Red Boy Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe

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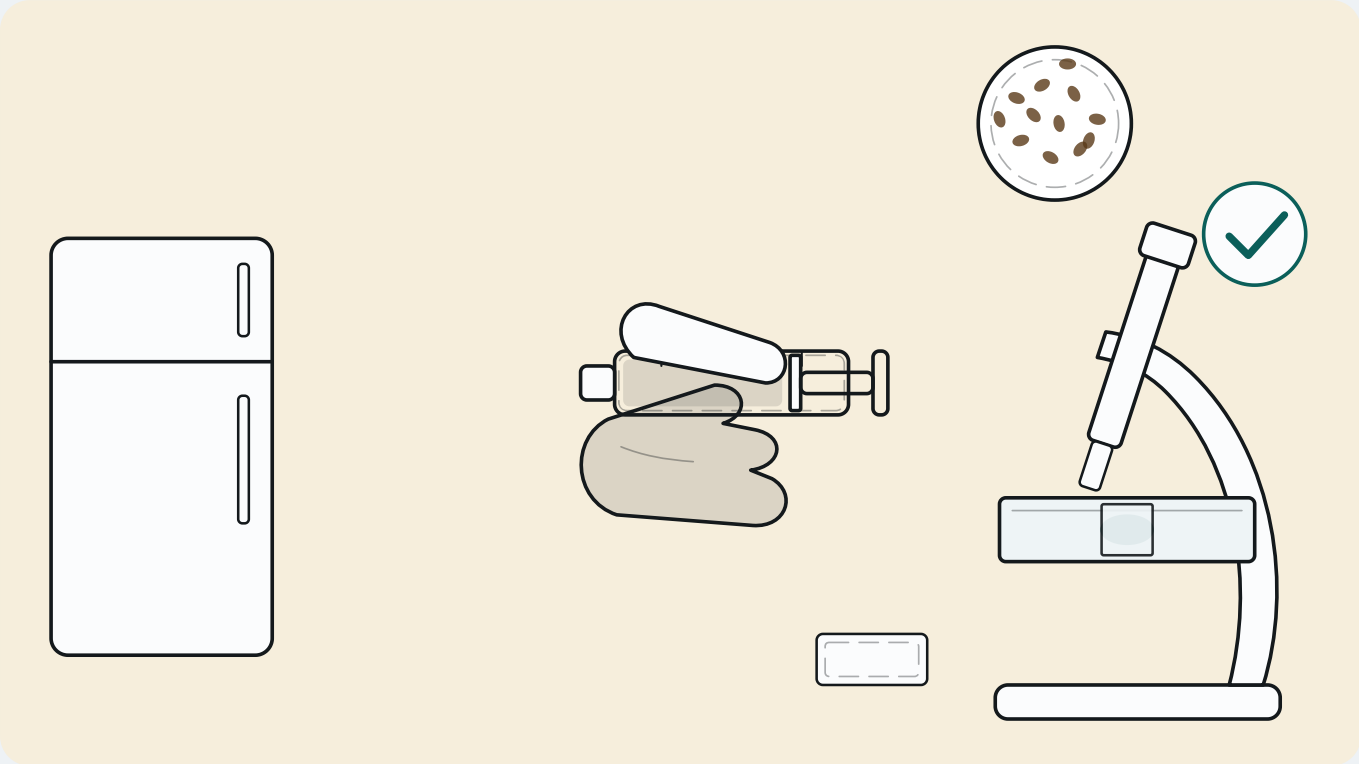
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Red Boy

Red Boy is a Psilocybe cubensis strain revived from a twenty-year-old print and noted for a spore deposit tinted red to gold rather than the usual dark purple-brown. The Red Boy spore syringe supplies it as a double-density suspension, for microscopy and taxonomic research.

Origin and lineage

Red Boy was brought back from a print some twenty years old. Its parentage is uncertain: it is possibly a cross between Colombian Rust Spore and a Texan strain, but that is a suggestion rather than a documented pedigree, and we present it as such. The mushroom itself has long, thick stems and a dark cap that often does not fully open. The date of the revival and the source of the old print are not recorded here.

Under the microscope

The reason to own a Red Boy slide is the pigment. Where a standard cubensis deposit is dark purple-brown in mass, Red Boy drops spores with a red-to-gold tint, and the difference shows on the print and in the colour of a dense smear against a clear mount. Individual spores keep the usual cubensis form: broadly ellipsoid,

smooth and thick-walled, with a distinct germ pore. In a dense smear the warmer tone is apparent; at 1000× the wall and pore can be examined beside a standard strain viewed under the same lighting.

What it is used for

Red Boy earns a place in a comparison set because pigment is one of the few spore traits that varies visibly between cubensis strains, and a warm-tinted deposit beside a standard dark one is a clear demonstration of that. It is a useful teaching slide for showing that spore colour is a property of the deposit as a whole and is judged in mass rather than spore by spore, and it belongs in any reference collection that sets out to document the range of cubensis pigment.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	Red Boy
Lineage	Possibly Colombian Rust Spore crossed with a Texan strain (unconfirmed); revived from a twenty-year-old print
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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