

WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN BUYING A GROW TENT:

Resistance to heat and tears: Mishaps can happen with hot lights in an enclosed area, not forgetting electrical equipment that is possibly close to water. Try to keep all your equipment such as carbon filters, humidifiers, fans etc outside your tent. Not only does this give you more space for plants, but your electrical gear is then not close to water.

A tent's seams take a lot of stress, so a military-grade, double-stitched seam, which will minimise tears, is a sign of a quality product. All of our **Version 2 Magic Garden** grow tents have passed the requisite tensile tests and are double-stitched at all seams.

Fabric density and strength: Tent canvas thickness is measured in Denier (D), which represents the thickness of the fabric's individual filaments. The higher the number, the thicker the fabric. The average Oxford cloth tent is anywhere between 120 - 600D, with top-end tents at about 1200D. Many feel 600D strikes a good balance between quality and cost. Our **Version 2 Magic Garden** 1000D Oxford cloth tents are very competitively priced and offer many of the same benefits associated with top-end tents: e.g. Mammoth, Secret Jardin, Mars and Gorilla. Our thick (600D to 1000D) tents are durable and suitable for rough environments: e.g. a garage.

All of our Version 2 Magic Garden grow tents are certified free of lead (Pb), phthalates, and cadmium (Cd).

Taking control of the tent's environment:

Controlling a tent's internal environment requires the correct equipment to be installed:

Heat and airflow control is achieved by having the correct size fans: e.g. fans exhausting hot air and others providing cool, fresh air. Always have cool air entering the bottom of the tent and hot air exiting from the top. It is a good idea to over-pressurise your tent with incoming air as this keeps most bugs out. If you grow mushrooms, never use an extraction fan - there is too much humidity in the air and your extraction fan will break due to the moisture. Temperature can also be kept lower by using a reflector above your light. A birdwing reflector is an option, but we suggest using an air-cooled (Raptor Reflector) reflector - you will definitely see a drop in the temperature inside your tent.

Odour: A carbon filter attached to your exhaust fan will control odour issues, should it is an issue. To prevent a bottleneck, buy a slightly fan bigger than what you need - this will compensate for the drop in airflow caused by a carbon filter.

Humidity: Low humidity can be rectified using our Mist Makers (available in various sizes). When the air temperature increases, relative humidity (RH) decreases and vice versa. So an increase of just 5% in humidity can result in a significant drop in temperature. RH is the amount of water air can hold at a given temperature. Once RH is 100% (dew point), the extra water cannot be held by the air and condensates into water droplets. This environment

becomes a breeding ground for mould and mildew, so always keep your humidity and temperature in check.

High humidity issues can be fixed (often at great expense) by using a dehumidifier to remove moisture from the air. Consider getting a thermo-hygrometer, an instrument that measures the humidity of the air and the temperature of the air, as it will provide you with useful information about your plants' environment.

Reflective material of the tent: You want to lose as little light as possible. The more light in the tent, the faster your plants will grow, but remember, more light means that you will need to use more fertiliser. Our Version 2 Magic Garden tents are made from Oxford cloth and have a hammered Mylar interior, which offers between 95 and 97% reflectivity. ([LINK PDF ON MYLAR](#))

Zippers: Poor-quality zips wear with constant use. Ensure that your tent's zippers are large-gauge (the teeth/chain) and have a thick flap covering them to prevent light from leaking out. Our Version 2 Magic Garden tents come with military-grade zippers that provide a tight seal when closed. They are also durable, double-stitched with high-grade thread, and backed by our logo on the pull tab of the slider body.

Sturdy poles and frame: Plastic or metal? Just remember - the ceiling hanging bars of a tent's frame determine how much weight you can put on the bars - see our assembly guide that comes with a tent purchase - so consider the weight of the equipment you'll be hanging inside. A 3-pronged corner with click-fit metal poles improves a tent's stability. Metal poles are used in bigger tents, but strong plastic is often used for smaller tents. If budget is of no concern, choose a bigger tent with thicker metal poles. Again, look for poles with the click-fit mechanism that locks them into place. Weighing in at about 18kg, even our huge (8") air-cooled Raptor Reflector, designed for high-wattage lighting, can easily be suspended from the hanging racks of our larger Version 2 Magic Garden tents.

Ventilation: A grow tent will have several openings for ventilation and exhaust ducting as well as cabling. It should also have mesh openings for extra ventilation.

Removable floor tray: Trays catch any liquid and soil spills and protect the floor beneath the tent from water damage. They also reflect light back to your plants.