Cambodian Original Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe

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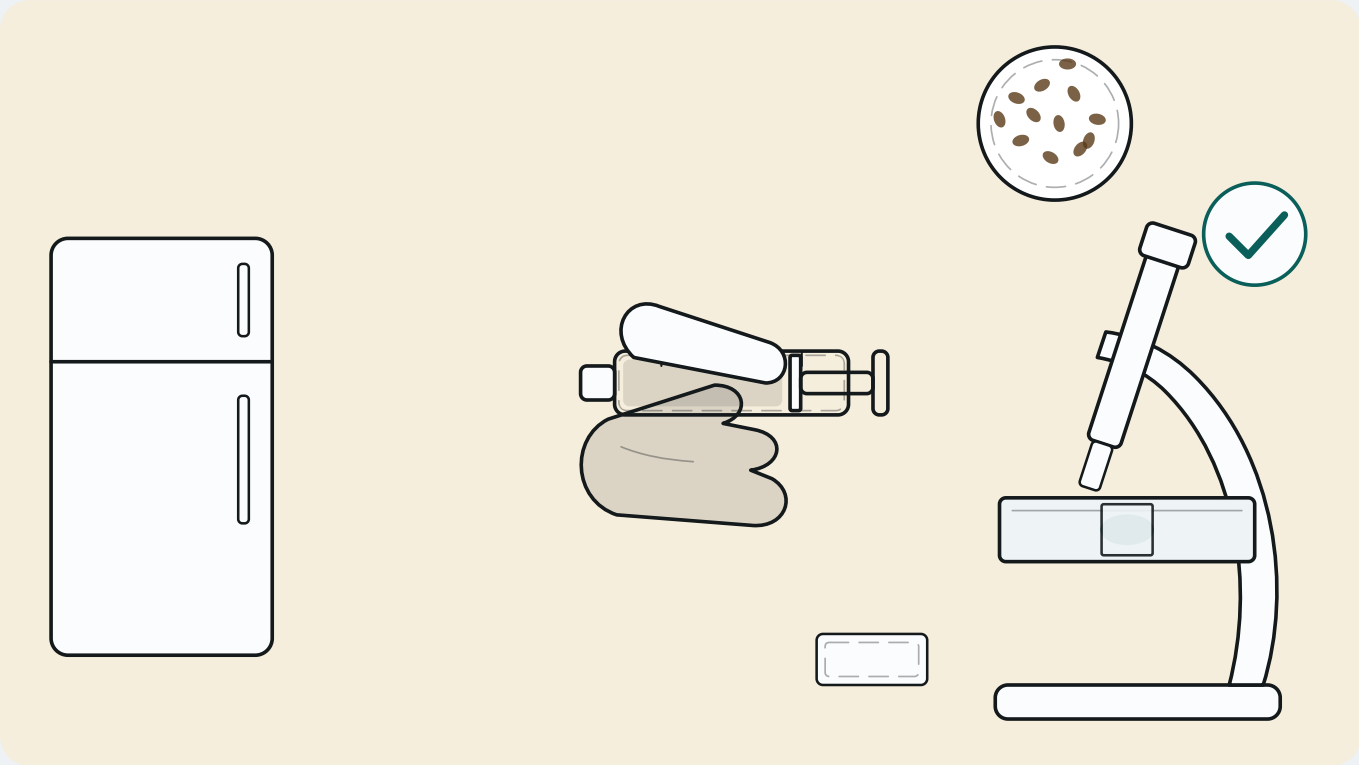
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Cambodian Original

All the way from the USA. Cambodian Origional Origionaly from South East Asia. The spores were discovered at the famous Angkor Wat temple, by the famous authority on hallucinogenic mushrooms, John Allen, on one of his trips to Cambodia. Since then the strain has passed through many hands and much work has been done to increase the beauty and amount of spores produced by this strain. Still sporting the super fat stems and caps that this strain is known for but now with a silkier and smoother look to the bell shaped caps. This is one of the strains that is recommended for beginning mushroom cultivators.

Origin and lineage

The Cambodian line is a Southeast Asian cubensis strain with a recorded collector. The original print is credited to John Allen, who gathered it at the temple complex of Angkor Wat during one of his visits to Cambodia. The line has since passed through many hands, and the stock supplied here came to the UK by way of the United States. The mushroom itself is noted for stout stems and smooth, bell-shaped caps. Its identity as a strain rests on that provenance and chain of custody, not on anything that can be seen on a slide.

Under the microscope

Cambodian Original spores show the standard form of Psilocybe cubensis: broadly ellipsoid, smooth-walled and thick-walled, with a distinct apical germ pore, and dark purple-brown in mass. No trait has been documented that would separate them from other named cubensis lines, and none should be expected. Mounted beside Ban Hua Thai, Koh Samui Super Strain or Burma, the sample illustrates how uniform the species is across its Southeast Asian range, which is itself a useful teaching point, and it serves the usual exercises in germ pore identification and wall-thickness measurement.

What it is used for

Because its collection is documented, Cambodian Original is a sound anchor for a comparison set: a line whose provenance is known can be mounted beside strains whose history is vaguer, and the two compared under the same conditions. It suits teaching of germ pore and wall identification, pigment documentation in Southeast Asian cubensis, and reference collections where each slide is labelled with source and date.

Handling and storage

Store at 2–8 °C in the refrigerator; do not freeze. Unopened, the syringe keeps for up to six months. The needle is individually wrapped and sterile and should stay sealed until a slide is about to be made. After dispensing, recap the syringe, return it to the fridge and use it promptly. One syringe will cover a series of slides; spare needles and gloves are offered as extras for anyone who wants a fresh needle each time.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Cambodian Original
Lineage	Collected at Angkor Wat, Cambodia, by John Allen; supplied via the United States
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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