

Reordering Mint Seeds: Which Reference Details to Check First - Practical guide

A reorder for mint seed often begins with a line from last season's order note rather than a fresh look at the catalogue. That shortcut works only when the recorded reference is specific enough to repeat. In a mint range that holds several distinct species entries, a short common name can cover more than one stock item. This guide explains which reference details to compare before a repeat order becomes a confirmation rather than a guess.

Why a single mint line is not enough

The mint range lists spearmint-type, horse mint, peppermint and pennyroyal material as separate catalogue records, each under its own botanical name and with its own varieties. They are not interchangeable articles. An order note that reads only mint could therefore point to any of these records. The shorter the name on the note, the more identities it may conceal, and the more important it becomes to check the underlying species entry before treating the order as a straight repeat.

What a shortened name can hide

Retail notes are usually written for speed on a shelf or at a counter, and shorthand that is clear in that moment can become ambiguous months later. Three patterns recur. A group name may stand in for an entire catalogue group rather than a stock item. A common name may appear without the species, so that horse mint and peppermint read as related though they are separate records. A variety may be lost entirely, even though one species page can hold more than one variety. None of this means the original order was wrong; it means the note is not specific enough to repeat safely.

Fields to compare first

Start with the species record and match the old line to a species page, where common names sit alongside the botanical name. If the note lacks a species, treat the identity as unresolved instead of assuming the closest-sounding name. Then confirm the variety and the SKU, since the SKU is the field that ties an order to one reference; catalogue guidance for resale enquiries is to identify the SKU together with the required weight, so a reorder should carry the same SKU unless you intend to change the line. Finally, note the unit basis of the original line, because price per kilogram and price for a stated number of seeds are different bases of comparison.

Claims a catalogue name does not support

A catalogue name is not evidence for a named clone or for a food-use statement. If a selection's identity is unclear, ask for clarification rather than filling the gap with an assumption. This matters when a customer asks why two mint lines appear separately: the honest answer is that they are different botanical records, not proof of a particular garden or culinary performance. Pack size, available quantity and final price are confirmed in the quotation, so a reorder remains an enquiry rather than an automatic repeat.

A short reorder routine

Read the previous order note and underline every word that is a group name or a common name without a species. Open the mint species pages and match each line to a species record. Confirm the variety and SKU against what was actually supplied. Note which unit the original line used. Then send the enquiry with the SKU and required weight, and ask for clarification on any line you cannot match. The routine feels slow for a single order but pays off afterwards, because the corrected note is reusable next season.

Keeping records that survive the season

Store the species page reference, the variety and the SKU together in your own notes, alongside the unit basis used on the original line. A shortlist built this way stays readable when someone else picks up the account or when the same product is discussed with a different colleague. Compared side by side, the separate species entries make the differences visible before an order is placed, and the next reorder becomes a matter of confirming details you already hold rather than reconstructing them from an ambiguous note.

Links

[Reordering Mint Seeds: Which Reference Details to Check First](#)

[Related document](#)