



Thames Valley Specialist Products

PO Box 1945 | Maidenhead | SL6 2XR
Tel: +44 (0)1628 680 045 | Fax: +44 (0)1628 687 023
Email: mossgo@mossgo.co.uk | Web: www.mossgo.co.uk

MAINTENANCE OF ARTIFICIAL GRASS : Watch the algae and the moss will look after itself.

The upkeep of artificial grass for the owner is mainly algae and moss control. Keeping the algae in check is the best way to avoid premature grooming work. This is easily done using a sprayer or simply a watering can fitted with a fine rose.

The philosophy is the same for undressed or sand filled systems. Keeping the filling loose retains the playability of the surface as well as the self draining characteristics of the system.

When do I need to treat?

After a long period of wet weather : The spring is a good time. In winter algae develop slowly in the depths of the carpet. As the weather warms up algae multiply along the filaments. In the autumn, the alternate warm and wet spells may justify a second treatment.

At other times of the year upon visual inspection : A week of rain is sometimes enough to render some surfaces slippery even when the drainage is satisfactory. The site exposure to the sun considerably influences the need for maintenance.

How do I treat?

Mossgo or Mossgo -Pro will kill algae within 24 hours. If the substrate is treated in time, no other action is required. The dead algae will be washed away through the drainage layer below. If the contamination was heavy, drenching with a conventional garden hose a little later will help in removing the remaining dead material.

Moss demands more work. The bulk of the moss is best removed first. After the application of Mossgo, the remaining material will turn brown and lose its fibrous cohesion. Moss can die at varying rates. This depends on the specie and the time of year. In cold weather the process takes a little longer. Dead moss can be swept with a bristle broom. A good wash with a garden hose will complete the procedure and clear the holes in the latex backing.

How much product do I use?

Artificial grass exposes a lot of surface if the surface of filaments is taken into consideration. A m² of carpet becomes several m² of exposed polypropylene, and the application rates for hard surfaces needs to be increased accordingly. For the new owner an initial test may be needed to determine the amount of dilute to be applied, depending on the depth and density of the pile. An initial procedure would consist of spraying or watering a small measured area at a rate of 2 m² per litre with the view to soak the pile and take a judgement as to whether 2 m² per litre is the right rate. At such a rate 275 litres of mix will be required, for a tennis court, so a small test first is worthwhile. The test can be carried out using fresh or slightly soapy water. Sand filled systems have less exposed material, but the sand requires drenching nevertheless. The amount of dilute required can be determined with a similar procedure.

How do I determine the concentration?

The concentration for algae will suffice for most applications. 1 to 14 for Mossgo, 1 to 50 for Mossgo-Pro. If the treatment is needed for the rehabilitation of a heavily soiled carpet, consider 1 to 12 and 1 to 40 respectively.

The temperature of the substrate is important. The active in Mossgo - a quaternary ammonium - becomes more active in warmer temperatures : the efficacy at 20° C is twice that at 10° C. A warm late afternoon is therefore preferable to a fresh early morning.

Anything else I should know?

Keeping artificial grass clean is simple if done in time. The wire mesh fence (in the shade), posts, and furniture within the compound will if kept clean prevent seeding fresh algae onto the cleaned surface prematurely. Excessive drift spray is best avoided on planted borders and over natural grass. A deep pile roller becomes handy for the task.

