Fiji Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Fijian Collection

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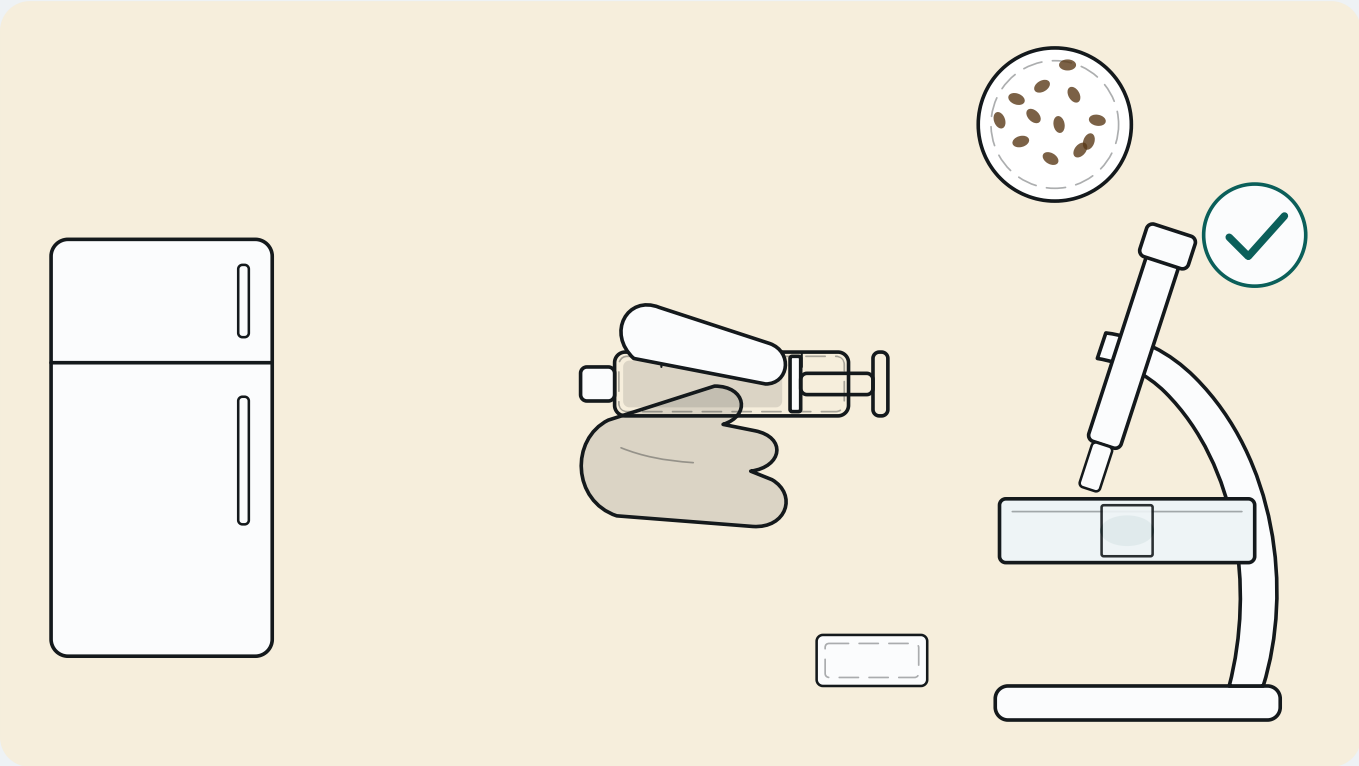
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Fiji

Fiji is a Psilocybe cubensis strain said to come from a collection made in the Fiji islands, and it is listed here with the Rare and collector strains. The spores are sold for microscopy and taxonomy only.

Origin and lineage

Fiji is said to come from a collection made in the Fiji islands; no collector, date or breeder is recorded, so the identity of any batch rests on the provenance of the print it was prepared from. It is one of the less common strains in circulation, which is why it sits with the Rare and collector strains rather than with the Classic strains. For a collection that already holds the usual Classic strains, Fiji adds a named Pacific collection to compare against them, and prints of it are not often offered.

Under the microscope

Spores are ellipsoid, 11 to 14 by 7 to 9 µm, thick-walled and dark purple-brown, with a germ pore at one end. A single drop from the double-density syringe gives a well-populated field at 400×, and isolated spores are easy to find for measurement at 1000× under oil. Beside a Classic strain such as Golden Teacher or PES

Hawaiian the spores look much the same. Named cubensis strains are not told apart by spore form alone, so the exercise is to record the spread of sizes within the species and to keep the slide as a named specimen in the collection.

Handling and storage

Store the syringe sealed and upright in the fridge at 2 to 8 °C, out of direct light, and use within six months; do not freeze it. One sterile needle comes with every syringe. Fit the needle, shake the syringe to disperse the spores, and place a single drop on a clean slide under a coverslip. Recap between uses and return the syringe to the fridge. Spare needles and gloves are on the basket page.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Origin	Said to be a collection from Fiji; history not recorded
Spore print	Dark purple-brown
Family	Rare and collector
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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