having thoroughly rinsed the cabbage head with water, check for and remove any insects or bugs. Make sure that the cabbage head is dry before further processing. Also thoroughly dry the sauerkraut crock. Remove and discard the stump and chewy parts (inside) the cabbage head. This can be done most simply using a cabbage drill. Remove two large outer leaves for use later.



### Using the cabbage slicer to cut up your cabbage head

Before placing the cabbage into the crock for fermentation, the cabbage has to be cut up - this is best done using a cabbage slicer or mandolin. Using a cabbage slicer works best



because it cuts the cabbage into the right size strips. To cut the cabbage, place the cabbage head into the carriage of the slicer and pass over the stainless steel blades until the head is fully cut up. Make sure to catch any liquid released while slicing the cabbage; the liquid will later be needed for the perfect taste of the sauerkraut and to aid lactic acid fermentation.

### Filling up the fermentation pot

The sliced cabbage does not need any more washing before it is placed inside the fermentation pot. Excessive water can cause the sauerkraut to spoil. Layer your sliced cabbage in the fermentation pot. Each layer should have a height of 5-10 cm and should be pounded with a cabbage pounder in order to produce the liquid necessary to make sauerkraut. Between each layer of cabbage that is placed in the crock add salt\* and some of your favourite spices such as bay leaves, fennel seeds, junipers, dill or caraway seeds. Add layer after layer until all the sliced cabbage is inside the crock. Make sure that at the top of the pot there is enough room for the stone weights that come with the fermentation crock. If not enough liquid has been released when slicing the cabbage, make a brine of 1ltr boiled water to 15g salt and fill up your fermentation pot with the brine.



### Using the stone weights.

Cover your layers of sliced cabbage in the fermentation pot with a large cabbage leaf and place the stone weights on top. Make sure your stone weights are fully covered by the sauerkraut liquid.

Now use the two-piece stone weight to press down the layers of cabbage. The stone weights serve to produce the pressure necessary for lactic acid fermentation.



### Lactic acid fermentation in the fermentation pot

Place the stoneware lid on top of your fermentation pot and fill the water trough with cooled boiled water. This ensures air-tight sealing of the stoneware fermentation crock pot. Since the fermentation pot is now sealed air-tight, no mould can form, the cabbage is protected, and the process of lactic acid fermentation can start.

*The fermentation pot should be placed in a cool room. Where available, a cellar room is ideal for storage.*

### How long does the fermentation process take?

Fermentation time can vary depending on the type of vegetables used. It is normally between 4 and 6 weeks. Please note that in the first 3 weeks after placing the cabbage inside the fermentation pot, the lid must not be taken off! **Also, there should always be sufficient water in the water trough of the fermentation crock pot so that the air-tight sealing of the crock is not interrupted.**

### The sauerkraut is done. What next?

Taking out individual portions from the fermentation pot on a daily basis is not recommended at all since this may expose the fermented sour vegetables to bacteria. Instead, take off a larger amount on a weekly basis and place that amount into the refrigerator inside an air-tight container. Alternatively, you can decant all the sauerkraut into jars. It will keep for at least two months.



### A note on salt\*

- The added iodine in common table salt will interfere with the microorganisms, so instead use sea salt. Salt helps pull liquid from the cabbage.
- You can ferment cabbage without salt but it tends to be less sour and its shelf-life will be reduced.
- Too much salt will prohibit fermentation altogether.
- The more salt you have, the slower the ferment will take. The opposite is, of course, true as well.
- In the first few days of the ferment, your product may taste overly salted. This will mellow as the ferment continues and more liquid is created in your fermenting vessel.
- Many people learning to ferment add too much salt and inhibit or prevent fermentation. Too much will stop fermentation – too little will not cause harm.
- 20g salt per kg cabbage is a good guide

Lacto-fermentation happens when natural starches and sugars found within vegetables and fruits are covered to lactic acid by the friendly bacteria lactobacilli. The term "lacto" in lacto-fermentation, refers to the production of lactic acid. This acid is a natural preservative, inhibiting the growth of putrefying bacteria. Of all the acids common to food preservation, lactic acid is the one most easily used by the body and does not cause over-acidifying effects.

Lactic acid is a natural preservative that inhibits the growth of harmful bacteria. Beyond preservation advantages, lacto-fermentation also increases or preserves the vitamin and enzyme levels, as well as digestibility, of the fermented food.

The brine used in lacto-fermented foods creates an anaerobic, acidic environment. Anaerobic means that there is no oxygen present in the environment. Many lacto-fermented recipes emphasize keeping the food below the level of the brine because the "bad guys" are unable to grow in this environment, while the "good guys" have everything they need.

Many people familiar with home food preservation are concerned about botulism. Botulism is a toxin produced by *C. Botulinum* bacteria and cannot survive in an acidic environment. The acids produced by fermentation protect against the toxin, and help to make lacto-fermentation one of the safest methods of food preservation.