

Name of the Plant:

- **Common Name:** Tulsi
 - **Botanical Name:** *Ocimum tenuiflorum* or *Ocimum sanctum*
 - **Other Names:** Holy Basil, Vrinda (in Sanskrit)
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Care Instructions:

- **Sunlight:** Needs **4–6 hours of direct sunlight** daily
 - **Watering:** Water **daily in summer**, every **2–3 days in winter**. Avoid waterlogging.
 - **Soil:** Well-drained, fertile soil enriched with compost
 - **Temperature:** Grows best in **warm climates** (20–35°C)
 - **Pruning:** Trim regularly to encourage bushy growth
 - **Pot/Placement:** Can be grown in pots or garden. Traditionally placed in the courtyard or near temples in Indian homes.
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Ecological Benefits:

- **Air Purifier:** Releases oxygen and absorbs harmful gases like CO₂ and SO₂
 - **Repels Mosquitoes:** Natural mosquito repellent due to its strong aroma
 - **Supports Pollinators:** Flowers attract bees and butterflies
 - **Prevents Soil Erosion:** Helps maintain soil quality when grown in the ground
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Other Interesting Details:

- Considered a **sacred plant in Hindu culture** — often worshipped in homes
- Leaves are used in **Ayurvedic medicine** for treating cough, cold, fever, and respiratory problems
- Acts as a **natural immunity booster**
- Has **antibacterial, antifungal, and anti-inflammatory** properties
- Tulsi tea is a popular herbal drink for stress relief and detox

Tulsi (Holy Basil): The Queen of Herbs

Name & Botanical Identity

- **Common Name:** Tulsi
- **Scientific Name:** *Ocimum tenuiflorum* or *Ocimum sanctum*
- **Other Names:** Holy Basil, Vrinda, Krishna Tulsi, Rama Tulsi, Vana Tulsi
- **Family:** Lamiaceae (Mint family)
- **Native Region:** Indian subcontinent; widely grown across Southeast Asia

Care Instructions

Light

- Requires **6–8 hours of direct sunlight** daily
- Ideal for **balconies, terraces, or sunny windowsills**

Soil

- Prefers **well-draining, loamy soil**
- Mix of garden soil, compost, and sand works best
- pH range: **6.0–7.5**

Watering

- Water when the **top inch of soil feels dry**
- Avoid overwatering to prevent root rot
- Use clay pots for better aeration

Pruning

- **Pinch off top leaves weekly** to encourage bushy growth
- Remove flower buds (manjaris) to prolong leaf production

Fertilization

- Use **organic compost or cow dung manure** every 2–3 weeks
- Avoid chemical fertilizers to preserve medicinal properties

Ecological Benefits

- **Air Purification:** Absorbs pollutants like CO₂, CO, and SO₂
- **Oxygen Emission:** Releases oxygen even at night

- **Soil Health:** Prevents erosion and improves fertility
- **Water Conservation:** Deep roots help retain soil moisture
- **Biodiversity Support:** Attracts bees and beneficial insects
- **Natural Pest Repellent:** Keeps mosquitoes and flies at bay

Interesting Facts

- Tulsi is considered **sacred in Hinduism**, often worshipped as an incarnation of Goddess Lakshmi
- Used in **Ayurveda** for treating respiratory issues, stress, and infections
- Contains powerful compounds like **eugenol, rosmarinic acid, and flavonoids**
- Tulsi leaves are used in **herbal teas, skincare, and culinary dishes**
- The plant is believed to bring **prosperity and spiritual protection** to homes
- Tulsi stems are used to make **japa malas (prayer beads)**



NAME : TULSI

CARE INSTRUCTIONS: 4-6 hours of sunlight and water the plant when top of the soil is dry.

ECOLOGICAL BENIFITS: help clan the harmful gases in air while providing oxygen.

