Albino A+ Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Double-Density Spores for Microscopy

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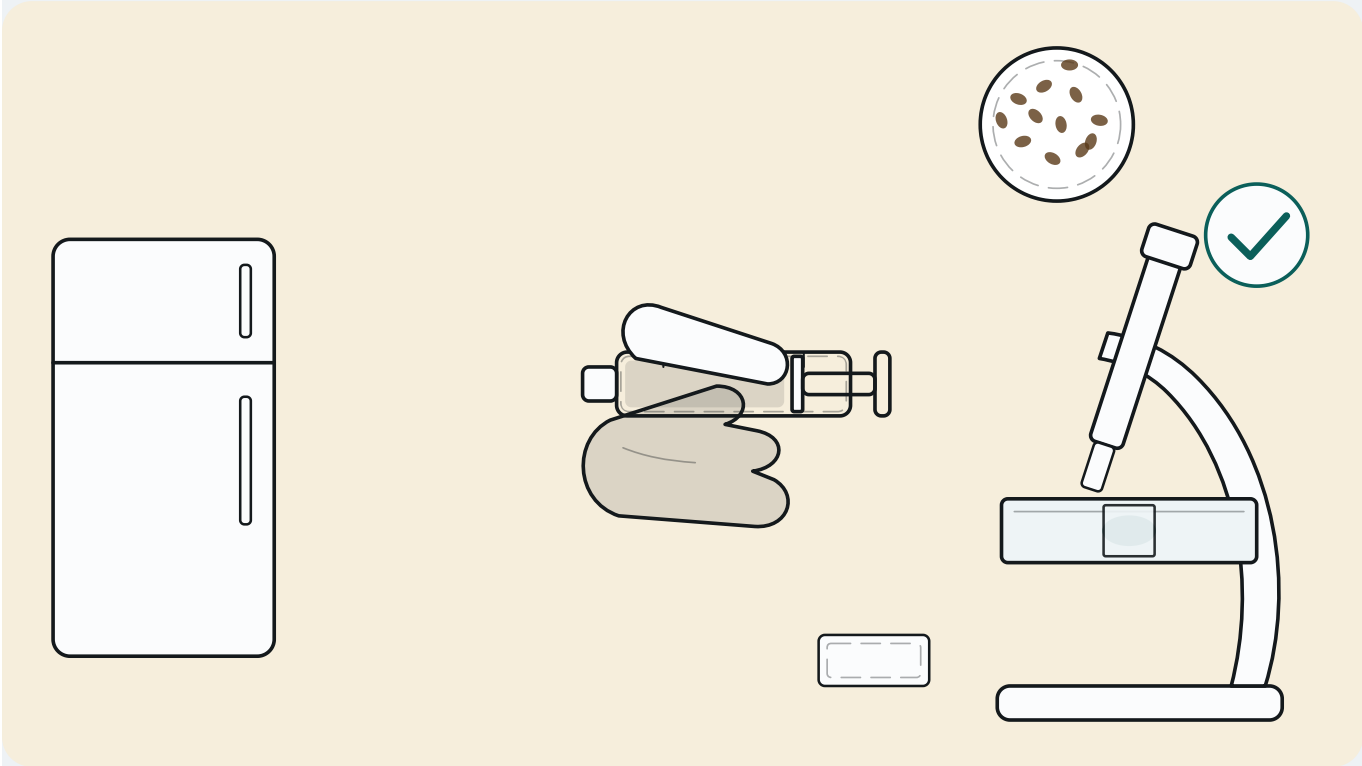
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



1 Shake the syringe for ten seconds, cap on

2 Cap off

3 Needle on straight from its wrapper, never heated or wiped; cover off

4 One drop through the needle onto the slide

5 Coverslip down

6 Under the microscope: for microscopy and taxonomy

7 Needle off, end cap back on

8 Into the fridge at 2 to 8 °C

About Albino A+

Albino A+ Psilocybe Cubensis Double-Density Spore Syringe (UK). The Albino A+ Psilocybe cubensis spore syringe is one of the most visually striking microscopy strains available — known for its pale mushrooms; on the slide its spores are dark like other cubensis, some batches a little lighter. Bred from the legendary A+ lineage, Albino A+ is not a true albino, but a leucistic strain with reduced pigmentation in the mushroom, making it a useful comparison for researchers studying spore morphology. Produced in a HEPA-filtered UK laboratory, each syringe is filled with double-density spore solution for superior microscopy clarity. Available in 2.5 ml, 10 ml, and 20 ml formats, and supplied with a sterile needle, this strain is designed for serious microscopy and taxonomic study.

Origin and lineage

Albino A+ was bred from the A+ lineage of Psilocybe cubensis, and it is not a true albino. It is a leucistic line, meaning the reduced pigmentation is a feature of the mushroom itself rather than of its spores. The practical consequence is that a spore print from Albino A+ is dark brown to black, in the same range as standard cubensis strains. The line is named for how the source material looked, and its identity rests on the provenance of that source print.

Under the microscope

On the slide, Albino A+ spores look like standard Psilocybe cubensis spores: broadly ellipsoid, smooth-walled and thick-walled, with a distinct germ pore. The name does not predict the spore colour: a print from this line is dark brown to black, and the individual spores carry their normal pigment. This makes Albino A+ a useful corrective in a teaching set, since it demonstrates that a leucistic label on a cubensis line says nothing about the spores. Readings should concentrate on outline, wall thickness and germ-pore clarity, and be compared against A+ and other standard strains rather than judged on colour.

What it is used for

Albino A+ earns its place in a collection as a leucistic reference set against its own parent and against other standard cubensis strains. The comparison teaches two things at once: that the spores of a leucistic line carry the same dark pigment as those of a standard line, and that the features which can be measured, such as spore length, breadth and wall thickness, overlap so heavily across named cubensis cultivars that none can be identified from morphology alone. It is a sensible third member for a Golden Teacher and B+ comparison set, and it gives a reference collection its entry for the A+ lineage.

Handling and storage

Every size comes with one individually wrapped sterile needle. For a first slide, the 2.5ml syringe is enough: fit the needle, expel a single drop onto a clean slide, add a coverslip and view. The double-density suspension gives a well-populated field from a small volume, so there is no need to flood the slide. Recap the syringe between uses and keep it refrigerated at 2–8 °C; do not freeze it. Unopened, the shelf life is up to 6 months. Spare needles and gloves are offered as extras for the accident-prone.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Albino A+
Lineage	A+
Classification	Leucistic
Shelf life	Up to 6 months unopened

How to Study Psilocybe Cubensis Spores Under a Microscope

Disclaimer

- This guide is for microscopy and educational purposes only.
- Cultivating or germinating spores into mushrooms containing psilocybin is illegal in the UK.

Introduction

- Each spore is a tiny, structured cell, and under the lens it shows its shape, size, wall and pigmentation.
- SporeSyringes.co.uk supplies double-density Psilocybe cubensis spore syringes, every batch checked under the microscope before dispatch, so the field is well populated for beginners and professionals alike.

Step 1: Prepare Your Workspace

Choose a clean, well-lit area and wipe the surfaces with isopropyl alcohol. You need:

- A microscope (400 to 1000× magnification)
- Sterile slides and coverslips
- A spore syringe (2.5 ml, 10 ml or 20 ml)
- Gloves and alcohol wipes
- A still air box, if you have one, to keep contaminants away while the slide is prepared

Step 2: Applying the Spore Solution

1. Shake the syringe for ten seconds with its cap on, so the spores disperse evenly.
2. Cap off, then fit the sterile needle straight from its wrapper; never heat or wipe it.
3. Take the needle cover off and put one small drop of solution onto the microscope slide.
4. Lower a coverslip over the drop carefully, to avoid air bubbles.
5. Needle off, end cap back on, and the syringe back in the fridge at 2 to 8 °C.

You now have a ready-to-observe spore sample. Strain clarity

Step 3: Viewing Under the Microscope

- Start at 400× to find the spores, then move to 1000× for detail.
- Expect ellipsoid spores, each strain with its own surface texture and pigmentation. The one exception among the strains we have imaged is Creeper, whose spores are angular rather than ellipsoid under the electron microscope.
- Strains such as Golden Teacher, Albino A+ and Hill Billy are studied side by side; spore size and colour overlap between strains, so record what you see rather than expecting a signature for each.

Step 4: Recording Your Findings

Take photos or notes of each strain's spore pattern. Over time you will learn to identify:

- Spore size and shape
- Colour variations (dark brown, purple or translucent)
- Wall thickness and density

Step 5: Build Your Microscopy Collection

- Many enthusiasts collect and compare spores from various strains for taxonomy studies.
- Start with a reliable source such as SporeSyringes.co.uk, where every batch is checked under the microscope before it is released.

Advanced Observation Tips

- Use MEA agar plates to grow out gourmet cultures and observe mycelium under the microscope.
- Compare strains such as Golden Teacher and B+ side by side to see the variations in spore shape and density; our Golden Teacher vs B+ guide walks through the differences.
- Record what you see for each strain, so your collection becomes a reference you can return to.

Key Takeaway

- Studying Psilocybe cubensis spores connects science and wonder. With clean, double-density spore syringes and the right tools, anyone can explore the structure and diversity of these remarkable organisms: legally, safely and with precision.

Internal Links:

- Buy Magic Mushroom Spore Syringes UK
- Learn About Double Density Spores
- Still Air Boxes for Microscopy

Psilocybe cubensis spores are supplied for microscopy and taxonomy only.

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