BlueBino Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Blue Meanies × Albino A+ Cross

From sporesyringes.co.uk/spore-syringes/bluebino, where the drawings move and the page is kept current.

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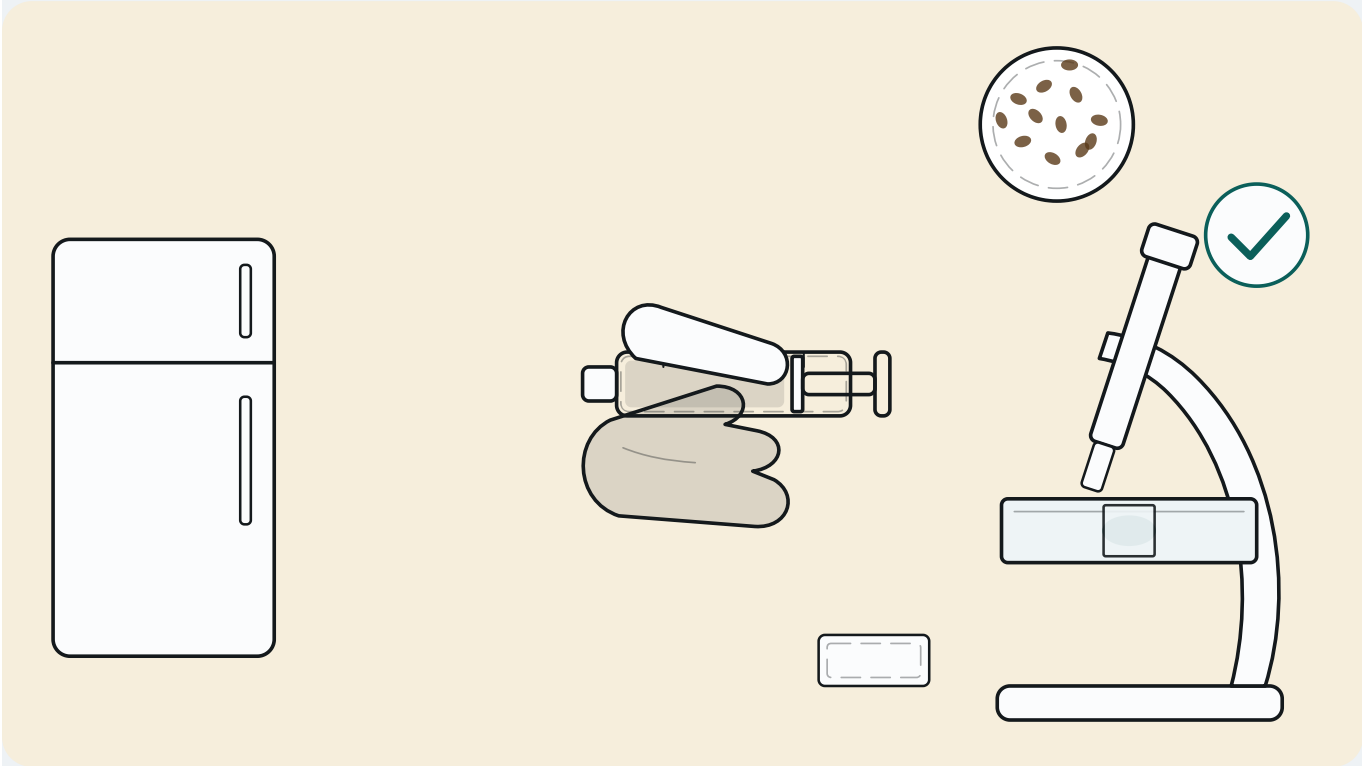
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 BlueBino

BlueBino is our own Psilocybe cubensis cross of Blue Meanies and Albino A+, offered here as a spore syringe only. Sold for microscopy and taxonomy only.

Origin and lineage

BlueBino is a cross we made ourselves between Blue Meanies, the cubensis strain of that name rather than Panaeolus cyanescens, and Albino A+, a leucistic line of the A+ lineage. It is a modern isolate with no history beyond our own work, and it is listed with the Albino strains and in the Rare set. It is supplied as a spore syringe only; no print is offered. Both parents are on the site, so a slide of BlueBino can be read against either of them.

Under the microscope

Spores are ellipsoid, 11 to 14 by 7 to 9 µm, thick-walled and dark purple-brown, with a single germ pore. The albino parent gives a pale mushroom, not a pale spore, so the print is as dark as any cubensis. Two scanning electron micrographs are on the page, one of them with the spores at 17,270 ×. Both show the smooth wall,

the germ pore at one end and the way spores stack against each other, and are the reference for a light microscope slide. Beside Blue Meanies and Albino A+, BlueBino makes a three-slide set showing that a cross does not change the spore form.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe sealed, upright and refrigerated at 2 to 8 °C and use it within six months. Do not freeze it. Shake the syringe before use to lift the spores back into suspension, fit the sterile needle supplied, and expel a single drop onto a clean slide under a coverslip. Recap the needle after use and return the syringe to the fridge. Spare needles and gloves are on the basket page for anyone who prefers a fresh needle for each slide.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Lineage	Blue Meanies × Albino A+ (our own cross)
Spore print	Dark purple-brown
Family	Albino strains; Rare
Storage	2 to 8 °C, sealed, use within 6 months
Intended use	Microscopy, taxonomy and educational research only

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

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