Brazil (Corumba) Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Double-Density Research Spores

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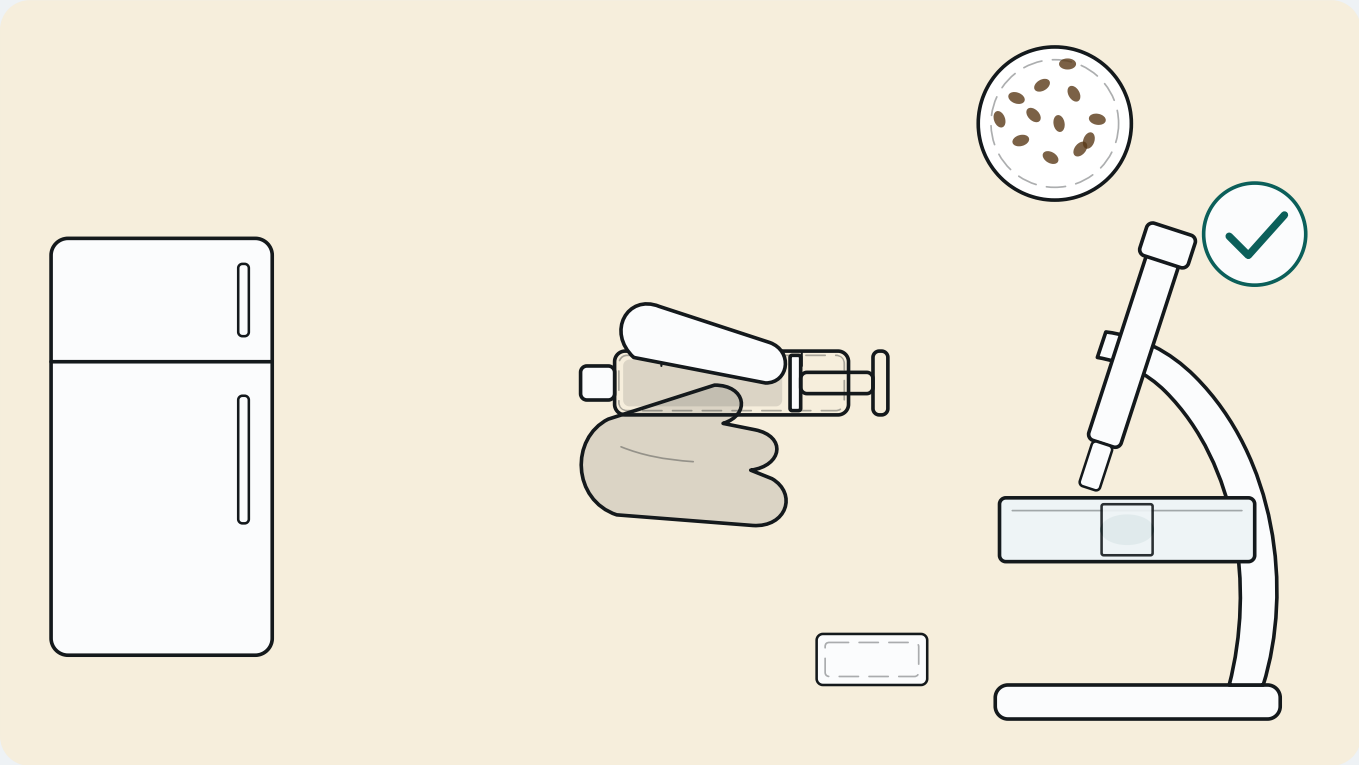
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Brazil Corumba

Brazil (Corumba) Psilocybe Cubensis – Double-Density Spore Syringe (UK). The Brazil (Corumba) Psilocybe cubensis spore syringe is a distinctive South American microscopy strain, known for its strong structural characteristics and clear spore definition under magnification. Originating from tropical regions of Brazil, this strain is frequently studied for its consistent morphology and well-formed spore patterns. Prepared in HEPA-filtered UK laboratory conditions, each syringe contains a double-density spore solution, providing enhanced clarity and reliable slide preparation for microscopy and educational research.

Origin and lineage

Brazil Corumba is a Psilocybe cubensis strain originating from the tropical regions of Brazil. The record stops there: no collector, date or breeder is documented, so the name marks a regional Brazilian collection rather than a traced pedigree, and the identity of any batch rests on the provenance of the print it was prepared from. Within the South American group it is a distinctive line, and it is commonly set beside Ecuador and PES Amazonian when the aim is to look at variation across the region.

Under the microscope

Brazil Corumba spores are broadly ellipsoid with a defined outline and a visible germ pore, and individual spores typically show a rich brown pigment under transmitted light. At 400× to 1000× the double-density suspension presents a clean, consistently populated field, which makes it a good subject for detailed observation of the cubensis spore wall and pore. It is often used in comparative microscopy with other South American lines to look at differences in spore structure, pigment and distribution, bearing in mind that such differences are subtle and are not on their own a means of telling named strains apart.

What it is used for

The strain is sold for microscopy and taxonomic study: examining Psilocybe cubensis spore morphology, comparing South American lines side by side, high-magnification slide preparation, and demonstrations of how the cubensis spore is recognised to species. Its clear spore definition and balanced pigment make it a straightforward subject for a reference collection, and a natural partner for Ecuador and PES Amazonian in a regional comparison set.

Handling and storage

One individually wrapped sterile needle comes with every syringe, whatever the size, and spare needles and gloves are offered as extras. Refrigerate at 2–8 °C and do not freeze. The suspension keeps for up to six months unopened. After the first draw, recap the syringe, return it to the fridge and use it up sooner rather than later, fitting a fresh sterile needle for each session so that nothing is carried back into the suspension.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Brazil Corumba
Lineage	Tropical regions of Brazil
Format	Double-density spore suspension in a sterile syringe
Available volumes	2.5ml, 10ml and 20ml
Included	One individually wrapped sterile needle
Storage	Refrigerate at 2–8 °C; do not freeze
Shelf life	Up to 6 months unopened
Intended use	Microscopy and taxonomic 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

Psilocybe cubensis spores are supplied for microscopy and taxonomy only.

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