Pink Buffalo Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Koh Samui Strain

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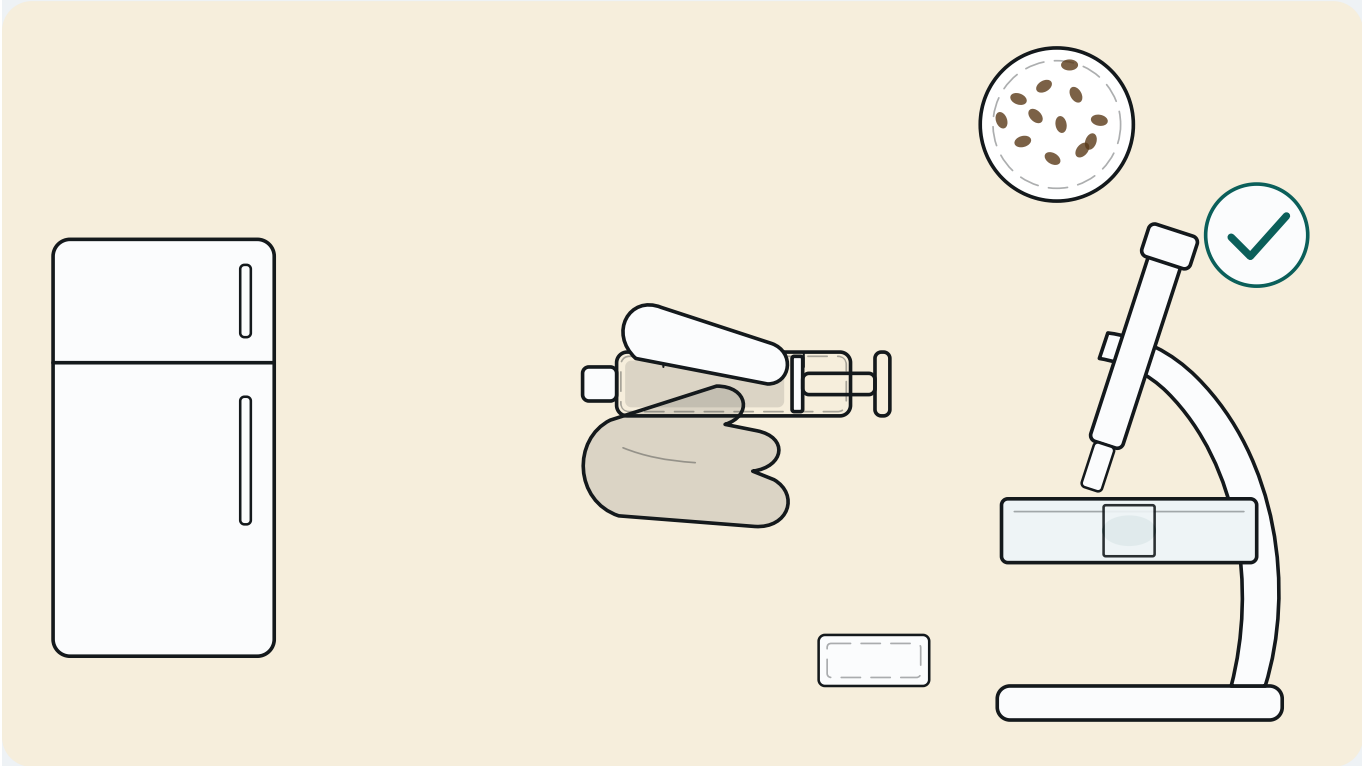
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Pink Buffalo

Pink Buffalo is a Psilocybe cubensis strain said to come from a collection on Koh Samui, Thailand, and named, in one telling, for a pink buffalo statue, and listed here with the Southeast Asian strains. Supplied as a double-density spore syringe, prepared in the UK for the study of spore morphology, colour and variation under the microscope. Spores are ellipsoid, thick-walled and dark purple-brown, with a germ pore.

Origin and lineage

Pink Buffalo is said to have been collected on the island of Koh Samui in Thailand and is named for a pink buffalo statue in local folklore; beyond that story no collector or date is recorded, so the identity of any batch rests on the provenance of the print it was prepared from. It shares its island with Koh Samui Super Strain and sits with the Southeast Asian strains alongside Ban Hua Thai, Burma and Cambodian Gold. Two named lines from one small island make a tidy pair for a comparison slide, since any difference seen is variation within a species rather than between regions.

Under the microscope

Spores are ellipsoid, 11 to 14 by 7 to 9 µm, dark purple-brown and thick-walled, with a germ pore at the apex. The double-density suspension gives a full, evenly spread field at 400×, with clear wall and pore detail at 1000× under oil. Mounted beside Koh Samui Super Strain under the same light, the two look alike in outline and colour; measure a run of spores from each and the ranges overlap. The pink in the name belongs to the statue, not to the spores, which show the usual dark purple-brown.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe sealed, upright and refrigerated at 2 to 8 °C, and use within six months. Do not freeze it. One sterile needle comes with every syringe: fit it, shake the syringe to lift the spores back into suspension, and expel a single drop onto a clean slide before lowering a coverslip. Recap after use and return the syringe to the fridge. Spare needles and gloves are on the basket page for anyone who expects to use the syringe over several sessions.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Origin	Said to be Koh Samui, Thailand
Spore print	Dark purple-brown
Family	Southeast Asian strains
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

Psilocybe cubensis spores are supplied for microscopy and taxonomy only.

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