Koh Samui Super Strain (KSSS) Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Double-Density Spores for Microscopy Research

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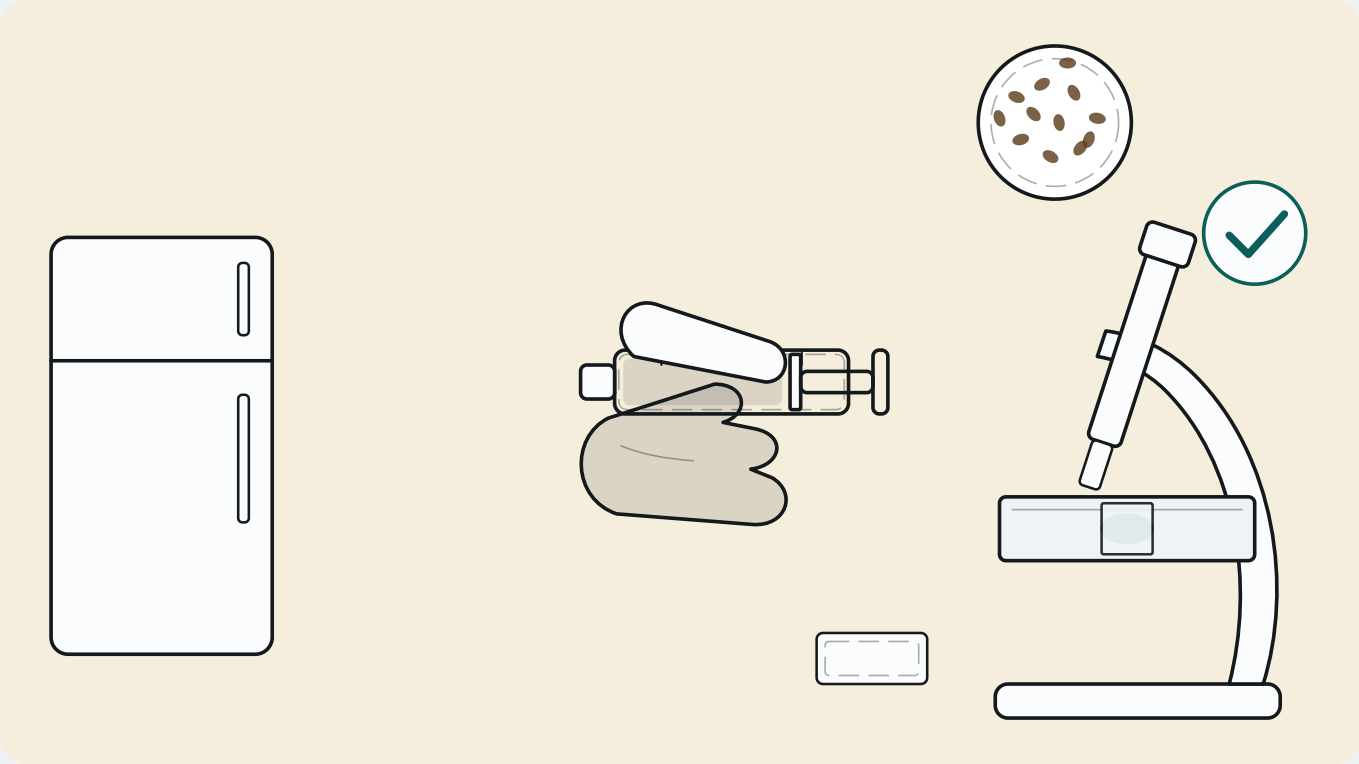
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Koh Samui Super Strain

Buy Koh Samui Super Strain (KSSS) Psilocybe cubensis spore syringes in the UK. Thai-origin double-density spores for microscopy and taxonomy study. Prepared in sterile UK labs. The Koh Samui Super Strain (KSSS) is one of Thailand's most distinctive Psilocybe cubensis strains, celebrated for its dense spore load and uniform pigmentation. Collected near Koh Samui island and developed into a stable research strain, KSSS produces thick-walled, dark spores that deliver exceptional contrast under magnification. Each syringe is prepared in a HEPA-filtered UK laboratory using double-density concentration, ensuring a clean and powerful microscopy sample ideal for spore morphology, pigmentation, and taxonomy research.

Origin and lineage

KSSS traces to a collection made near the Thai island of Koh Samui, and was later worked into a stable named line that has become one of the better-known Thai cubensis strains. Lipa Yai, another Thai line, is described as similar to it. The name rests on the provenance of the source print rather than on anything measurable in the

spores, so a KSSS syringe is only as reliable as the documentation behind it, and that documentation is what the strain is bought for.

Under the microscope

KSSS spores are described as dark chocolate-brown under transmitted light, with heavy walls and a distinct germ pore at the apex. The outline is broadly ellipsoid, and they are sometimes described as slightly rounder and more densely pigmented than Ban Hua Thai spores, though the two overlap and should not be told apart on that basis. The deep pigment gives crisp edges and clear wall gradients under both brightfield and phase-contrast illumination, which is why the strain photographs well at high magnification.

What it is used for

KSSS is a standard reference point in Thai and wider Southeast Asian comparison sets, mounted beside Ban Hua Thai, Burma and Cambodian Gold so that wall density and pigmentation can be compared under one set of conditions. It is also used in teaching where students need a well-contrasted cubensis sample for learning germ pore identification and wall structure, and for building slide archives where a labelled, provenance-documented KSSS mount can be photographed and kept for later reference.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe at 2–8 °C in the refrigerator and do not freeze it; unopened, it keeps for up to six months. Leave the individually wrapped sterile needle sealed until a slide is about to be made. After use, recap the syringe, return it to the fridge and use it promptly rather than leaving it for months. Spare needles and gloves are offered as extras for anyone working through a comparison set over several sessions.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Koh Samui Super Strain (KSSS)
Lineage	Collected near Koh Samui, Thailand
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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