White Teacher Psilocybe Cubensis Spore Syringe UK | High-Quality Microscopy Sample (Double Density)

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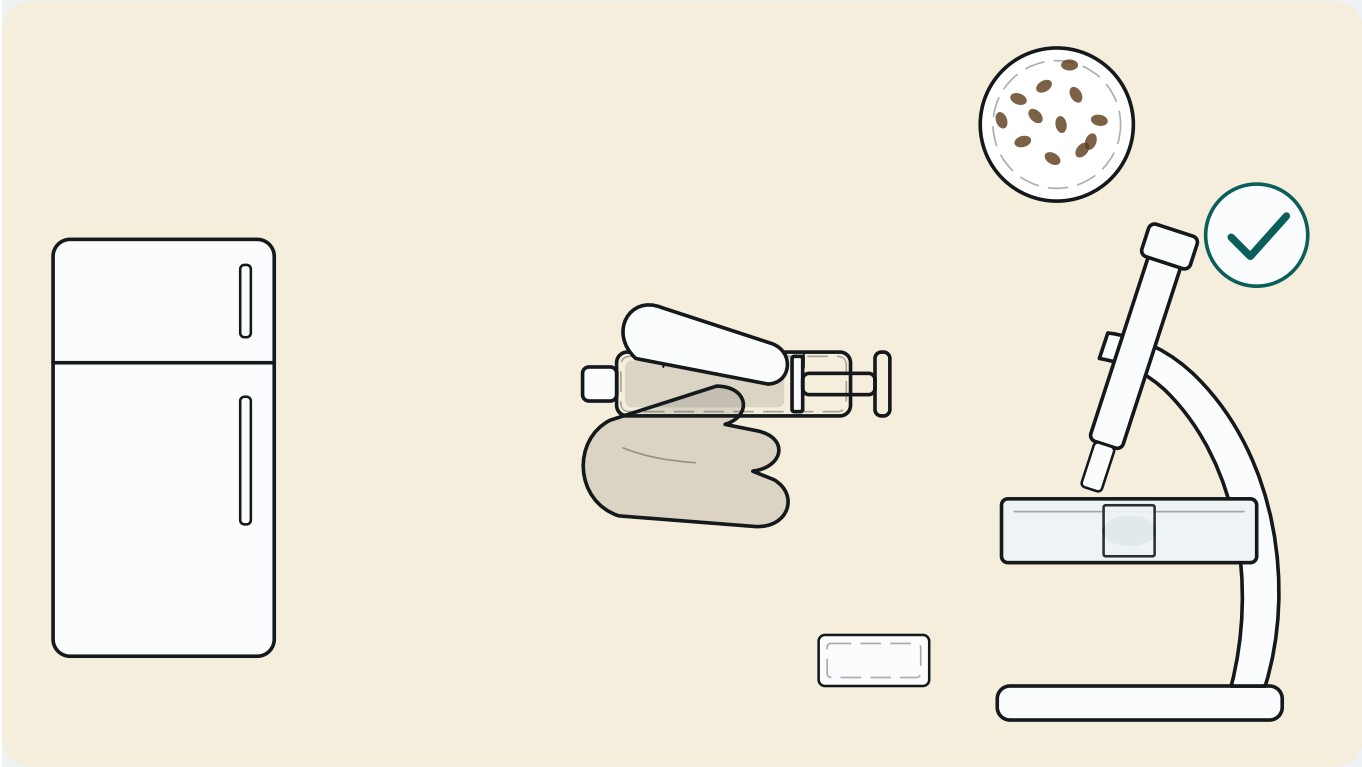
HOW THE SYRINGE IS USED FOR MICROSCOPY



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 White Teacher

The White Teacher Psilocybe cubensis spore syringe (UK) is a rare leucistic variant inspired by the classic Golden Teacher lineage, known for its pale mushrooms and clean spore morphology; on the slide its spores are dark like other cubensis. Prepared in a HEPA-filtered UK laboratory, this high-quality microscopy spore syringe offers clear, batch-checked samples ideal for studying spore-wall development and comparing a leucistic line with its parent. Available in 2.5 ml, 10 ml, and 20 ml formats, each syringe contains a double-density spore solution and is supplied with a sterile medical-grade needle for immediate research use. White Teacher is a rare, visually striking leucistic mutation that retains the morphology of Golden Teacher while the mushroom loses much of its natural pigment.

Origin and lineage

White Teacher is a leucistic strain from the Golden Teacher line, described in the trade as a Golden Teacher × Albino Penis Envy cross. Leucism reduces pigment in the mushroom itself; the spores print dark brown to black. Beyond the trade description, no breeder or date is recorded, and we do not add to it. As with any

named cubensis cultivar, the strain's identity rests on the provenance of the source print rather than on anything the microscope can confirm.

Under the microscope

Spore shape and size are typical for cubensis: broadly ellipsoid, smooth-walled and thick-walled, with a distinct germ pore. Pigmentation is the point a reader might expect to differ, and it does not. White Teacher spores print dark brown to black, and on the slide the wall structure and germ pore are the same as Golden Teacher's at 1000×. Set beside a Golden Teacher drop, the observation the strain is useful for is that a pale mushroom can carry a darkly pigmented spore.

What it is used for

White Teacher earns its place in a teaching set as the counter-example. Against a true albino line, where pigment can be lighter, it demonstrates the difference between leucism and albinism at spore level: the mushroom is pale, but the spore print is not. That makes it a useful pairing with Golden Teacher and with True Albino Teacher in a session on how pigment traits are inherited and where they show up. In a reference collection it stands as the leucistic branch of the Golden Teacher line, catalogued by provenance rather than by any feature the microscope can confirm.

Handling and storage

Keep the syringe refrigerated at 2–8 °C, away from light, and do not freeze it; unopened it keeps for up to six months. One individually wrapped sterile needle is included. A single drop under a coverslip is enough for a slide. Refit the cap after use, return the syringe to the fridge, and fit a fresh sterile needle each time you draw from it. Spare needles and gloves are offered as extras.

Species	Psilocybe cubensis
Strain	White Teacher
Lineage	Golden Teacher line; described in the trade as Golden Teacher × Albino Penis Envy
Classification	Leucistic
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

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