Purple Sherpa Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe

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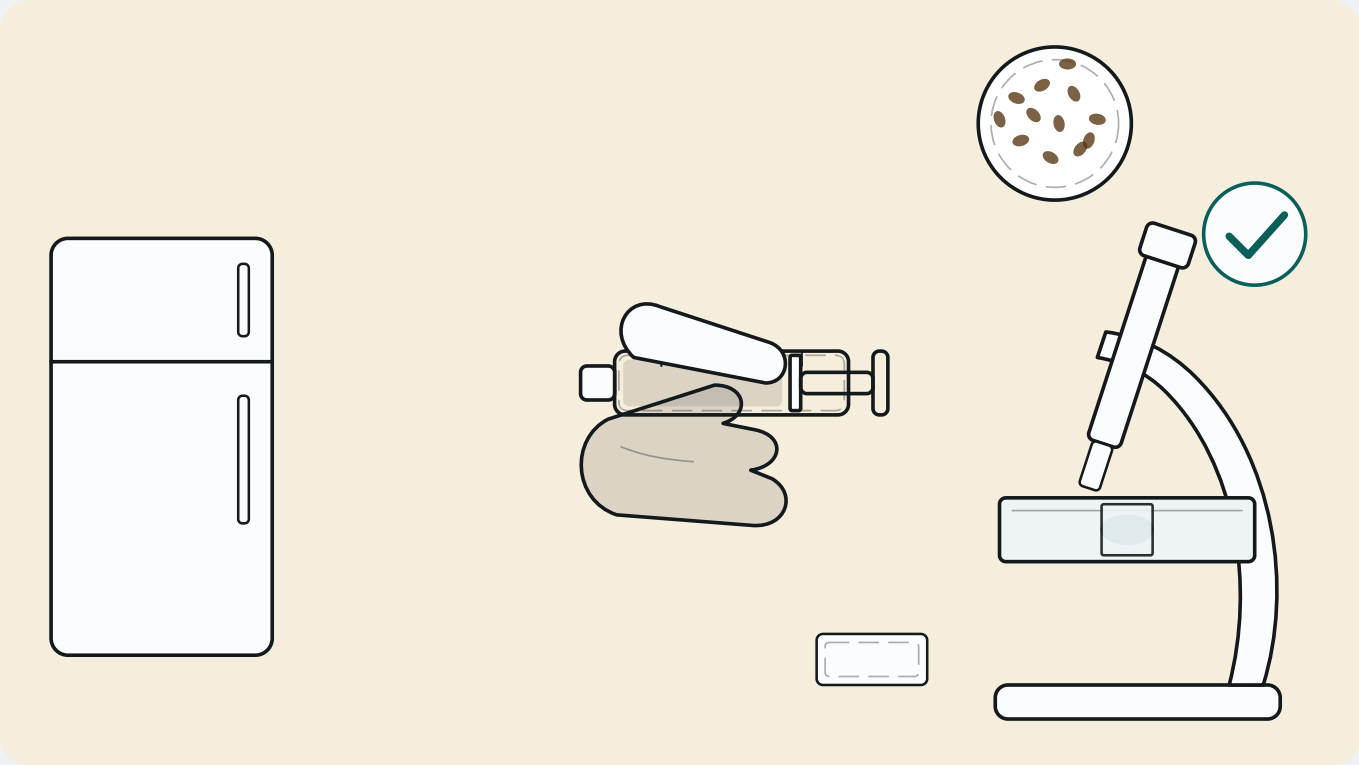
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Purple Sherpa

Purple Sherpa. This strain is not the easiest to study under microscope and needs a careful hand. Prepare to put the OHHHHMMMMMMMMMMM back into your studies with the Purple Sherpa strain from SporeSyringes.co.uk. Fast from the get go. The Purple Sherpa is hardy with strong Rhyzomorphic mycelium. If your lacking the energy to study the spores because you have been burning the candle at both ends. This strain will empower you to cross any mountain and fly through the valleys. Uplifting and mood enhancing. Found in the valleys of Yarlung Tsangpo River where the Sherpa call home. This hardy strain is sure to bring delight and Buddha to any study.

Origin and lineage

The original listing places Purple Sherpa in the valleys of the Yarlung Tsangpo river, the region it associates with the Sherpa, and credits Small House with bringing the line to the range. No breeder, collection date or parent strains are recorded, so the stated region stands as the supplier's account rather than a documented lineage. The listing does not say what the 'purple' in the name refers to, and it gives no notes on spore pigment. As with every named cubensis, the identity of the line rests on the provenance of its source print.

Under the microscope

The original listing remarks that Purple Sherpa takes a little more care at the microscope than most, without saying why. In practice the usual steps apply: a small drop from the syringe on a clean slide, a coverslip, and a first look at 400x before moving to oil immersion. The spores match the species description, broadly ellipsoid, smooth-walled and thick-walled, with a distinct germ pore and a dark purple-brown colour where they lie in mass. No traits specific to this line are recorded. The double-density suspension means one drop is plenty, and a thin, even smear will show individual spores more clearly than a dense one.

What it is used for

Purple Sherpa suits a comparison set of named cubensis cultivars from stated but undocumented regions, where the interest is in seeing whether anything on the slide corresponds to the label. It serves as a general teaching slide for the species, with the germ pore and pigment in mass easy to demonstrate. In a reference collection, record the provenance as given: sourced through Small House, with the Yarlung Tsangpo valley as the supplier's stated origin. Those notes, not the spores, are what carry the strain's identity from one slide to the next.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe refrigerated at 2–8 °C and do not freeze it. Unopened, it has a shelf life of up to six months. One individually wrapped sterile needle comes with every size; fit it when the slide is ready and recap the syringe once the drop is placed. Spare needles and gloves are offered as extras for the accident-prone. A 2.5ml syringe is enough for a first slide and several more, while the 10ml and 20ml sizes suit longer studies, comparison sets or shared use on a teaching bench.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Purple Sherpa
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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