An Easy Way To Keep Pond Free of Algae



A CHICAGO engraving executive sprinkles his private pond with blue water.

His reason is not to color the water, just to retain its natural beauty. He's using Cutrine algaecide-fungicide, an organic copper complex.

Kenneth V. Schmid, president of

Jahn & Ollier Engraving Company, knows that a pond or small lake can make or break a place—depending on its condition. He had seen how just a small body of water could be the finishing touch to beautifying his Spring Lake Farm, or the ruination of all other attempts to beautifying the setting.

Ponds by their very nature are prime algae beds. Uncontrolled growth of algae can make them unusable for fishing and water sports, and downright distasteful to look at.

Writing to Applied Biochemists, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Schmid said: "I have been using your product for one year and I have had great success with it."

"I started out with the first application using a 200-gallon John Bean sprayer, at one part to 100 gallons of water and spraying the surface with a high-pressure spray," Schmid said

"To supplement the water in the pond, I have sunk a well and run underground plastic tubing to the center of the pond with an upright pipe in the middle with a Buckner sprinkler attached.

"To utilize the proper distribution of Cutrine in somewhat a drip method, I installed a gas cock at the bottom of an 18" by 1\\daggeq" pipe, to adjust the amount of flow through the pipe.

"On top of the 18" pipe, I put a 11/4" gate valve with a cap."

To make an application of Cutrine, Schmid said, "I open the gate valve and put 18" of Cutrine in the standpipe, close the gate valve cap, and start my submersible pump.

"This could be done in any size pond, even using a garden hose with a pipe and sprinkler."

Cutrine is an algaecide-fungicide based on a "harnessed" copper sulphate, according to Donald E. Seymour, president of Applied Bio-Chemists, Inc. It's harnessed, he said, because it can eliminate all forms of algae at rates that are not toxic to humans, animals or fish.

Cutrine is a chelated copper com-



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plex, he continued, which, unlike copper sulphate, remains in solution (even in hard water) and is absorbed by the algae. After absorption, he added, the algae withers and dies, leaving no chemical residue.

Cutrine also is an effective fungicide, which controls many fish diseases, such as fin-rot in trout, he said.

Application recommendations for Cutrine are 2 gallons per surface acre in the early spring and 3 gallons in mid-summer in temperate Kenneth V. Schmid, a Chicago engraving executive, ran plastic pipe to the center of his Spring Lake Farm pond then attached a Buckner sprinkler head to spread Cutrine algaecide.

climates. Before application, the algaecide should be pre-mixed with the water at least 9 to 1, then sprayed evenly. The algaecide is heavy and will sink where it is sprayed.

There are no swimming restrictions, said Seymour.

Cutrine is effective, he added, any time algae is growing and the water is above 60 degrees. The algaecide itself does not remove oxygen from the water, but he advised caution in treating heavy algae infestations. Decomposition, he explained, of heavy algae growth could cause oxygen depletion severe enough to bring about fish suffocation. Where heavy algae growth exists, he advised treating one-half of the area, then waiting one week before treating the other half.

Cutrine can be corrosive, therefore spray equipment should be washed thoroughly after use, he said.

The algaecide, according to Seymour, is suitable for use in ponds, lakes, pools, rivers, potable water, fountains, trout streams, cooling towers, irrigation ditches, and water intakes.





Schmid determined that the amount of Cutrine his pond needed per application would fill 18 inches of 11/4" pipe. A gas cock at the bottom of the 18 inches of pipe regulates the flow. The pressure source is a submersible pump.



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