# Burma Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Double-Density Spores for Microscopy Research

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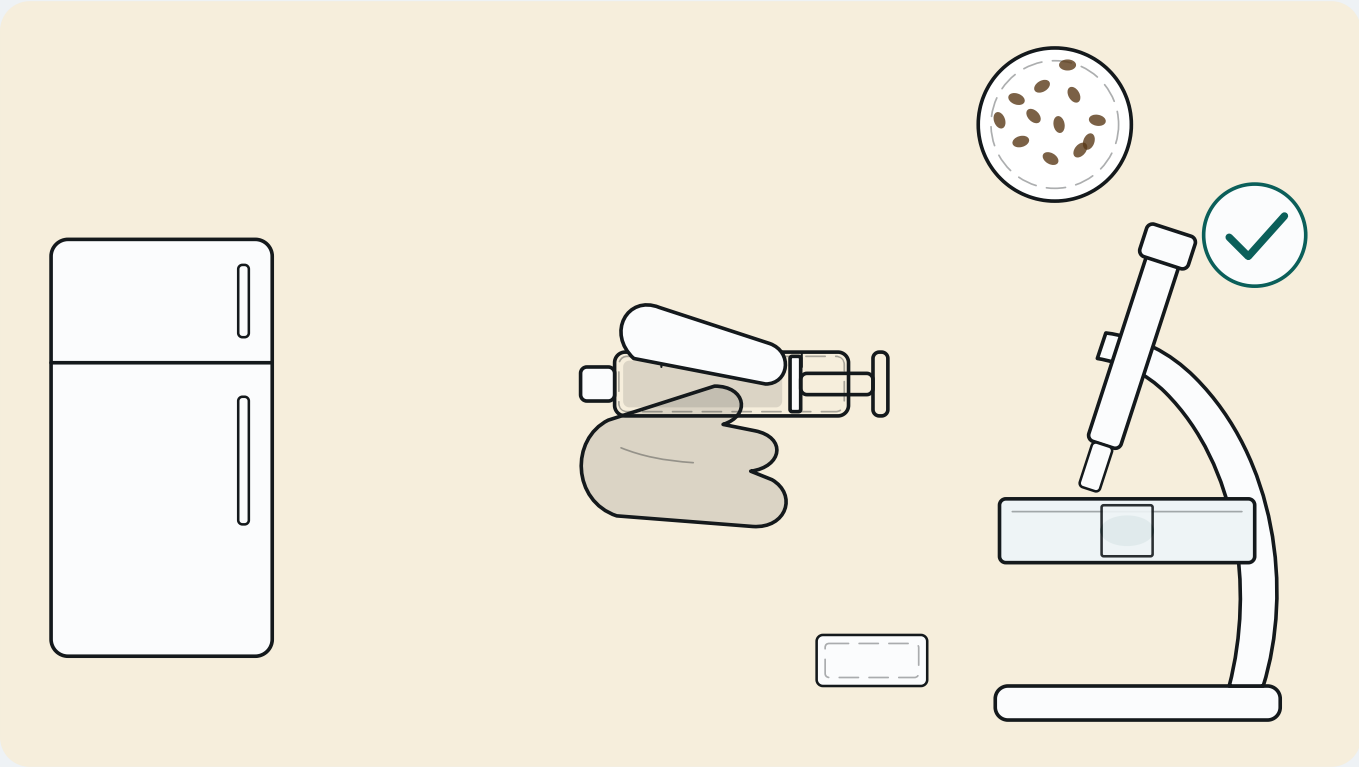
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Burma

Burma Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Double-Density Spores. The Burma Psilocybe cubensis spore syringe is a tropical Southeast Asian strain celebrated for its clarity, symmetry, and density under magnification. Originally collected near the Burmese–Thai border, this strain has become a microscopy favourite due to its consistent pigmentation and defined germ pores — offering high contrast ideal for microscopy photography and taxonomy training. Produced in the UK using double-density concentration, each syringe contains premium, lab-purified spore solution for high-resolution microscopy and comparative research. Under the microscope, Burma spores display the dark purple-brown tone of the species and robust ellipsoid shape, often used for educational comparison with other Southeast Asian cubensis such as Ban Hua Thai, Cambodian Gold, and Koh Samui Super Strain.

### Origin and lineage

Burma is a tropical Psilocybe cubensis line whose source print is recorded as having been collected near the border between Burma and Thailand. It is commonly kept as one of the Southeast Asian reference strains, alongside Ban Hua Thai, Cambodian Gold and Koh Samui Super Strain. As with any named cubensis cultivar,

the name attaches to the provenance of the print rather than to any feature that can be measured on a slide, so the value of a Burma sample lies in knowing where the line came from and whose hands it has passed through.

### Under the microscope

Under transmitted light, Burma spores show a medium to dark brown pigmentation, sometimes described as chestnut, with the broadly ellipsoid outline and thick, smooth wall typical of the species. The germ pore is well defined, which makes the strain a practical subject for photographing spore outlines and for showing students how to locate the pore at the apex. Burma spores are sometimes described as slightly rounder and less elongated than those of Ban Hua Thai; any such difference is subtle, sits within the normal range of variation for Psilocybe cubensis, and should not be relied on to tell the two apart.

### What it is used for

Burma is most often bought as part of a comparison set with the other Southeast Asian lines, particularly Ban Hua Thai, Cambodian Gold and Koh Samui Super Strain, so that spores from several named cultivars of the same species can be mounted side by side and their pigmentation, wall thickness and outline documented under identical conditions. Its consistent pigmentation and clear germ pore also make it a sound teaching sample for introducing germ pore identification and spore wall structure, and a steady entry in a reference collection of tropical cubensis lines.

### Handling and storage

Keep the syringe refrigerated at 2–8 °C and do not freeze it. Unopened, it keeps for up to six months. The needle supplied is individually wrapped and sterile, so leave it sealed until the syringe is about to be used. After dispensing a drop onto a slide, recap the syringe and return it to the fridge, and use it promptly once opened. Spare needles and gloves are available as extras for anyone who expects to use the syringe over several sessions.

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|---|---|
| Species | Psilocybe cubensis |
| Strain | Burma |
| Lineage | Collected near the Burmese–Thai border |
| 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

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Psilocybe cubensis spores are supplied for microscopy and taxonomy only.
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