Lipa Yai Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe

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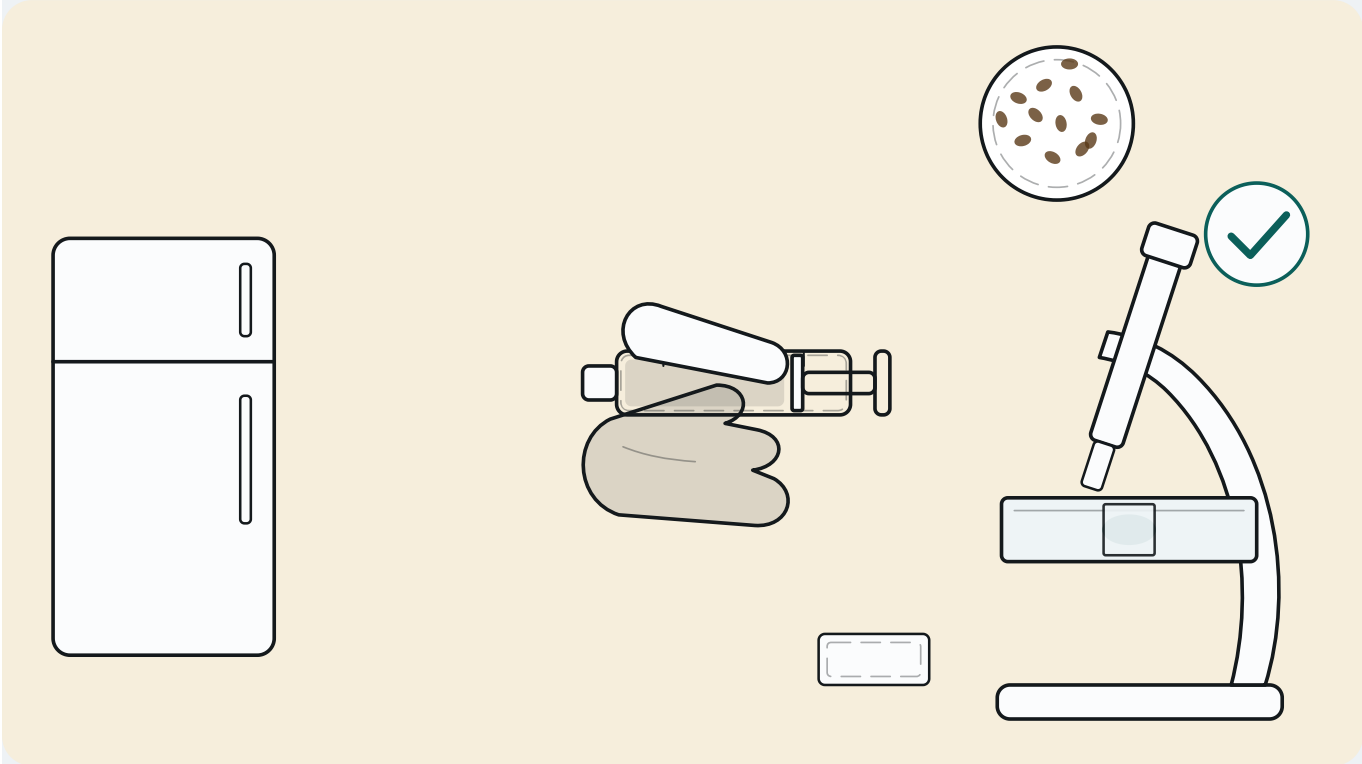
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Lipa Yai

Lipa Yai is a Psilocybe cubensis strain from Thailand, described as similar to Koh Samui and not often found outside the country. This Lipa Yai spore syringe holds a double-density spore suspension prepared in the UK for microscopy and taxonomic study.

Origin and lineage

Lipa Yai is a Thai cubensis line that is usually discussed alongside Koh Samui, to which it is described as similar, and it has historically been uncommon outside Thailand. Beyond that, little of its background is documented, and nothing here should be read as a claim about where or when the source print was collected. As with any named Psilocybe cubensis cultivar, the name identifies a lineage by provenance; the spores themselves carry no marker that would confirm it, so the line is held for its documented source rather than for any visible trait.

Under the microscope

Lipa Yai spores show the characteristic form of Psilocybe cubensis: broadly ellipsoid, smooth-walled and thick-walled, with a distinct germ pore at the apex, and dark purple-brown when viewed in mass. No strain-specific spore trait has been documented for the line, and none should be expected, since named cubensis cultivars

cannot be reliably told apart by spore morphology alone. What the sample offers is a Thai line of known provenance that can be mounted next to Koh Samui Super Strain to illustrate exactly that point, and a well-contrasted subject for germ pore and wall-thickness work.

Handling and storage

Refrigerate at 2–8 °C and do not freeze. An unopened syringe keeps for up to six months, so there is no need to make a slide the day it arrives. The sterile needle is individually wrapped; keep it sealed until it is needed. Once the syringe has been opened, recap it after each use, keep it in the fridge and use it promptly. Spare needles and gloves are available as extras.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Lipa Yai
Lineage	Thailand; described as similar to Koh Samui
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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