



We can grow much more than vegetables

## CONGRATULATIONS on buying your very own Raised Garden Bed and Composter!

### A FEW TIPS BEFORE YOU START

Wood is a living material that continues to evolve even after it is cut. If you find any cracks, don't panic! This is completely normal: wood doesn't dry evenly, and this can sometimes result in a few cracks. These

cracks have no negative effect on the robustness or durability of your product.

To protect the wood from outdoor moisture, insects, and fungus, we strongly recommend applying a natural vegetable oil-based surface or penetrating finish.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS Raised Garden Bed and Composter

#### TO BUILD YOUR RAISED GARDEN BED AND COMPOSTER WITHOUT A HITCH, MAKE SURE YOU:

Sort the parts contained in the box so that you always have the parts you need for each step close to hand.

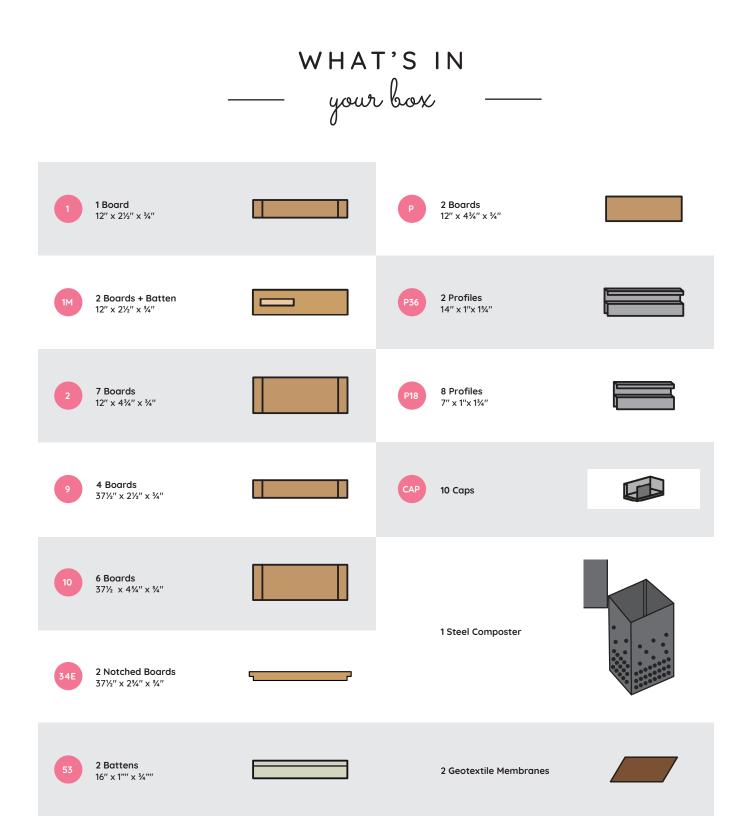
Carefully follow the instruction points in order for each step of the assembly process:

- Step 1:
  - · Point 1
  - · Point 2

Position your raised garden bed exactly as shown in the photos for each step.



Check out all of our assembly tutorials at: https://www.youtube.com/user/monpetitpotager

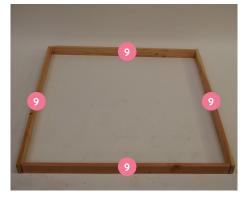


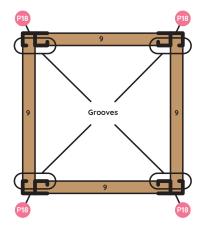
#### IN ADDITION TO THE PARTS SHOWN ABOVE, YOU MAY ALSO FIND A FEW WEDGES USED FOR PACKAGING THAT ARE NOT USED IN THE ASSEMBLY OF YOUR PRODUCT

## ASSEMBLY – instructions ——

STEP

Place the 4 9 boards on the floor and insert the 4 113 profiles into the assembly grooves, as shown in the illustration, opposite.





STEP

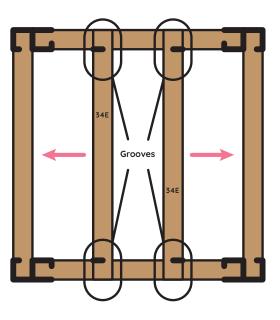
Insert 4 10 boards to form the base of the raised garden bed



STEP 3

Position the 2 notched boards <sup>34E</sup> (notches facing downwards, and assembly grooves on the outside). You can now place this part of the keyhole garden in your desired location.





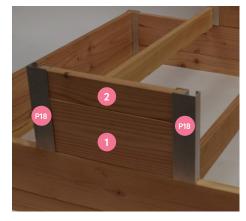
STEP

- Between 34E, place 1 2 board (assembly groove inside) on board 10, and then insert 2 936 profiles and two more boards 2
- Repeat this step on the other side with the PIB profiles, inserting 1 1 board and then 1 board 2

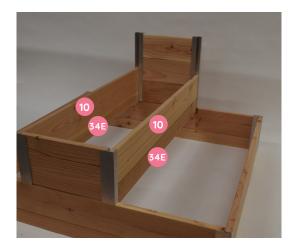
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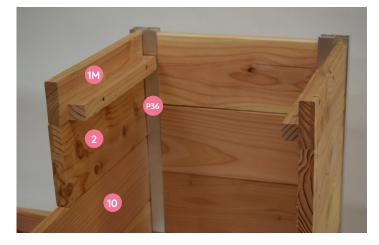


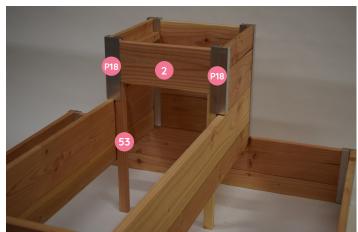




STEP

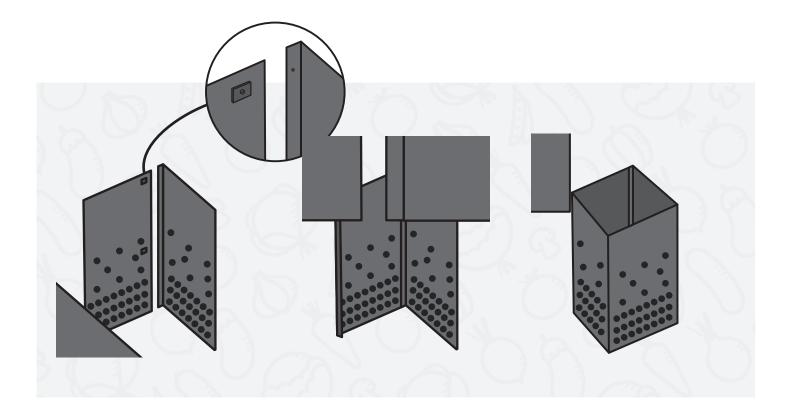
- On each side, slide 1 2 board + 1 1M
  board into the P36 profiles on the 10
  boards.
- Insert 2 P18 profiles and 2 53 battens, then 1 2 board





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# STEP

Position the geotextile membrane strips, then the caps, and lastly the 2 remaining p boards, which serve as a cover.

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## RECYCLING your organic waste



## GREAT FOR COMPOSTING

- Pieces of fruit and vegetables
- Paper and cardboard
- Eggshells
- Tea and coffee
- Plants
- Garlic, onions, citrus fruits (in small amounts)



#### DO NOT COMPOST

- Meat and fish
- Fats
- Vegetable oils
- Poop!



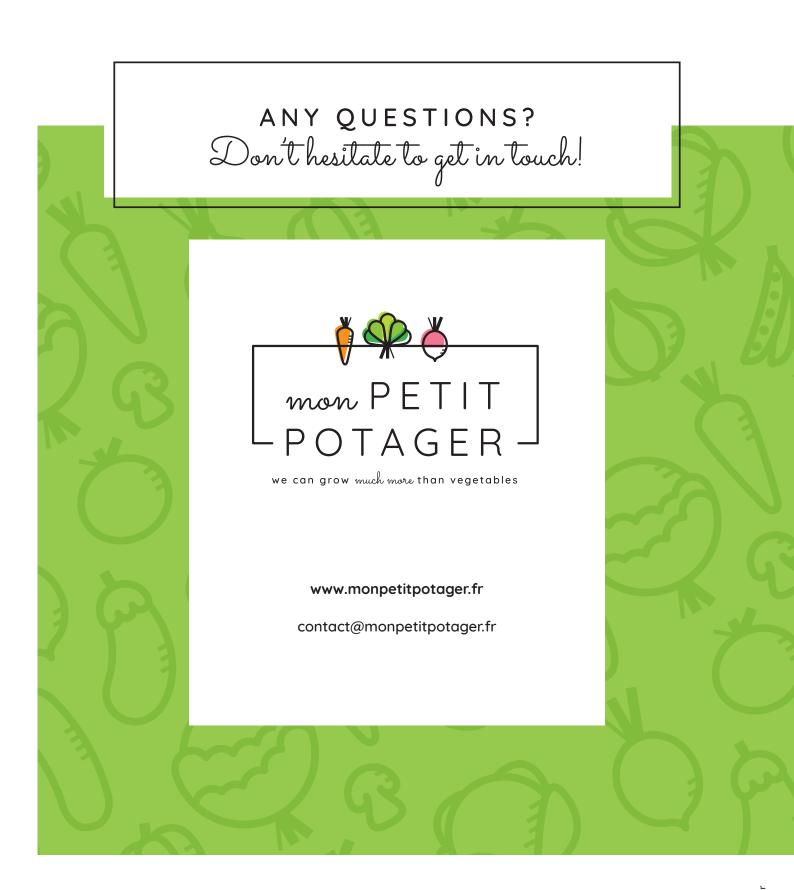
Contrary to popular belief, home composting doesn't smell.

To obtain a good compost with no pests and no smell, it must be properly balanced and well-aired. To obtain that balance, follow the rule of opposites. The concept is toalternate, in layers a few inches thick, nitrogen-based, moist waste (peelings and non-meat leftovers) with carbon-based, dry waste (paper, small boxes, teabags, egg boxes, etc.), and make sure that all your waste is cut up into very small pieces to make it easier for the micro-organisms (microscopic fungi and bacteria) to break it down. You can make it even more effective by adding a few spoonfuls of compost activator.



You can cover the composter with a small wooden board, but make sure that your compost doesn't dry out, because microbial life can't develop without at least a bit of moisture.

The only "hassle" is the presence of fruit flies, little insects that you sometimes find on overripe fruit. These little insects play an important role, but they can be kept at bay by adding a small layer of dry matter (ideally some sawdust).



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