



ALGAECIDE

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Algae in pools is very common in Australia and New Zealand. In favorable conditions, your pool can turn from a sparkling beauty into a green ugly duckling, overnight. Fortunately, the most common green algae, is easy to treat.

What causes algae in pools?

Warm Temperature, sunlight, poor circulation, low chlorine levels, pH imbalance, inadequate filtration, organic mater such as leaves, heavy rainfall.

To prevent algae growth, it's important to maintain proper water chemistry by testing and adjusting chlorine levels, pH, alkalinity, and other chemical parameters. Regular brushing, skimming and vacuuming of the pool, maintaining proper water circulation, and ensuring adequate filtration are also crucial. Shocking the pool with a higher dose of chlorine can help kill existing algae blooms. Regular use of preventative algaecides such as Hy-Clor Longlife Algaecide (green algae) and Hy-Clor Blackout (black algae) do a great job in minimising algae breakouts.

What does copper in algaecide mean?

Copper compounds are added to some algaecides as it is very effective at disrupting photosynthesis and killing algae. Our stronger algaecides usually contain copper. If your pool water is already high in copper (above 0.5ppm) there is a risk of copper staining. In this instance you are better off using a non-copper based algaecide such as Hy-Clor Algaecide or Green Blaster.

What are phosphates

Phosphates are naturally occurring chemical compounds that contain phosphorus. The problem with phosphates is that algae loves it as they are algae's main nutrient source. One pound of phosphate can produce 700 pounds of algae (Rhodes F., O Stone R. (1981) Language of Earth (pg 372).

Phosphates can be introduced into pools via rainwater, organic debris such as leaves, tap water, sunscreens, fertilisers and lawn care products, body oils and sweat.

Hy-Clor Phosphate Remover removes phosphates from pool water and is very effective when used in conjunction with an algaecide.



Types of Algae



GREEN ALGAE

By far, the most common. Appears quite easily but fortunately, it is also relatively easy to control and remove.



YELLOW OR MUSTARD ALGAE

Much rarer, but it's more difficult to get rid of. Super chlorination usually works well.





























BLACK ALGAE

The toughest type of algae to get rid of but nothing that an algae brush and Hy-Clor Black spot remover or Blackout can't handle.



TURN OVER FOR PRODUCT SELECTION CHART

	SUITABLE FOR					POOL TYPE			POOL SURFACE				
	GRANULAR / LIQUID / TABLET	GREEN ALGAE	MUSTARD ALGAE	BLACK SPOT ALGAE	CHLORINE	SALT / MINERAL	CONCRETE	PEBBLE CRETE	MARBLE SHEEN	VINYL	FIBREGLASS	STRENGTH INDICATION	
Phosphate remover (I/N: 3090143)												N/A	
Blackspot and algae remover (I/N: 3090059)													
Super Algaecide (I/N: 3090322)													
Algae-free Pool Blocks (I/N: 3091006)													
Algae-free Pool Drops (I/N: 0151009)													
Salt Active Algaecide (I/N: 3090350)													
Blackout (I/N: 3090189)													
Green Blaster (I/N: 3090321)													
Longlife Algaecide (I/N: 3090187)													
Algaecide (I/N: 0337532)	