

Green Pond Water

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Algae is a common plant and a natural part of any pond ecosystem. Two common groups of pond algae - unicellular and filamentous - feed off of nutrients found in water. A severe case of unicellular algae turns water pea-soup green, while an overabundance of filamentous algae can clog filters and smother beneficial plants.

In ornamental ponds, algae problems are typically due to high phosphate levels from excess fish waste, fertilizer run-off, decaying plant matter, and an overabundance of nutrients in the water used to fill the pond. To reduce algae-fueling phosphate levels, incorporate a [chemical media](#) specifically designed for phosphate removal into your filtration system. [Drs. Foster & Smith PhosPure® Filter Media](#) is ideal, as it does not affect beneficial plants or fish, it will not degrade water quality, and it will never leach nutrients back into the water, even after it is saturated. Simply place a [mesh media bag](#) of PhosPure® in an area of high water flow, such as a filter chamber or waterfall. For best results, use after a [mechanical](#) filter to prolong the life of the media and prevent clogging of media pore structures.



Additional algae control tips:

- Keep your pond shaded and cool with floating plants.
- Add beneficial submerged and bog plants.
- Limit the number of fish and the amount of food you feed.
- Keep your pond free of leaves and excess debris.