



Official Name		तुलसी	
English Name		Holy Basil	
Botanical Name		Ocimum tenuiflorum	
Family		Lamiaceae	
Taxonomical classification		Kingdom: Plantae (Plants) Division: Magnoliophyta (Flowering plants) Class: Magnoliopsida (also known as Dicotyledons) Order: Lamiales Family: Lamiaceae (Mint family) Genus: Ocimum Species: Ocimum tenuiflorum L. (syn. Ocimum sanctum L.)	
Synonyms		सुरसा, गृध्रघ्नी, बहुमंजरी, वृन्दावनी	
Habitat		native to the Indian subcontinent and thrives in tropical and subtropical climates	
Botanical Identification	Habit	erect, aromatic, annual or perennial herb or undershrub	
	Root	taproot system with well-branched secondary and tertiary roots, adapted for absorption and anchorage in various soil types	

Stem/Bark	herbaceous or slightly woody, quadrangular (4-angled) stem, which is hairy (pubescent) and becomes woody at the base as it matures.	
Phyllotaxy	Opposite	

Leaves	Simple/Compound	Simple	
	Lamina	Ovate to elliptic	
	Texture	Pubescent	
	Tip	Acute	
	Base	Rounded/Slightly oblique	
	Margins	Serrate	
	Venation	Reticulate	
	Petiole	Present	
Inflorescence		Verticillaster, terminal	
Flower		Small, bilabiate (two-lipped), zygomorphic, bisexual	
Floral formula/ Diagram		$\oplus \overset{\circ}{\underset{\circ}{\text{Q}}} K_{2+2} C_4 A_{2+4} \underline{G}_{(2)}$	
Fruit		Schizocarpic It is composed of four tiny, one seeded nutlets	

Types	<p>1) Rama Tulsi – Ocimum sanctum / tenuiflorum – Green leaves, commonly used in Ayurveda</p> <p>2) Krishna Tulsi – Ocimum sanctum / tenuiflorum – Purple leaves, more potent medicinally</p> <p>3) Vana Tulsi – Ocimum gratissimum – Wild type, high in eugenol (boosts immunity)</p>	
Rasa panchaka	<p>१.रसः कटु,तिक्त</p> <p>२.गुणः लघु,रुक्ष</p> <p>३.वीर्यः उष्ण</p> <p>४.विपाकः कटु</p>	

Chemical Constituents in tulsi leaf	<p>1.Carbohydrates</p> <p>2.Enzymes</p> <p>3.Inorganic compounds</p>	
Market information	India currently supplies around 90% of the global Tulsi market, with the global basil (incl. Tulsi) market valued at approximately \$1.4 billion in 2023 and expected to reach \$2.87 billion by 2033,	
Adulteration/Substitution	by mixing cheaper look-alike leaves like Ocimum canum or adding old, faded, or powdered non-Tulsi material to increase bulk and cut costs.	
Cultivation	cultivated from June to July (monsoon) or February to March (spring) loamy to sandy loam soil with pH 6–7.5	
Flowering season	Winters, mainly during November to February.	
Harvesting	after 3 to 4 months of planting.	
Present Status-Not concerned/Endangered/Extinct	Not concerned	
Conservation method	shade drying the leaves, storing in airtight, moisture-free containers	
Main Uses		
Part used	Leaves (mainly), and sometimes seeds and whole plant in	

		certain formulations
Dose	Medicinal Dose	5-10 ml [स्वरस], 1-3 gm
	Toxic Dose	Nil
	Fatal Dose	Nil
Antidote or treatment (if any)		Nil
Purification (if any)		Nil
Formulations	१. तुलसी स्वरस	
Rog adhikara	१. कृमिघ्न [antimicrobial] २. कफ शामक	
Reference	ध.नि-करवीर आदि गण	