1.) Determine the type of wood to be used for the raised planter. Actual dimensions will vary depending on the type of wood selected.

2.) Most wood comes in 6’, 8’, 10’, or 12’ cuts. The desired length and width of the planter should reflect a number either matching one of these or that is divisible by 2’ or 4’ in order to maximize materials, limit the amount of additional cuts and prevent waste. This will also help to reduce the overall cost.

3.) The trim pieces will be cut to the desired length and width of the planter, and the dimensions of the edging will be cut slightly less in order to accommodate for the desired amount of trim overhang.

4.) Once the measurements for the edging have been determined the pieces should be cut. All edge cuts should be made at a 90-degree angle and trim cuts at a 45-degree angle.

5.) Lay out the edging and stabilizers in a loose configuration of the intended planter and pre-drill all holes where fasteners are required.

6.) The planter will need to be constructed upside down in order to accommodate the stabilizers. Begin by attaching the stabilizers to each edging corner at a time ensuring that all pieces are level and flush to one another. Once the edging and stabilizers are completely fastened together turn the planter over.

7.) Verify the dimensions of the planter and make any needed adjustments to the trim measurements. The trim pieces will be cut with a 45-degree angle on each side.

8.) Lay the trim pieces on top of the edging and adjust until the trim is even and flush on all sides. Pre-drill all holes where fasteners are required. Fasten opposite ends at a time.

9.) Select a site for the planter and dig out the areas for the stabilizers.

10.) Set the planter in place and fill with desired soil.