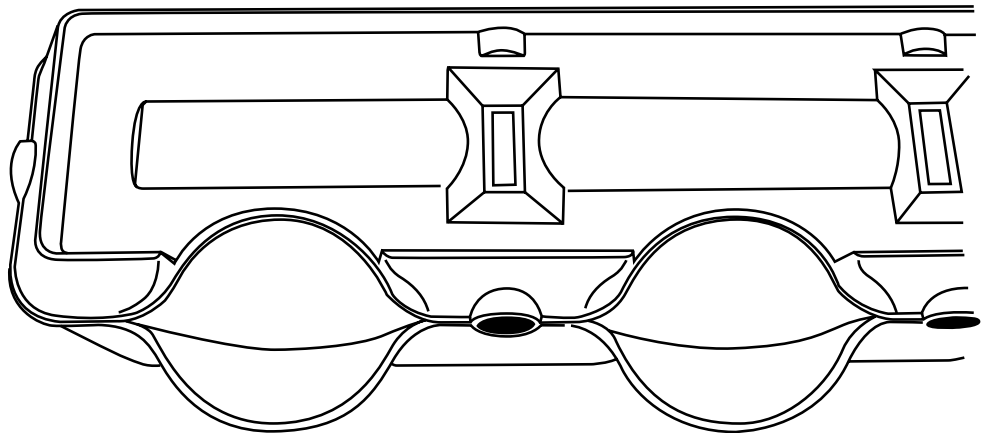


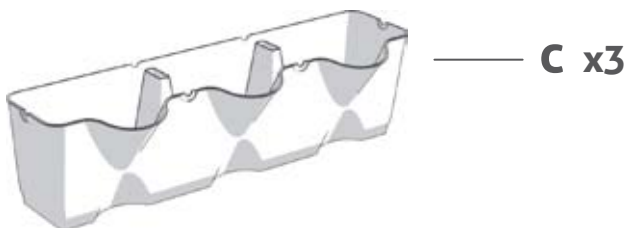
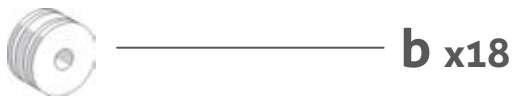


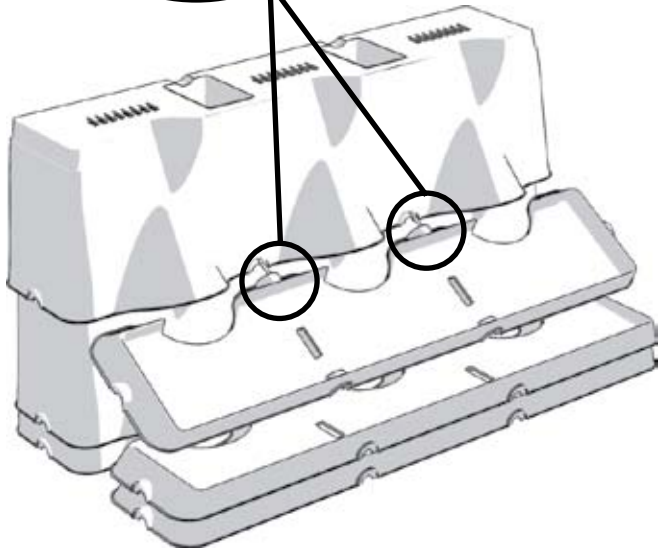
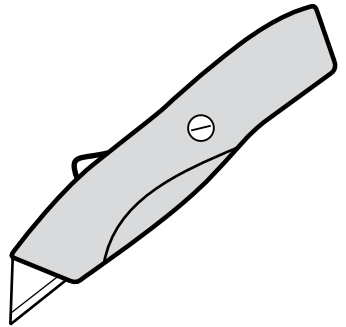
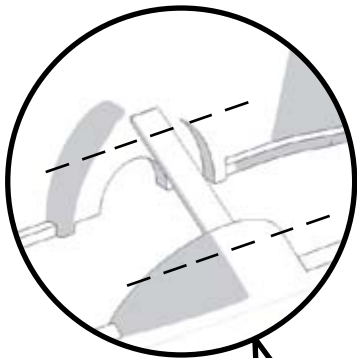
ASSEMBLY GUIDE AND USER'S MANUAL

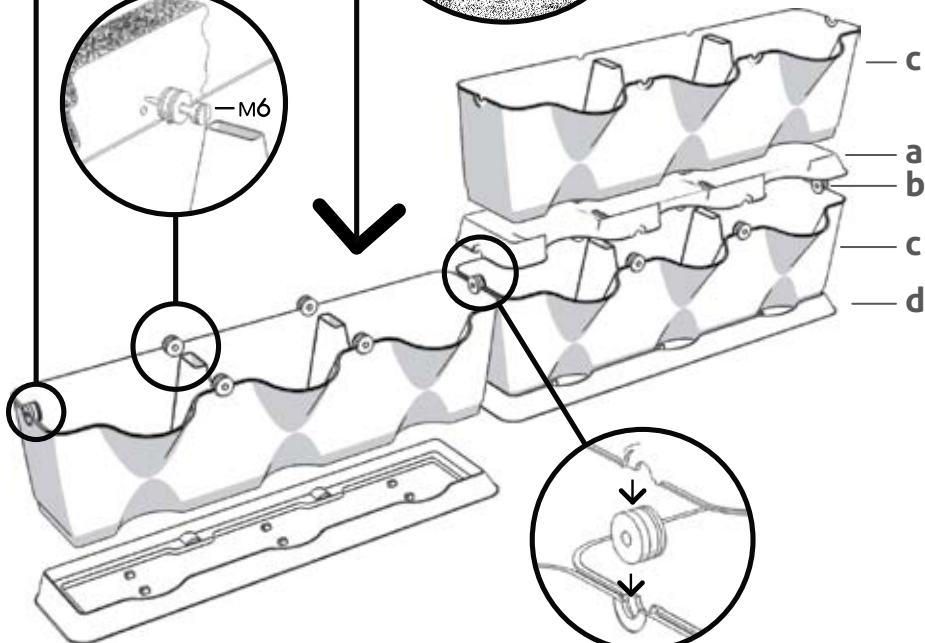
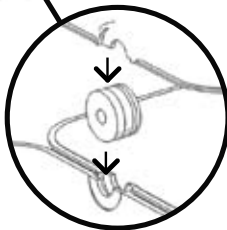
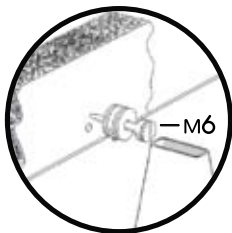
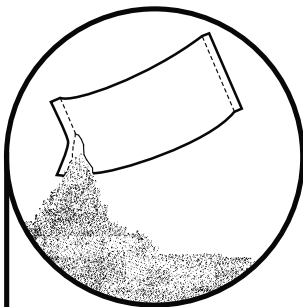
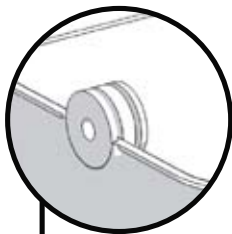


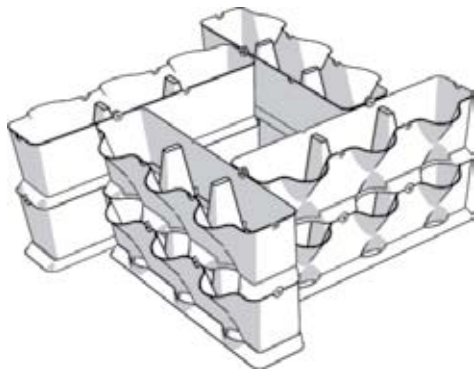
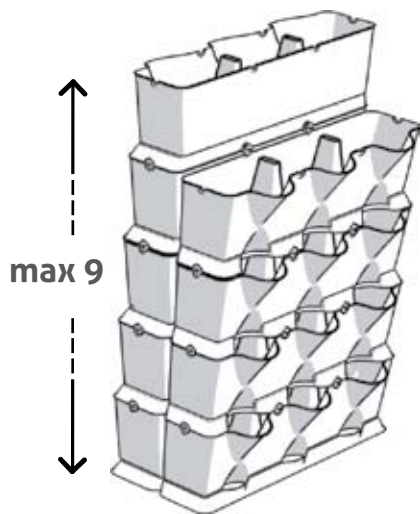
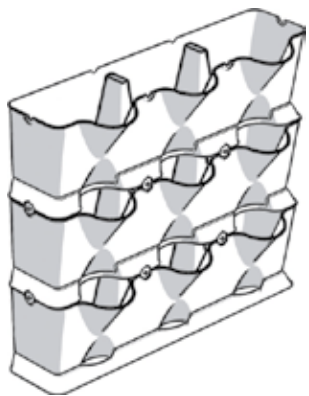
English

ASSEMBLY GUIDE









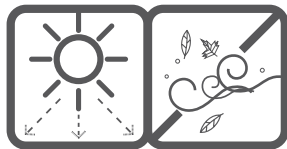
MANUAL DE UTILIZAÇÃO

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MINIGARDEN SYSTEM ARRANGEMENT

The choice of the location where you are going to install the modular Minigarden vases is critical to the success of your planting. **Whenever possible, the Minigarden should be oriented so as to maximise its exposure to the sun and, in the event of installation outdoors, the plants' exposure to dominant winds should be minimised,** given that the wind is the main factor responsible for drying plants, as it increases their rate of evapotranspiration.



Light is an essential factor to photosynthesis, vital for the proper development of the majority of plants. In the case of fruits, it is essential for producing sugars. The greater the light intensity, the better the organoleptic characteristics of the fruit will be. In general, a lack of light causes an exaggerated elongation of the stems, a loss of colour and vitality, and the plant becomes weak.

The presence of a water point is important, as it facilitates the task of watering, either manually or through an automated drip-feed system.

TYPE OF SUBSTRATE

For the proper development of the plants and their root system in the modular Minigarden vases, a universal or compound substrate should be used and not ordinary garden soil.

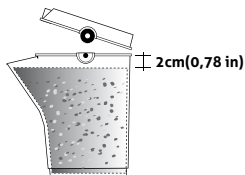
This way, proper drainage and aeration is ensured, as well as an adequate capacity to retain water and exchange nutrients. Garden soil may still be contaminated with fungi and may contain seeds that will germinate, competing with the plantings.

As a rule, substrates are lighter, thus reducing the load to which the structure will be subjected. Regardless of the type of substrate used, it should always include fertiliser when planting, and at least once a year this fertiliser should be added again.

To facilitate drainage of the system, a 10 cm layer of Leca clay granules may optionally be placed at the bottom of each of the modular vases. To prevent the substrate from mixing with the Leca, a filter comprised of a Geotextile blanket may be added with the Leca clay granules.

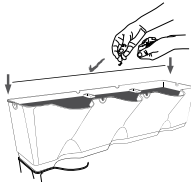
FILLING

The Minigarden is filled manually. We suggest proceeding with filling before assembling the modular Minigarden system. **Filling is carried out up to the top mark (2 cm below the edge of the Minigarden).**

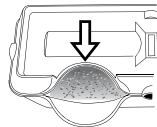


SEEDING

Seeding operations may be carried out before or after the assembly of the modular Minigarden system. In either case, **seeds should be spread after the Minigarden has been filled, and only on the exposed surface of the cavity.**



Seeding is carried out by burying the seed and covering it with a thin layer of substrate 4 to 5 times thicker than the diameter of the seed. **In the last Minigarden line, seeding may be carried out over the entire area, provided that the lid is not installed (parts B).**



In function of the type of plant to germinate, you may place one or more seeds per cavity. In the case of aromatic plants, we suggest putting several seeds. Germination time depends on the variety chosen, the climatic conditions and the location of the Minigarden system.

If the Minigarden system is outdoors, it is important to respect the seeding season for each species. If not, germination may not take place. See the seed packaging for supplementary information and pay attention to the validity.

PLANTING

When installing the Minigarden system, you may opt to purchase the plants and carry out planting, instead of seeding, operations, thus gaining good final results more rapidly.

This operation may be carried out simultaneously with the filling of the Minigarden and respective assembly, or at the end when the wall has been totally assembled.

In the first case, **plants should be used whose vase or root systems are not greater than 90 mm in diameter.**



In the second case, plants whose vase or root system are less than 50 mm, or have been purchased with bare roots, should be used. **In both cases, the operation of planting the plant involves making a hole in the substrate whose diameter should be greater than the diameter of the vase, or root system, and inserting the plant, settling the surrounding areas with a little more substrate.**

Keep in mind that the surface of the substrate should be 2 cm lower than the edge of the cavity. Finally, water abundantly.



WATERING/FERTILISING

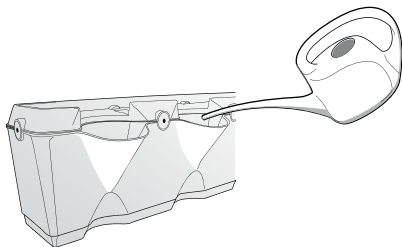
Watering is critical in all phases of the installation of the Minigarden. In the seeding phase, to guarantee the proper germination of the seeds; during planting, to ensure the adaptation and survival of the transplanted plant; and in the plant maintenance phase to ensure the proper development of the same.

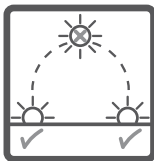
It is important to bear in mind that excessive watering is just as bad as a lack of watering. Excessive watering may cause the death of the plant by suffocating the roots.

The Minigarden system may be installed with a drip-feed water system using micro tubing, or may be watered manually. **In this case, a watering can with a small diameter and a long spout should be used.**

Water each plant one by one, being careful not to add too much water, which will return via the cavity or be drained into the base plate, without any benefit to the plant.

Minigarden plants should be watered with the frequency necessary to maintain the moisture content of the substrate at an appropriate level. You may gauge this by putting the tip of your finger 1 cm into the substrate. If it feels moist, watering is not necessary.





Watering should be carried out in the morning or in late afternoon, so as to avoid excessive loss by evaporation. It should not be carried out during the hottest hours of the day.

Don't forget that, even when installed outdoors and exposed to rain, the Minigarden must be watered, given that, due to the configuration of the cavity, rainwater may not reach the lower levels and moisten the substrate enough for the needs of the plant.

For successful planting, do not forget fertiliser, indispensable for the plants to develop healthily.

Fertilisers may be chemical or organic.

Organic fertilisers, which are already widely available, have a beneficial impact on the environment.

Common chemical fertilisers are easy to dose and may be dissolved and dispensed to the plant during watering.

The choice of appropriate fertiliser should be made in function of the plants inserted in the Minigarden, and their needs for nutrients. Fertilisers available on the market carry the NPK acronym, showing that the product contains the most important nutrients for the development of the plants in terms of parts of nitrogen (N), parts of phosphorous (P) and parts of potassium (K). There are different formulas of NPK fertilisers, based on their purpose.

In general, we use:

- NPK 4-14-8 for species that produce flowers and fruits. This formulation is recommended to be applied at the moment of planting, as it offers better root formation and development and plant structure. High levels of phosphorous aids flowering.
- NPK 10-10-10 for species that do not flower and do not bear fruits, or may be applied to plants already established (flowers, vegetables, fruits), in the form of coverage.
- NPK 15-15-20, rich in potassium, this formulation is considered very practical, as it may also be used in hydroponic cultivation, being especially recommended for vegetables.

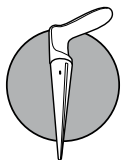
Specific formulations also exist on the market for certain species of ornamental plants. In this case, the formulation is appropriate to the nutritional needs of each species.

The frequency for adding fertiliser varies according to the species, but, in general, fertiliser may be applied every two months. But remember: regarding the dose and form of application, strictly follow the manufacturer's recommendations as shown on the product packaging.

RENEWAL OF PLANTS

It is natural that the planting success rate does not reach 100%. In this case, it is necessary to proceed with the replacement of dead plants.

It may also be necessary to replace some plants due to poor adaptation. In either case, the process is simple. The dead plant/plant to be replaced is removed. If it is necessary to facilitate the removal, a little water may be poured into the cavity. This task may be more or less difficult in function of the dimension of the roots system of the plant to be removed.



With a planter or a spike (a pointed wooden or metal object), turn the adjacent substrate and leave a hole ready to receive the new plant.

The diameter should be greater than the root ball of the new plant.

Proceed as indicated under the item "Planting".

RENEWING SUBSTRATE

In any vase or flower baskets, periodic replacement of the substrate is always necessary, given that, as it is a means of waterproofing, the substrate ends up running out.

Under the Minigarden system, its replacement is indispensable and recommended for the proper development of the plants.

All the substrate does not have to be replaced at once. For example, we suggest that during one plant replacement operation you take the opportunity to remove 40 to 50% of the substrate adjacent to a cavity. With recourse to a planter or a pointed object, turn and remove the greatest possible quantity of substrate, without dismantling the Minigarden system.

After, continue to add substrate to fill in what has been removed, leaving the necessary space to insert the plant. This operation may also be carried out without replacing the original plant. Remove the plant temporarily from the cavity; proceed with the processing of the substrate and put the plant back, following the same steps as under "Planting".

Substrates degrade with greater speed when they hold seasonal fruit plants, such as strawberry, pepper and tomato plants, etc. When decorative indoor plants are used, the substrate can last up to five years.

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

Almost all dwarf shrubs and herbaceous plants may be used in a Minigarden structure. Simply arrange them harmoniously (in terms of shape, texture and colour) and be careful to group them by similar water needs, as they are going to share the same space, and therefore be watered simultaneously.

Always choose plants suitable for each location.

Plants exist for shade, half-shade and full exposure to the sun. Most indoor plants prefer shade or moderate sun and enjoy mild temperatures and constant moistness.

Be careful with proximity to heaters, and do not forget to spray your indoor plants both in winter and summer.

INDOOR ORNAMENTALS

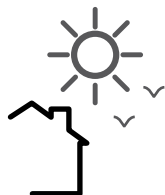


With this solution, you may always have a small garden flowering inside your home. By combining the textures and colours of your plants with their periods of flowering, you may opt for a more minimalist solution using one single species, or combine your favourite plants in one single structure.

Among many other species, we may recommend:

Acalypha, Easter lilies, columbines, aquimenes, aspidistras, ferns, begonia elatior, begonia rex, begonia semperflorens, bilbergia, carex, cyclamen, lilies, spider plants, coleus, garden cabbages, cacti (almost all varieties), carnations, orchids, fittonias, gesnerias, guzmanias, hypoestes, marantas, succulent plants, primroses, soleirolia, Tigridias, Torenia, African violet, Persian violet, violets.

OUTDOOR ORNAMENTALS AND BULBS

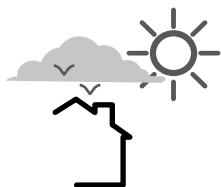


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SEASONAL OUTDOOR: VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND AROMATICS



The Minigarden is an excellent solution to have a small aroma garden or a small vertical orchard in the kitchen or on your balcony where you may produce a large part of the aromatics and small vegetables for use in making your dishes. You can have an orchard and an aroma garden at home, with products that are always fresh and at hand.

Lettuces, pepper plants, tomato plants, runner beans, broad beans, peas, aubergines, wild mustard, onions, rocket, etc.

Strawberry plants, cantaloupe and melons, blueberries, gooseberries, Celery, chives, coriander, lemon balm, spearmint, basil, oregano, malagueta pepper, pennyroyal, parsley, basil, mint, coriander, etc.

PLANT SPECIES VS. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Scientific name	Substrate				Light				Water				Temperature			RH (air)			Pollination		
	General use	Rich in humus	Rocky	Light	Acid	Sun	Half light	Half shadow	Shadow	Always saturated	Constant humidity	Slightly dry between waterings	Dry between waterings	Fresh	Mild	Hot	Very humid	Humid	Normal	Insects	Wind
Fragaria Spp.		X			X					X				X					X	X	X
Thymus vulgaris			X		X							X			X				X		
Ocimum basilicum		X			X					X					X	X			X		
Allium schoenoprasum		X			X	X				X					X				X		
Coriandrum sativum L.		X			X							X			X				X		
Origanum marjorana L.				X	X							X			X	X			X		
Origanum vulgare L.				X	X						X				X	X			X		
Petroselinum crispum L.				X	X	X				X					X	X			X		
Salvia officinalis		X			X						X				X	X			X		
Foeniculum vulgare				X	X							X			X	X			X		
Apium graveolens L.		X			X	X					X				X	X			X		
Lactuca sativa		X			X	X				X					X	X			X		
Mentha L.		X			X	X				X					X	X		X	X		
Artemisia dracunculus				X	X							X			X	X			X		
Adiantum capillus-veneris L.		X		X			X	X	X						X		X				
Asparagus		X				X	X	X	X						X	X			X		
Asplenium spp		X				X	X	X	X					X	X			X			
Begonia		X			X	X	X	X	X						X	X		X	X		
Chlorophytum comosum		X				X	X	X	X						X	X			X		
Cissus		X				X	X	X	X						X	X			X		
Cyclamen		X				X	X		X						X				X		
Dianthus chinensis L.		X			X	X			X						X				X		
Dieffenbachia		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Dryopteris		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Epipremnum		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Fittonia albivenis		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Hedera		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Hypoestes phyllostachya		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Kalanchoe		X				X	X		X			X			X	X			X		
Nephrolepis		X				X	X		X						X	X			X		
Pallaea			X			X	X		X		X	X			X	X			X		
Peperomia					X			X	X		X				X	X			X		
Philodendron Scandens		X				X	X		X		X				X	X			X		
Primula acaulis		X				X	X		X		X				X	X		X	X		
Saintpaulia ionantha		X				X	X		X		X				X	X			X		
Sansevieria trifasciata																					
Schlumbergera		X				X	X		X						X	X			X		
Scindapsus aereus		X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X		
Soleirolia soleirolii		X						X	X						X	X			X		
Spathiphyllum		X				X	X		X						X	X			X		

