

TZB-ALG700, industrial version of the ALG664, for large ponds and small lakes**ALGAE in Ponds Improving Water Clarity**

Algae growth in ponds can help contribute Oxygen to the water and are usually the sole source of Oxygen in ponds with little or no vegetation. Dissolved oxygen levels in water can also be increased by using mechanical or natural aeration methods. This oxygen is used by fish and other aquatic life to help support growth and life in the pond.

Algae blooms are caused when there are excessive nutrients, such as chemical fertilizers used on golf courses, or animal manure that is washed from a field into a farm pond during a rain storm. The presence of water fowl, ducks, geese and other animals who can contribute manure to the pond water will also cause an increase in algae blooms and other plant growth.

DOSE RATE – TZB-ALG664 dry product

- **Warning** – do not over dose TZB-ALG664 or the oxygen in the water may be depleted and this can harm or kill the fish and other aquatic life.
- **Common Safety Precautions** are also recommended – such as eye protection, skin protection and a simple dust mask to prevent inhalation of the powder.
- The bacteria used in TZB-ALG664 are completely safe for the environment, humans, animals, wildlife, fish and other aquatic animals in the pond.
- Mix 2 pounds of TZB-ALG664 dry product with 10% cane sugar or molasses in hot tap water (90 to 100 degrees F.) and stir completely. Allow this to sit for 30 minutes to one hour. This time period allows the bacteria to germinate and grow prior to adding to the pond. Then stir completely again and pour on the effected area.
- Dose pond with 2 pounds of this mixture, per surface acre, and let it work for one week.
- Add 1 pound every 2 weeks as a maintenance rate until excess nutrients are reduced and the algae is starved for food.

This method helps degrade nutrients that feed algae growth but will not deplete the dissolved oxygen in the water. When the algae are starved for food it dies and floats to the bottom of the pond to become organic waste. The bacteria will

then consume this waste as part of eliminating the BOD (biological oxygen demand), and will keep the nutrients low to help prevent new algae growth.