

Forever Flow Comparison Chart

A more complete review for most of these products is available.

Product Name	Brand Name	**Biofilm / mixed vs mineral/scale/salt	Use during grow	OMRI
ATA Clean	Atami	Mineral	No – phosphoric acid	No
Athena Cleanse	Athena Ag	Mineral	No – hypochlorous acid	No
Enzymes Complete	Enzymes Complete	Mineral	Yes – low temps only	No
Flashclean (Florakleen)	General Hydroponics	Mineral	Yes* – weak phosphoric acid	No
House & Garden Drip Clean	House and Garden	Mineral	Yes* – acid/oxidizer	No
Hyclean	Sipco	Mineral	Yes* – citric acid based	No
Hydroguard	Botanicare	Not a line cleaner	Yes	Yes
Keep it Clean	Dutchpro	Mineral	No - acid-based	No
Phyto-C3	Bio-Organic Catalyst	Biofilm	Yes. Claims to work by increasing O2***	No
Spectrum Formulas H2O2	Spectrum Formulas	Biofilm	No	No
SLF100	South Cascade Organics	Mineral	Yes – not microbe or enzyme-based	Yes
Forever Flow	Kchemical	Biofilm, mixed mineral	YES	YES

*While the label claims you can use the product during the grow, it is not a good idea to use acid or oxidizer products on plant roots and soil. These products are likely very weakly acidic (otherwise they would damage plant tissue), so won't work well on active clogs.

**There are 2 categories of line cleaner products on the market: those that treat clogs that contain organic materials, biofilm-based, and products that treat clogs with no organic component, or mineral clogs. (Here, "organic" describes substances that contain carbon, versus inorganic minerals. It does not refer to the regulated designation "organic".) Most clogs in drip systems and emitters come from fertilizers and other treatments which result in a buildup of biofilm.

***Note that clearing clogs by oxygenating water is not actually a mechanism that will remove existing biofilm-based clogs. This is also a bad thing for the root zone, which operates best in very low O2 conditions (microaerophilic) as many of the nutrient-releasing processes will occur at best slowly under high O2 conditions (particularly for metal and nitrogen availability). High oxygen conditions will also promote rapid growth of bulk soil microbes, suppressing the growth

of beneficial rhizosphere microbes which are optimized for the low-O₂ rhizosphere environment.