Creeper Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe

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

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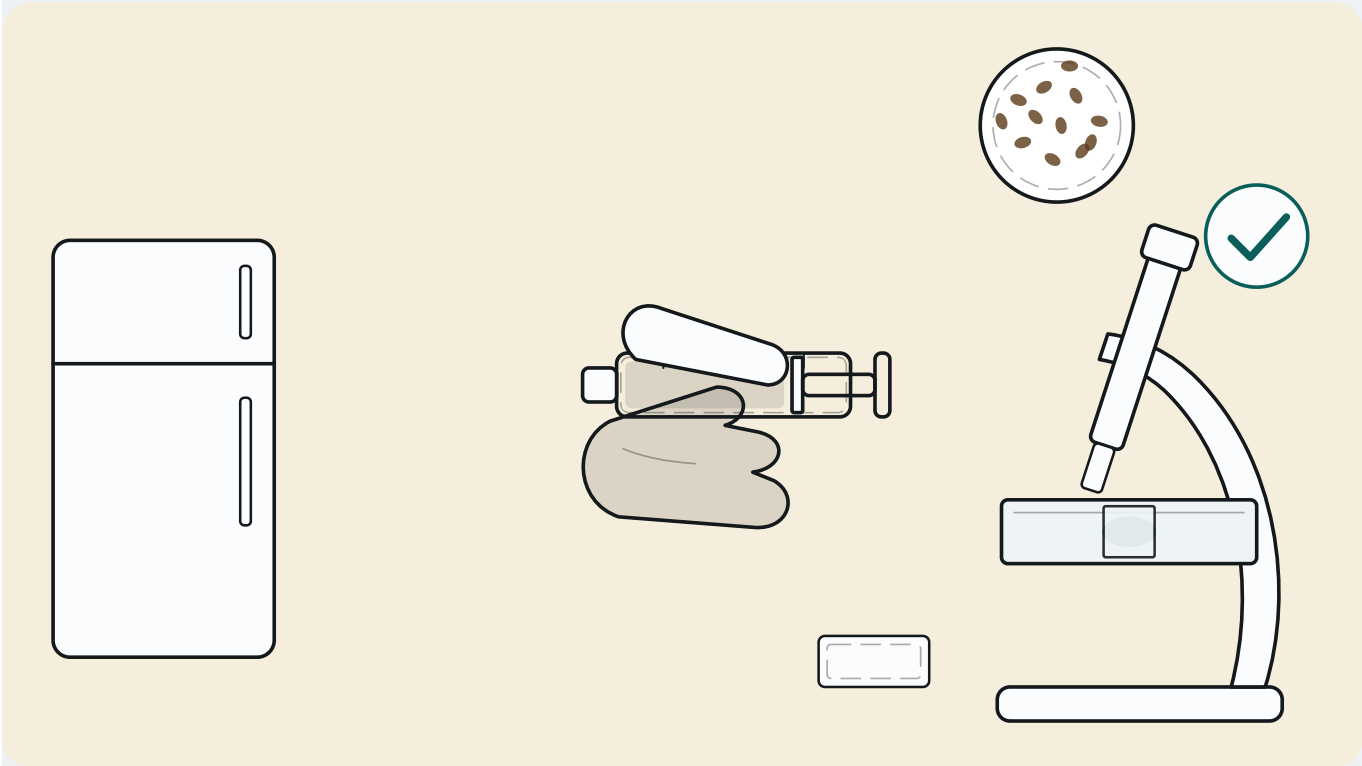
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Creeper

Habitat: Bovine, Equine Dung and Enriched Soils. Climate: Subtropical. Cap: 50+ mm in diameter, broadly convex to plane at maturity. Yellowish brown maturing to yellow with a darker centre. Surface dry with small remnants of universal veil on cap (spots). Flesh white soon bruising bluish green. Stem: 150 mm in length, yellowish. Flesh bruising bluish green where injured. Persistent membranous annulus (ring) from partial veil that stays tenaciously attached between cap and stem until the mushroom reaches full maturity. Even fully mature specimens may still have this veil attached. Gills: Attachment adnate to adnexed. Greyish coloration in young fruit bodies becoming somewhat darker at maturity.

Origin and lineage

The listing names no collector or date for Creeper. What it records is the habitat and field characters of the specimens: a subtropical climate, on bovine and equine dung and enriched soils. The cap reaches 50 mm or more across, broadly convex to plane at maturity, yellowish brown maturing to yellow with a darker centre, its surface dry with small remnants of the universal veil; the flesh is white and bruises bluish green. The stem is yellowish, to about 150 mm, and carries a persistent membranous ring that stays attached between cap and stem until full maturity. The gills are adnate to adnexed, greyish in young specimens and darker with age.

Under the microscope

Creeper spores are recorded as dark purplish brown and borne on four-spored basidia. Under the scanning electron microscope they are the exception among the strains imaged here: angular, with flat faces and edges, where every other Psilocybe cubensis strain imaged here shows a smooth ellipsoid. The micrograph on this page is the reference for that shape. On the slide they keep the thick wall and distinct germ pore that make cubensis spores easy to recognise, and a small drop of the double-density suspension under a coverslip gives a field dense enough to measure a fair sample without crowding. Comparing a Creeper slide with those of other cubensis lines prepared in the same way is a matter of measurement and description rather than identification.

Handling and storage

Refrigerate the syringe at 2–8 °C and do not freeze it; unopened it keeps for up to six months. One individually wrapped sterile needle is included, to be fitted only when a slide is about to be made. If the needle is put down or touched, use a spare rather than carry on, so the suspension stays clean for later sessions.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Creeper
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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