Redbino Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | Red Boy × Albino A+ Cross

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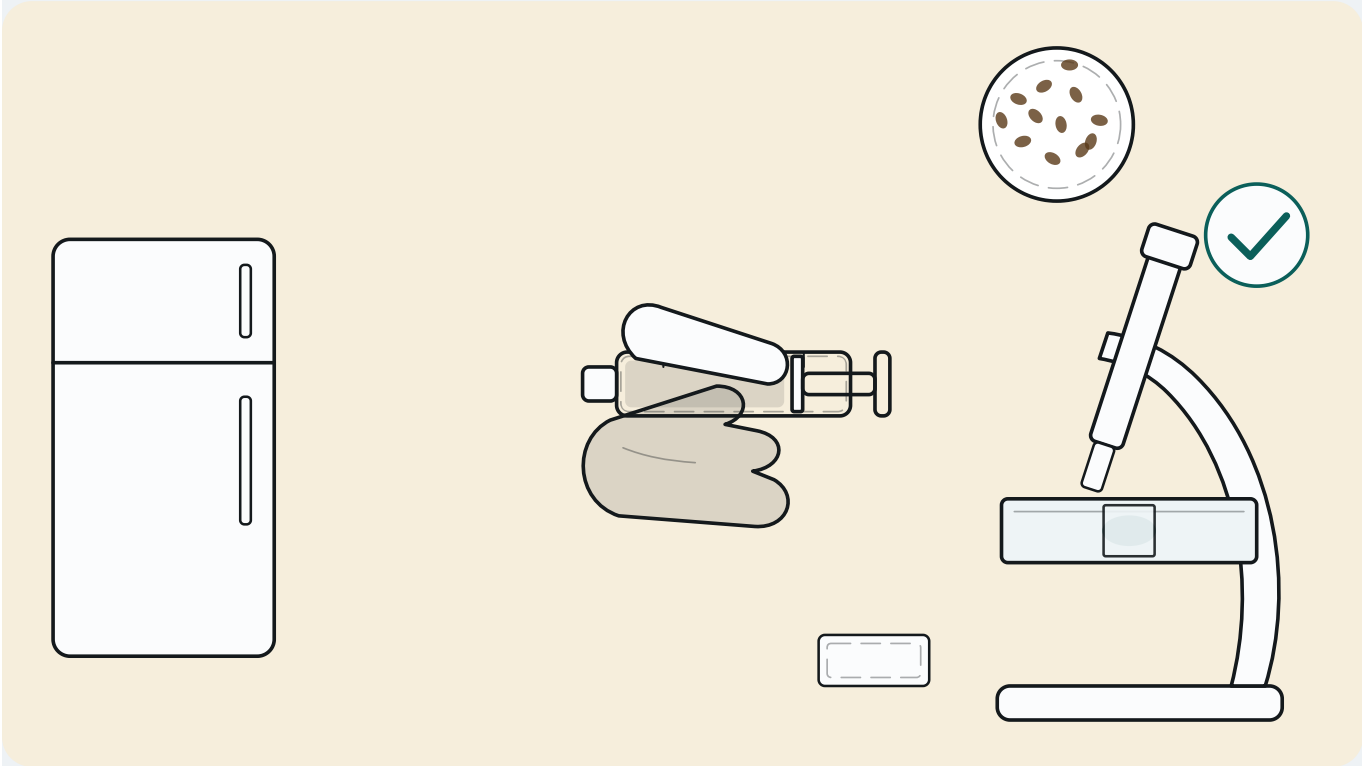
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 Redbino

Redbino is our own Psilocybe cubensis cross of Red Boy and Albino A+, offered as a spore syringe only. It is a small batch, and we hold the last ten syringes of it. Sold for microscopy and taxonomy only.

Origin and lineage

Redbino is a cross we made ourselves between Red Boy, a cubensis line revived from an old print, and Albino A+, a leucistic line of the A+ lineage. It is a modern isolate with no history beyond our own work. The name is a plain join of the two parents. It is listed with the Albino strains, the Classic strains and in the Rare set. It is supplied as a spore syringe only; no print is offered. Both parents are on the site, so a slide of Redbino can be read against either of them. This is a small batch: we hold the last ten syringes.

Under the microscope

Spores are ellipsoid, 11 to 14 by 7 to 9 µm, thick-walled and dark purple-brown, with a single germ pore. The albino parent gives a pale mushroom, not a pale spore, so that side of the cross does not show on the slide. Red Boy is listed here for a print with a red to gold tint. Whether that tint carries into Redbino is something to

record rather than assume, and we list the print as dark purple-brown in line with the species. A drop of the double-density suspension gives a full field at 400×. Beside Red Boy and Albino A+, Redbino makes a three-slide set.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe sealed, upright and refrigerated at 2 to 8 °C, and use it 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 draw from the syringe over several sessions.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Lineage	Red Boy × Albino A+ (our own cross)
Spore print	Dark purple-brown
Family	Albino strains; Classic strains; Rare
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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