

Describe microgreen colours without promising an identical tray

Microgreen photographs can show appealing colour and leaf form, but they cannot by themselves guarantee that every tray will look identical. A useful companion guide explains how to describe a selected seed accurately while keeping the crop, named variety, growth stage and growing conditions in view. It also helps retailers and growers document images without turning an observed example into a universal promise.

Identify the seed before describing its colour

Start with the full seed designation and supplier code, then preserve any colour or leaf-form qualifier that distinguishes the selected reference. A general phrase such as “red-green mixture” is insufficient unless it identifies a defined commercial article. Do not transfer a colour claim from another variety simply because both belong to the same crop. When several references are compared, show which visual statement belongs to each article rather than allowing one species image to represent the entire range.

State which growth stage the image shows

Microgreen images depict a particular early growth stage, whereas a mature-leaf photograph may communicate a different feature. Keep the intended stage explicit and check whether the image supports the wording used in the retail title. Do not assume that the mature plant's appearance will predict an identical seedling display in every growing setup. University of Florida guidance distinguishes microgreen crops with different growth patterns and timings, but that context does not create a colour guarantee for every named seed article.

Use demonstrations as documented examples

If a shop grows a sample, record the article, date and conditions behind the photograph. Present the image as an observed example under those conditions, not as a measured outcome guaranteed for every seed from the lot or every customer's environment. This approach preserves the demonstration's value while making its limits clear. For mixtures, do not derive numerical proportions from the photograph: a visually balanced tray does not establish the fixed composition of each packet. If a precise breakdown is required, obtain and preserve the relevant specification; otherwise, use only the level of detail that is supported.

Make comparisons and approvals traceable

Use a consistent image scale and presentation when comparing multiple articles. Heavy editing of one image can make a distinction appear stronger than the documented trait, so review the caption, title and product identity together. Keep a dated approval note with the final image, the article and the traits it is intended to show. A later editor can then assess whether a replacement photograph serves the same purpose and whether the original distinguishing feature remains visible. Record recurring questions about colour and harvest stage during the season, then revise descriptions that caused confusion while retaining the approved image version in the article record.

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