Practical guide to preparing packaging and destination wording for a seed enquiry

This guide explains how a retailer or reseller can move from browsing the Bulk Seeds International catalogue to sending a complete, non-binding wholesale seed enquiry. It covers the five catalogue groups, the details that make an enquiry workable, and the point at which the supplier confirms availability, packaging and price.

What the catalogue covers

The catalogue is organised into five groups: vegetables, flowers, herbs, microgreens and sprouts. The vegetable group spans tomatoes, cabbage and kale, peppers, leafy greens, cucumbers, gourds, squash and pumpkins, eggplant, corn, onions and leeks, root vegetables, melons, artichokes, carrots, lettuce and salad greens, beans, rhubarb, asparagus, watermelons, radishes and potatoes. Flowers are divided into annuals, biennials, perennials and a houseplants area. Herbs include basil, mint, thyme, rosemary, sage, oregano, marjoram, coriander, dill, chives, lavender, calendula, borage, perilla, medicinal herbs, aromatic herbs and wild herbs. Microgreens and sprouts form their own group with a microgreens seeds section. A species A–Z index offers a second route when the crop group is not the starting point.

Why species names matter more than group headings

Group names such as aromatic herbs or mint are trade headings, not single seed articles. Within mint, for example, Mentha spicata, Mentha longifolia, Mentha piperita and Mentha pulegium are separate catalogue records and are not interchangeable. The same applies to lemon balm, tarragon and lemongrass under an aromatic heading: each should be matched to its botanical record. Where a named strain or cultivar exists, keep the qualifier and reference with the botanical name. Some references also appear in more than one navigation group; calendula, for instance, has an empty subgroup under herbs while its records sit in the flower catalogue, so the existing flower reference should be used when asking about a variety.

Collecting varieties before enquiring

Selection happens in the enquiry basket: varieties and the quantities you need are added there, and the basket can hold a mixed list across groups rather than a single crop. Submitting an enquiry does not place an order, and it is worth treating the basket as a working list that can be revised before it is sent. Unlisted items can still be raised by sending the species or variety name, quantity and destination.

What a complete enquiry contains

For each selection, give the SKU, the quantity and the unit. State your business contact details, the destination and any packaging requirements. Note that weight-based and seed-count prices are different bases of comparison, so use the product's recorded unit rather than converting between them. Where a shipment depends on destination rules, include the relevant official reference or documents you require; a catalogue listing does not by itself confirm import eligibility.

Where selection ends and confirmation begins

The catalogue and the enquiry basket describe what you would like quoted. Availability, pack sizes, prices and shipping conditions are checked by the supplier before an offer is made, and supply terms are agreed separately. Final prices and available quantities are therefore confirmed in the quotation, not on the catalogue pages.

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