

GROWCAMP

- ULTIMATE VEGETABLE GROWER



GROW YOUR OWN



COME ON UP MY LITTLE PEAS · GARDENING TIME · VEGETABLES · ZEST FOR LIFE · THERAPY



ENTHUSIASM IN FULL BLOSSOM · NO WORMS · FROM BED TO TABLE · HOME-GROWN PRODUCTS · HEALTHY



Grow your own!

An increasing number of people are growing their own vegetables. The sheer pleasure of digging your teeth into your own home-grown vegetables is indescribable.

Unfortunately, many experience the disappointment of having wasted seeds and valuable time when the goodies are either eaten by snails, insects or caterpillars or destroyed by the weather.

GrowCamp has the solutions! GrowCamp makes it easy to grow vegetables - without any waste and without the use of pesticides.

After sowing, all you need to do is water during dry weather and you can enjoy watching your plants grow. The limited amount of weeds appearing in the bed can be pulled up easily with your fingers. No gardening tools are needed!

When you have experienced the joy of home-grown lettuce or lovely worm-free peas, your appetite will be whetted. GrowCamp provides ample opportunities for growing all kinds of vegetables for the benefit and enjoyment of you and your family.

Raised bed

- Produces up to four times higher yield due to the excellent conditions of soil, temperature and light.
- Comfortable working height - well-defined area.
- Easy to assemble - can be placed almost anywhere.

Insect net

- Avoid snails, insects and other nuisances, such as deer, cats, balls, etc.
- Protects against heavy rain and strong wind - ensuring luxuriant, crisp vegetables.
- The net provides light shading and good ventilation. About 90% rain penetrates.

Greenhouse

- With plastic foil sides the grow tent functions as a greenhouse.
- Longer growing season - harvest several times.
- Grow chili, tomato, cucumber and other greenhouse plants.





GROWCAMP

- Raised bed
- Covered by net
- May function as a greenhouse

The innovative combination of these three components makes growing vegetables easy and enjoyable. Your plants will benefit from each of the three components.

RAISED BED

In a raised bed, you can achieve four times higher yield than in a traditional vegetable garden. This is mainly due to three things:

Soil structure

In a raised bed, the soil is more porous because no one is walking on it. This makes it easier for the roots of the plants to seek downwards instead of outwards. Consequently, you can place the plants closer together and harvest more.

The good humus soil filled into the raised bed will be loose and moist from the start. Soon it will be filled with earthworms and essential micro organisms that will contribute to the preservation of the good soil structure for years to come.

The bed is open at the bottom. This means that there is no risk of water accumulating. The roots will always have sufficient oxygen and the soil will be ready for planting early in the spring.

Temperature

The bed is heated faster by the sun because the soil is above normal ground level and is heated from above as well as the sides. The temperature of the soil is essential for sprouting and growth. Even a few degrees extra will extend the growing season significantly.

Light

As the bed is raised above normal ground level, the plants receive more light. This is particularly important during the short days of early spring and late autumn. Extra light makes it possible to place the plants closer together than in a normal garden layout and the yield per square metre will increase.

Other advantages of raised beds

In addition to greater yield, you will also appreciate how easy the bed is to work with. Its height of 50 cm allows for a comfortable working posture and its width of 120 cm will allow you to reach the middle easily. The poles supporting the horizontal rafters can be easily dismantled to create free access to the full height of the bed.



INSECT NET

One of the most important advantages of GrowCamp's Grow tent is that there is no need to use pesticides.

The net cover effectively keeps out carrot flies, white garden butterflies and snails. Play equipment will not be able to harm the crops. If the garden is plagued by deer, cats, mice or other pests - this problem is now solved.

You can serve your garden vegetables with a clear conscience - flawless and organic!

The insect net has other important capacities than just keeping out undesirable elements: The net protects against strong sunlight, breaks the wind and shields against heavy rain.

The structure of the net allows 90% of the rain to penetrate and trickle gently through. The protective environment contributes to making the vegetables crisp and delicious as opposed to stringy and coarse.



GREENHOUSE

The plastic foil cover protects against the cold and against light night frost, and the tent will act as a greenhouse.

This extends the season considerably. Already at the end of April or beginning of May, you will be able to harvest potatoes and prepare the first bowl of home-grown salad.

When the first batch of potatoes, radishes and lettuce has been harvested, chili, tomatoes and cucumber can be bedded out.

Greenhouse plants will thrive in the bed. An important reason is that aeration can be much more effective than in a greenhouse. Due to the flexibility of the plastic foil sides, they can be rolled up entirely to let the cooling wind flow in when the weather is hot.

Many crops may overwinter and continue their growth in the early spring. You will be able to harvest fresh crisp root vegetables throughout the entire winter. Celery, chives, spinach and parsley will do fine despite light frost outside.

In this way you will be self-sufficient most of the year.





PLANTING TRAYS

With GrowCamp's planting trays you will be able to grow all kinds of plants in pots and other containers.

The self-supporting planting trays can be mounted on the edge of the bed. They can also be placed on the supporting pole above and function as an additional shelf. Each tray is about 40 cm wide and there is room for three trays on each tier in a bed of 120 cm. The trays can carry 20 kg when placed at the bottom and 10 kg when placed at the top.

Easy watering

The planting trays are designed with deep wide grooves for water storage. The trays are supplied with a capillary mat to be placed in the watering tray under the pots. The mat absorbs and distributes the water in the tray. Holes in the bottom of the pots provide a capillary effect which allows the soil and the roots to absorb the water they need.

GrowCamp's capillary mat is made of new, clean raw materials with optimum water absorption and water distribution. The mat is resistant to fungus and rot.

The grooves of tray and the capillary mat can hold a total of 1.5 litres of water. If you fill up tray completely, it may contain 15 litres. Usually, this is, however, not recommendable unless it is only for short periods of time or for very large plants.

Growing seedlings

The trays are excellent for growing seedlings. The heat is easily controlled by means of the plastic cover, which rolls up and down easily.

In a grow tent with soil in the bed itself, it will be a great advantage to have one or two trays at the top for seedlings. This makes it easy to have new plants ready when those below have been harvested.

LOCATION

GrowCamp can be placed almost anywhere:

On grass, flagstones or directly on the ground. Wind conditions are not important as plants can be shielded against the wind by plastic cover. The bed should be placed in optimum sun and light conditions.

COVER

GrowCamp is delivered, as standard, inclusive of plastic at the gable end and nets at the sides. If you wish to use your grow tent as a greenhouse and wish to grow vegetables in early spring or late autumn, you may buy plastic covers for the sides.

In that case, the plastic sides will be rolled down both night and day during cold months, but as soon as the sun gains strength, it will become hot in the tent and the sides can be rolled up in the daytime and down at night. Depending on the type of vegetables you are growing, you can take off the plastic sides during the entire summer or leave them rolled up both night and day. You may also choose to have plastic sides attached on one side only. This will prove particularly useful, if you place the bed in a wind position or near the coast where there is a risk of sea fog.

Both net and plastic are attached by velcro at the side and bottom. This makes it easy to open and inspect the plants. The net will normally be closed to keep out pests and to avoid strong wind impacts.

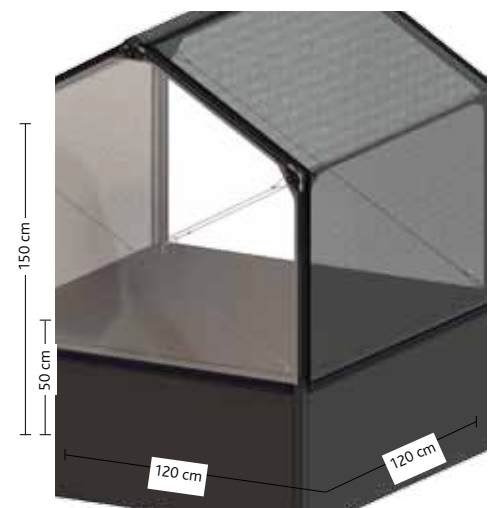


MATERIALS

The basic GrowCamp grow tent measures 120 x 120 cm. It can be extended by extra modules each measuring 120 cm reaching a total length of 240, 360, 480 cm, etc. The bed consists of a bottomless box with a height of 50 cm. The upper frame, which clicks on and locks, measures 100 cm. Total height is 150 cm.

The 25 mm plastic profiles have UV protection. Corner posts and upper frame are made of strong plastic. All materials are weather resistant. The grow tent is designed for harsh outdoor conditions and is able to withstand even very strong wind impacts.

The grow tent is delivered in boxes with thorough assembly instructions. The basic module measures 116 x 63 x 14 cm and weighs 32 kg. The extra module measures 116 x 57 x 9 cm and weighs 19 kg.



PATENT PENDING

SOIL

Amount of soil per 120 x 120 cm bed: $0.65 \text{ m}^3 = 650 \text{ litres} = \text{approx. } 13 \text{ bags of } 50 \text{ litres}$ (depending on consistency). The bed should be filled with soil almost to the top. When the soil settles, there will be approx. 5 cm to the edge, which is ideal.

You can use normal, preferably clayey, garden soil approx. half way up. This retains the water and is furthermore the cheapest solution. Use garden soil purchased from a nursery - peat moss or similar product. It is easy to work with and your crops will have optimum conditions. If you want to be certain to avoid weeds and pests from your own garden soil, use purchased soil for the entire bed.



GROWING - WHAT, WHEN AND HOW



Sowing

In a raised bed, plants can be positioned much closer than in a conventional garden bed and the crops can be broadcast seeded. You can sow lengthwise or crosswise - or even in zig-zag!

In the protective environment of the raised bed, the seeds will germinate much better than outdoors. For instance, when you sow peas or beans, the ENTIRE row will come up! You do not need to soak the seeds in water first or to re-sow.

When

In GrowCamp, you will be able to sow much earlier than you are used to. When the tent is covered by plastic, it protects the tiny plants from night frost. Often you will be able to start as early as February.

At the other end of season, there is also something to be gained. If you plant potatoes in July, you will be able to dig up delicious new potatoes in October - November. Carrots sown in August can be eaten from November and till early spring.

The options are endless - your imagination is the limit!

Spacing between seeds and plants




The spacing between the seeds specified in the table takes into account that not all seeds germinate and that some vegetables in a row are harvested before others. The ideal spacing between the maturing plants is therefore larger than indicated in the table. Look at the seed packets, but be aware that plants can grow much closer together in a raised bed than in open soil.

Keeping the bed tidy

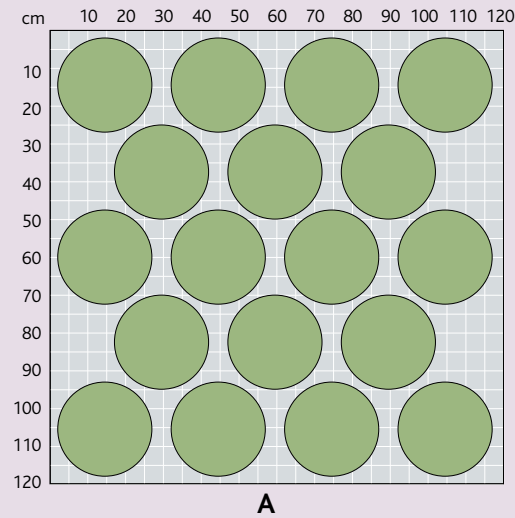
With intense growth within a small area, it is important to screen off and cut back plants to prevent them from taking up too much space or shading the others. Keep the plants separated by racks or strings and cut off over-abundant leaf growth.

Growing seedlings

Growing seedlings involves sowing seeds in pots that are placed in a warm location, e.g. in a sunny window sill or in a heated greenhouse. Later in the season, you will also benefit from cultivating seedlings, simply to save space in the bed. For instance, use plant trays at the "upper shelf" of the bed and you will have new plants ready for planting out as soon as there is room below.

			Space between		
			Rows	Seed/plant	Broadcast
	A	Potatoes 15-20 potatoes	25 cm	25 cm	
	B	Peas in double row	5 cm	5 cm	
	C	Baby lettuce		½ cm	5 cm
	D	Beetroot in double rows	5 cm	2 cm	
	E	Carrots in double rows	2-3 cm	2-3 cm	
	F	Head lettuce; Seedlings	15 cm	15 cm	
	G	Beans in double rows	5-8 cm	5-8 cm	
	H	Baby lettuce		½-1 cm	30 cm
	I	Rocket		1-2 cm	30 cm
	J	Lamb's lettuce/field lettuce		1 cm	30 cm
	K	Spinach	3-4 cm	2-3 cm	
	L	Fennel; Seedlings	15 cm	15 cm	
	M	Tomato bushes	40 cm	40 cm	
	N	Cucumber	-	-	
	O	Chili/pepper	30 cm	30 cm	
	P	Aubergines	30 cm	30 cm	
	Q	Chives		1-2 cm	5 cm
	R	Parsley		1-2 cm	5 cm
	S	Dill		2-3 cm	
	T	Leeks; Seedlings		8-10 cm	
	U	Radishes		1-2 cm	Triangle
	V	Onions		5-8 cm	
	W	Rocket		1-2 cm	Triangle
	X	Herbs, e.g. basil, oregano, mint, lemon balm, rosemary, thyme, tarragon, marjoram.			

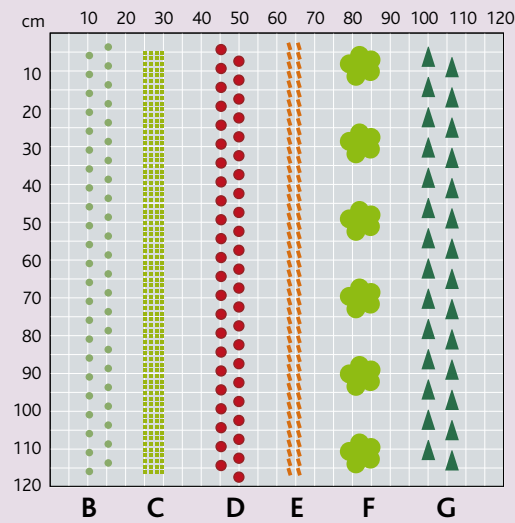
SOW AND HARVEST SEVERAL TIMES



FEBRUARY - MAY

Plant pre-sprouted potatoes as from the end of February or as soon as the frost has left the ground.

When plastic covers are used, a light night frost will do no harm. Harvest new potatoes at beginning/mid May.

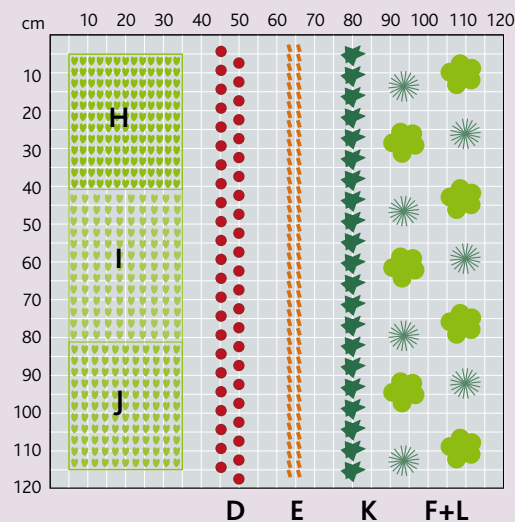


MAY - AUGUST

When the potatoes have been harvested, sow peas, baby lettuce, beetroots, carrots, beans.

Plant pre-sprouted head lettuce or sow directly in rows.

When the lettuce has been harvested, there will be room for peas and beans to be harvested in July - August.



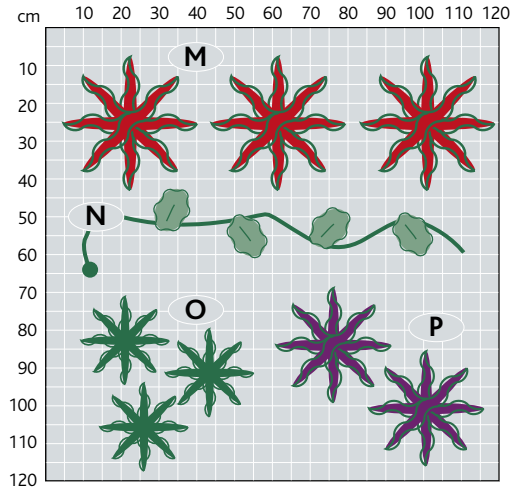
AUGUST - NOVEMBER

When peas, beans and lettuce have been cleared, re-planting will be possible: Baby lettuce, rocket, field lettuce and spinach, which can be harvested from September till the frost sets in.

Beetroots and carrots are harvested from August. Place fennel seedlings among the lettuce.

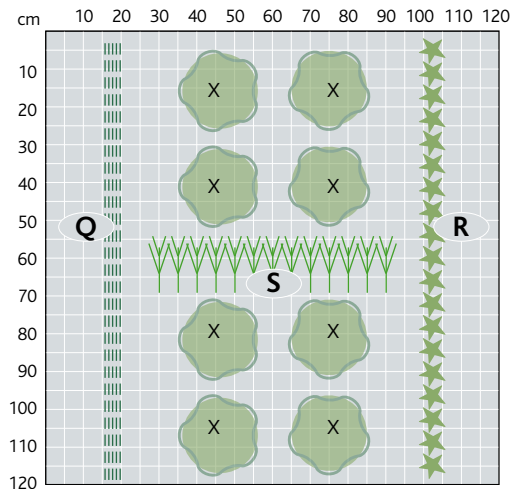
Greenhouse bed

Tomato bushes get about 75 cm high, but spread. Cucumber is placed at the side of the bed and tied underneath the roof when in good growth. Remove side shoots, part of the leaves and the top shoot, when the plant becomes too big and cast too much shadow. Chili, pepper and aubergines will thrive in the bed.



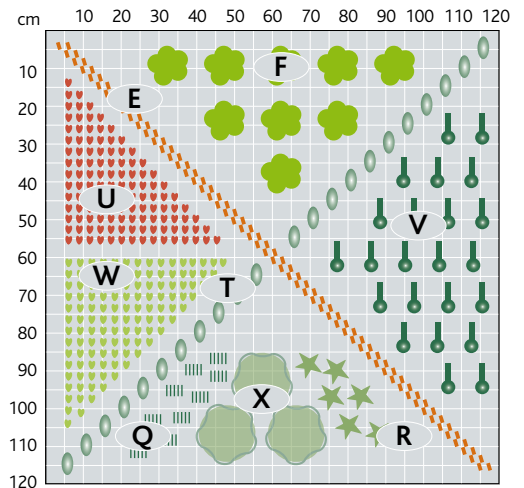
Herb bed

Rows of chives, parsley and dill. 8 different herbs of which some should be cut back in order not to invade the space of others. Basil and tarragon really thrives in the sheltered environment of the grow tent.



Your imagination is the limit

Mix root vegetables, lettuce, leeks, onions and herbs. Harvest and re-sow. See the planting and harvesting schedules on the next pages.


















SOWING AND HARVESTING SCHEDULE

The right time for sowing and harvesting varies from year to year due to changing weather conditions. Naturally, geographical climate differences also play an important roll. Furthermore, numerous varieties exist of most species - each with their own characteristics as to development, sowing and harvesting.

Planting out seedlings
Sowing
Harvest only plants grown from seedlings
Harvest
Cover with plastic day and night
Cover with plastic at night and when cold or windy

Longer season

The specifications below are based on the seed suppliers' guidelines combined with our own experience gained through several years of growing under the special conditions offered by a grow tent. As a main rule, you can sow/plant approx. one month earlier in a grow tent than in open soil due to the higher soil temperature and because the soil becomes workable much earlier since it dries faster in a raised bed. The autumn season is also extended by one month extra for sowing and harvesting.













Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Comments
Leaf vegetables													Can be grown in grow tent the entire year almost. Lettuce will generally withstand light night frost, but not long-term hard frost.
 Baby lettuce													The lettuce will appear within few days. Cut off the small leaves and use them in a salad - they will reappear.
 Leaf beets													Easy to grow. If the frost is not too hard, you can harvest throughout the winter until spring.
 Field/lamb's lettuce													Sprouts easily. Can be harvested throughout the winter, if the frost is not too hard.
 Head lettuce													Grow seedlings in small pots with one plant each. During hot spells, lettuce will not sprout when sown directly.
 Rocket													Easy to grow. Take off the leaves, even small ones, they will reappear.
 Spinach													Bolts and grows seed stalks when it is hot. Sow early spring and autumn.
 Celery													A few celeries may supply your family with lovely fresh stalks most of the year, however not during hard frost.
Leguminous plants													Particularly suited for grow tent growing. Use a rack or tie up with strings for support and to define the space.
 Beans													Grow seedlings and get an early start. Sprouts easily and evenly when sown directly in grow tent. Fantastic growth.
 Peas													Plants that were supposed to be 40 cm high will grow twice as high. Require strings/rack for support.
Potatoes · Onion · Leeks													Potatoes as early and late season crops. Onions and leeks without diseases.
 Potatoes													Plant potatoes in several batches. Pre-sprout carefully for early season harvest.
 Spring onions													Easy to grow. Does not take up much space in the bed.
 Garlic (onion set)													Easy to grow.
 Onions (for planting)													Cannot possibly fail.
 Onions (seeds)													Onions develop perfectly from seeds in the grow tent. Growing seedlings means early harvest.
 Leeks													Easy to grow from seedlings, but can also be sown directly.

Cover

For many crops, it will not be strictly necessary to use the plastic cover in the autumn or winter although this is specified below. However, the plants will almost always benefit from the extra projection and heat supplied by the cover.

Autumn sowing

The possibilities of sowing in autumn for the purpose of early harvest next year are not specified in detail.

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Comments	
Herbs													Harvest fresh herbs the majority of the year in the grow tent.	
Dill													Fresh dill at all times. Remove plants when they flower. Sow continuously from early spring to autumn.	
Fennel													Bolts and grows seed stalks when it is hot. Easier when grown from seedlings, but can also be sown directly.	
Parsley and chives													Thrive well - also in shadow. When the frost is not too hard, you can have fresh parsley and chives all year.	
Other herbs													Most herbs thrive in the grow tent. Remember to trim them to create space for others.	
Cabbage													Free of destructive larva. Plant between lettuces or as early/late season crop.	
Cauliflower, broccoli, spring cabbage													Growing seedlings is the easiest method.	
Kale, white- and red cabbage, Brussels sprouts													Takes up much space in the bed. But you could plant cabbage seedlings as late-season crop in July-August.	
Chinese cabbage and pak-choi													Perfect for growing in late summer or autumn.	
Root vegetables													Without any worms! Particularly suited for grow tent growing.	
Carrot													Easy to grow. Healthy and delicious to eat crunchy and crisp.	
Parsnips Hamburg parsley													Wonderful root vegetable, but takes long to mature. Can also be sown autumn and harvested in the spring.	
Radishes													Bolts and grows seed stalks when it is hot. Grow in early spring and autumn or try greenhouse varieties.	
Beetroot													Sow continuously. If they are left for too long, they become too large. Incredibly easy to grow.	
Celery root													Easy to grow, but takes long to mature.	
Salsify													Tastes a little like asparagus. Easy to grow. Can be harvested the entire year.	
Greenhouse plants													Thrives perfectly in grow tent, where good aeration is possible.	
Cucumber													Let the plants climb along top profile. Cut back hard.	
Aubergine													Lovely on the grill. Easy to grow.	
Chili and bell peppers													Thrives in grow tent. Experiment with different varieties.	
Tomato													Bush tomato = 75 cm high. All varieties can be pruned and led along the top profile to produce greater yield.	
Flowers													Sow, grow seedlings or plant all kinds of flowers. Thrive particularly well in the grow tent.	
Strawberries													Harvest the first berries one month earlier.	

GROWCAMP **GROW TENT**

ALTERNATIVE TO **GREENHOUSE**

No aisles - more growing space · Better aeration · Insect net
Superb for root vegetables, leaf vegetables and cabbage
Less dominating in the garden · Water only during dry spells · Easy to assemble

FOR **BEGINNERS**

Succeed the first time
Well-defined area · Starting up affordable · Minimum work

INSTEAD OF **CONVENTIONAL BEDS**

Greater yield · No pests · Longer season · Heat-demanding plants thrive.
Comfortable work

FOR **CHILDREN**

Vegetables at eye level · Enjoy being together
Organic vegetables

FOR THE **BUSY LIFE**

Therapy · Home-grown food
Easily accessible health

FOR **ELDERLY PEOPLE**

Comfortable working height · Manageable unit
Results even with limit strength · Enthusiasm in full blossom

PERFECT **CROPS**

Organic · No damages caused by animals/insects
Fresh and crisp



GROWCAMP

www.growcamp.com