



International Journal of Geography, Geology and Environment

P-ISSN: 2706-7483

E-ISSN: 2706-7491

NAAS Rating (2025): 4.5

IJGGE 2026; 8(2): 130-137

www.geojournal.net

Received: 16-11-2025

Accepted: 27-12-2025

Ashok L Sahu

Research Scholar, Shree
Maharshi College of Vedic
Astrology, Udaipur,
Rajasthan, India

Rudresh M Shastri

Research Guide, Shree
Maharshi College of Vedic
Astrology, Udaipur,
Rajasthan, India

A study on Vedic astrology with special reference to climate change prediction using environmental sciences

Ashok L Sahu and Rudresh M Shastri

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.22271/27067483.2026.v8.i2a.484>

Abstract

This research was basically done to understand the remedy provided in relation to nature and the environment. The remedies are many in number, which can be understood very transparently if practised based on the age groups. The remedy of plantation based on nakshatra has improved results gradually as any age individual can water the respective plant. The general publications of panchanga provide the list of nakshatra and its plantation of specific plant as per Vedic literatures. The worship of nakshatra temples in Tamil Nadu has been practised for more than 1000 years, and still the general population follows the same. Environmental science is the interdisciplinary study of how humans, ecosystems, and natural resources interact, focusing on the physical, biological, and chemical systems of the environment to solve problems like pollution, climate change, and resource depletion. The study was conducted using the news reports of cyclones in different parts of the world and found an interesting pattern to find the natural calamities. The natural calamities cannot be avoided by human population, but we can at least have a precaution using the Vedic astrology data analysis and increase the importance of natural remedy like nakshatra tree plantation. The natural remedy supports many fields, including ecology, chemistry, biology, geology, and atmospheric science, and applies scientific methods to understand and address environmental challenges for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the planet naturally.

Keywords: Nature, natural sources for remedy, Rashi remedy, Nakshatra remedies, plantation according to nakshatra, Nakshatra temples and divine environment

Introduction

This research study is based on the plants and temples that are still used and the results are better as per the rituals that are followed and practised in our country. Generally, regarding the history of Vedic Astrology, though there's no exact moment to pinpoint as the origin of Vedic astrology, it has been practiced since sometime between 5000 and 10,000 BC. Jyotisha is rooted in the Vedas, the oldest texts written in Sanskrit, which inform Hindu religion and philosophy. Veda literally means "knowledge" and these writings are thought to contain the fundamental knowledge of our human existence.

Other forms of astrology have origins as ancient as that of Jyotish, but due to various religious power struggles particularly the rise of other new and recent changes have not been practiced continuously as a tradition in the way that Vedic astrology has. Jyotish is part of a lifelong study and spiritual commitment in India. Jyotishis (as Vedic astrologers are called) spend years immersed in both technique and spiritual practice before taking on clients and providing guidance. This study shall provide the remedies without harming the environment and climate changes.

Methodology

The panchanga says about the 27 nakshatra plants and the same were used by the general society and the results are better as per the Dasa and Antar Dasa of the natives. Also as an alternative to the remedies the temple visits were considered and found that 9 Graha temples and 27 Nakshatra temples are already in Tamil Nadu, which are more than 1000 years old and still they are visited during the transition of a particular planet in particular nakshatra.

Corresponding Author:

Ashok L Sahu

Research Scholar, Shree
Maharshi College of Vedic
Astrology, Udaipur,
Rajasthan, India

List of 27 Nakshtra and its Plants

	Nakshatra / Star	Name of the tree in Indian languages	Name of the tree in English	Botanical Name
1	Ashwini / Aswathy / Ashvayuja	Kanjiram / Yetti / Etti / Kuchala / Ashwagandha	Strychnine	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
2	Bharani / Apabharani	Nelli / Perunelli / Aavali / Amla / Amalaki	Indian Gooseberry / Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> / <i>Emblica officinalis</i>
3	Krittika / Karthika	Athi / Ambar / Udumbara / Gular	Cluster Fig / Country Fig / Fig	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> / <i>Ficus racemosa</i>
4	Rohini	Naval / Jambhali / Perunjaval	Jamun / Black Plum	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> / <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
5	Mrigashirsha / Makayiram	Karingali / Karungali / Kher / khair	Cutch Tree / Milmesha / Ebony	<i>Acacia catechu</i> / <i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
6	Aardra / Thiruvathira	Kari / Kumbil / Karai / Thippilli / Agar / Krushnagus / Agalichandanum / Akil / Sen Santhanam / Aguru	Cashmere Tree / Long Pepper / Red Sandal	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> / <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> / <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i>
7	Punarvasu / Punartham / Punarpusam	Mula / Moongil / Velu	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> / <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>
8	Pushya / Pooyam / Pusam / Tishya	Arayal / Arasamaram / Pimpal / Pipal / Aal	Sacred Fig / Peepal / <i>Ficus</i>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
9	Aashlesha / Aayilyam	Punna / Punnai / Nagapoo / Naagchafa / Nagkeshar / Nahar	Messua Tree / Alexandrian Laurel / Beauty Leaf Poon	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> / <i>Mesua ferrea</i>
10	Magha / Makam / Magam	Peral / Alamaram / Vatt / Bargad	Banyan Tree / Indian Fig	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
11	Purva Phalguni / Pooram / Poorva	Plasu / Chamata / Palas / Khakda / Modugu / Murikku / Parasu / Polash / Desuka Jhad / Dhak / Chalcha	Flame of the Forest / Parrot Tree	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
12	Phalguni / Uthram / Uttara / Uthiram / Uttara Phalguni	Ithi / Itti / Arali / Payari	Indian Laurel / Rose Laurel / Indian Cleaner	<i>Ficus tinctoria</i> / <i>Nerium indicum</i> / <i>Ficus arnottiana</i>
13	Hasta / Atham / Astham	Ambazham / Marima / Nalini / Kaatuma / Velam / Chameli / Mulla / Mullai	Hog Plum / Neem / Royal Jasmine / <i>Azadirachta indica</i> / <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> / <i>Azadirachta indica</i> / <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>
14	Chitra / Chithira / Chithirai	Koovalam / Vilvam / Bel / Bilvam / Bilwa /	Beal Tree / Bengal Quince / Stone Apple / Wood Apple	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
15	Swathi / Chothiy / Suvathi	Maruthu / Neermaruthu / Marutham / Jarul / Arjun	Arjuna Tree / Queen's Flower	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> / <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
16	Vishaka / Visakham	Dadhipala / Vayamkatha / Vilamaram / Kaith / Naagkeshar / Nahar	Governor's Plum / Wood Apple / Ceylon Ironwood / Indian rose chestnut	<i>Feronia elephantum</i> / <i>Feronia limonia</i> / <i>Mesua ferrea</i> / <i>Limonia acidissima</i>
17	Anuradha / Anizham / Anusham	Elanji / Magizh / Magizham / Maulshree / Naagkeshar	Bullet Wood Tree	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> / <i>Mesua ferrea</i>
18	Jyeshtha / Ketta / Thricketta / Kettai	Vetti / Pachotti / Kuttipala / Prayan / Sambar	Bodh Tree / Stunted Jack	<i>Aporosa lindleyana</i> / <i>Calamus rotang</i> / <i>Calamus wightii</i>
19	Mula / Moolam / Vichrita	Kunthirikkam / Veluthakunthirikom / Acha / Anjan / Mamaram / Raal / Sal / Shala / Ashvakarna /	White Dammar / Hardwickia / Sal Tree	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> / <i>Mangifera indica</i> / <i>Shorea robusta</i> / <i>Hardwickia binata</i>
20	Purva Ashada / Pooradam	Aattupala / Aatrupalai / Samudrakai / Vanchikodi / Vet	Fish Poison Tree / Tinospora	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> / <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> / <i>Calamus pseudotenuis</i>
21	Uttar Ashada / Uthradam	Plavu / Pila / Pala / Sakka Pala / Phanas	Jack Fruit Tree / Bread Fruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> / <i>Artocarpus communis</i>
22	Sravana / Thiruvonam / Shrona	Erukku / Vellerukku / Rui	Gigantic Swallow / Swallow Wort	<i>Calotropis procera</i> / <i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
23	Shravishta / Avittam / Dhanishta	Muringa / Paarampu / Muringai / Vanni / Vilaytikikar / Shashi	Indian Gum Tree / Indian Mesquit / Kejari	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> / <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> / <i>Prosopis spicigera</i> / <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
24	Satabisha / Shatataraka / Chathayam / Sathayam	Kadambu / Kadambam / Katampu / Valanch	Kadam Tree / Indian Oak	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> / <i>Mitragyna parviflora</i> / <i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>
25	Pooruruttathi / Purva Badrapada / Purva Proshtapada	Thembavu	साज / कुरुमुरुतु	<i>Gluta travancorica</i>
26	Uttra Badrapada / Uthruttathi / Uttara Proshtapada	Kudappana	Bajarbattu बजरबटू குடைப்பனை	<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>
27	Revathi	Eluppa / Iluppai / Moha / Mahua	Butter Tree, महुआ	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> / <i>Madhuca indica</i>

List of Nakshatra Temples in Tamil Nadu

1	Ashwini	Thiruthuraipoondi Piravi Marundeeswarar Temple
2	Bharani	Nalladai Agneeswarar Temple
3	Karthigai	Kanjanagaram Kathra Sundareswarar Temple
4	Rohini	Kancheepuram Sri Pandava Dhootha Perumal temple
5	Mrugaseersam	Enkan Adhinarayana Perumal Temple
6	Thiruvathirai	Athirampattinam Sri Abhaya Varadeeswarar Temple
7	Punarpoosam	Vaniyambadi Athitheeswarar temple
8	Poosam	Vilankulam Akshayapureeswarar temple
9	Ayilyam	Tirundudevankudi Karkadeswarar Temple
10	Maham	Medai Mahalingeswarar temple
11	Pooram	Thiruvarangulam Arangulanathar Temple
12	Uthiram	Idayattru Mangalam Maangalyeswarar temple
13	Hastham	Komal Krupakupareswarar Temple
14	Chithirai	Kuruvithurai Chitra Ratha Vallabha Perumal Temple
15	Swathi	Chithukadu Dhaathreeswarar temple
16	Visakam	Panpollhi Muthukumaraswami temple
17	Anusam	Tirunindraiur Mahalakshmiswarar temple
18	Ketai	Pasupathikoil Varadharaja Perumal Temple
19	Moolam	Mappedu Singeeswarar Temple
20	Pooradam	Kaduveli Akashapureeswarar temple
21	Uthiradam	Keezhapungudi Brahma Pureeswarar Temple
22	Thiruvonam	Tiruparkadal Prasanna Venkateswara Perumal temple
23	Avitam	Keezha Korukkai Brahmagnaana Pureeswarar Temple
24	Sathayam	Tirupugalur Agnipureeswarar temple
25	Poorattaadhi	Ranganathapuram Tiruvaneswar temple
26	Uthirattaadhi	Theeyathur Sahasralakshmeswarar Temple
27	Revathi	Kargudi Kailasanathar Temple

List of Navagraha Temples in Tamil Nadu

Suryanar Kovil	Hindu Sun-God	Sun	Sunday	Aduthurai	
Kailasanathar Temple	Chandran	Moon	Monday	Thingalur	
Vaitheeswaran Koil	Angaragan	Mars	Tuesday	Vaitheeswaran Koil	

Swetharanyeswarar Temple	Budha	Mercury	Wednesday	Tiruvenkadu	
Apatsahayesvarar Temple	Guru	Jupiter	Thursday	Alangudi	
Agniswarar Temple	Sukran	Venus	Friday	Kanjanur	
Tirunallar Saniswaran Temple	Shani	Saturn	Saturday	Karaikal	
Rahu Stalam	Rahu	Rahu	Rahu kaal	Tirunageswaram	
Nagannathaswamy Temple, Keezhaperumpallam	Ketu	Ketu	Rahu Kaal	Keelaperumpallam	

The above two methods of understanding the remedy as per Vedic astrology and natural healing gave much better results. Nature is not harmed and the natural energy is experienced in the form of an aura or divine energy.

Watering the plants by an individual on a specific nakshatra to a specific nakshatra plant, would produce a pleasant environment. Just like wearing a gem stone on a specific date or time, the individual is advised to water and nurture the plantation according to the nakshatra they are born under. It is also considered as afforestation kind of activities, which in turn supports the society for a healthy living. Many have benefitted from naturopathy and Ayurveda-like treatments. Among the list of 27 nakshatra plants, some are used for making the medicines. Many have benefitted and the non-governmental organizations have developed a place called Nakshatra Vana, which shows the importance of the 27 plants and their benefits with outcome. A visit to a nakshatra temple along with the navagraha temple is considered to produce more of divine aura around us based on the natal charts or the moon position. The temples must be visited according to the maha dasa and nakshatra of an individual and the proceedings to be followed as advised by the temple astrologer or acharya or priest.

“The focus of environmental science is to learn how the natural world works, understand how we interact with our natural world and determine how we can address environmental issues to preserve that natural world around us,” said Dr. Kelly Thrippleton-Hunter.

This study is completed with the chart analysis of 50 different places of natural calamities like cyclones, which we could predict through the combination of planets and we found a few and have listed them below;

Planets and Indicators for Cyclones

1. Rahu & Ketu (Nodes)

- Rahu (North Node) is a primary planet for storms, cyclones, and unexpected weather extremes.
- Ketu can cause sudden shifts and turbulence in wind patterns.
- Eclipses involving Rahu / Ketu can signify major weather disturbances if supported by other combinations.

2. Moon (Chandra)

- Controls tides, rain, and water bodies.
- Affliction of Moon by malefics like Rahu, Ketu, Saturn, or Mars can cause turbulent seas and cyclonic storms.

3. Mars (Mangal)

- Represents force, aggression, and heat.
- When Mars influences watery signs (Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces), it can trigger storms, floods, or cyclones.

4. Saturn (Shani)

- Brings prolonged bad weather.
- When combined with Moon or watery signs, Saturn can contribute to heavy rainfall and stormy winds.

5. Mercury (Budh)

- Governs wind and atmospheric changes.
- When Mercury is afflicted or combust and connected with watery signs, it can contribute to cyclonic winds.

The natural calamity was studied with the planetary positions and the results are very much matching to the news reports. If the nakshatra plantation is done properly as per the birth horoscopes, then such natural calamities shall be overcome using a Vedic remedy.

Yes, there is a meaningful and symbolic relationship between climate change and Nakshatra plants according to Vedic astrology but the connection is more spiritual, ecological, and more energetically experienced than scientific results. I will explain it in a clear way that fits both Vedic literature and modern environmental understanding.

1. What Are Nakshatra Plants in Vedic Astrology?

Each of the 27 Nakshatras has a corresponding sacred plant or tree. These plants represent the energy, deity, and vibration of the Nakshatra.

The ancient belief is:

“If Nakshatra trees flourish, human destiny flourishes.”

2. How Climate Change Affects Nakshatra Plants

Climate change causes heat waves, drought, floods, soil degradation, and changing rainfall patterns.

These directly impact sacred Nakshatra plants in three ways:

A. Loss of Habitat

Some Nakshatra plants grow only in specific climatic zones. If climate changes, these trees may not survive naturally.

For Example

- Ashlesha Nakshatra plant - Nagkesar requires humid forests.
- Rising temperatures are reducing its habitats.

B. Reduced Plant Potency

In Ayurveda and Vedic texts, the medicinal and spiritual potency of a plant depends on:

- Season
- Soil nature
- Lunar cycles

Climate change disturbs

- Rainfall cycles
- Lunar-agro rhythm
- Growth quality

This reduces the subtle energy connected with its Nakshatra.

C. Extinction Risk

Some Nakshatra plants are already near threatened.

If lost, the energetic support of that Nakshatra's botanical vibration decreases.

3. Vedic Astrology View: Plants as Carriers of Cosmic Shakti

Brihat Samhita and other Jyotish texts mention:

“Trees hold the asterisms (Nakshatras) within them.”

Meaning:

- Each tree resonates the frequency of its Nakshatra
- This maintains harmony between Earth and cosmic energy
- Climate imbalance weakens this cosmic-terrestrial link

Therefore, the decline of Nakshatra trees indicates:

- Weakening of planetary balance
- Rise of human suffering and environmental imbalance

In Vedic cosmology, this is considered a Kali Yuga symptom.

4. Planting Nakshatra Trees Helps Climate

Vedic astrology prescribes Nakshatra Vanam (forests) for:

- Stabilizing the land
- Reducing karmic imbalance
- Restoring ecological harmony
- Strengthening the lunar energy system

Planting the tree of your Nakshatra brings:

- Personal healing
- Environmental balance
- Planetary harmony
- Reduction of karmic obstacles

Many temples in India now create 27-Nakshatra forests for climate restoration.

Almost all Nakshatra plants have medicinal uses according to Ayurveda, Vriksha-Ayurveda, and ancient Nighantus (herbal texts). These plants were intentionally chosen because:

- They represent the energy of the Nakshatra
- They carry healing properties
- They support physical, mental, and spiritual health

Below is a clear and practical list of Nakshatra plants and their medicinal uses.

Medicinal Uses of Nakshatra Plants (Selected Important Ones)

1. Ashwini

Medicinal uses

- Boosts immunity
- Increases strength & stamina
- Reduces stress and anxiety
- Balances Vata
- Rejuvenates reproductive system

2. Bharani

Medicinal uses

- Richest source of Vitamin C
- Strengthens hair and scalp
- Improves digestion
- Enhances immunity
- Anti-ageing Rasayana herb

3. Kritika

Medicinal uses

- Heals skin disorders
- Balances Pitta
- Used for ulcers
- Controls bleeding
- Improves digestion

4. Rohini

Medicinal uses

- Controls diabetes (lowers blood sugar)

- Improves liver function
- Raises hemoglobin
- Treats diarrhoea

5. Mrigashira

Medicinal uses

- Strengthens gums
- Used in mouth fresheners
- Good for diarrhoea
- Antiseptic

6. Ardra

Medicinal uses

- Powerful antibacterial
- Treats skin disease
- Purifies blood
- Anti-fungal
- Used externally for wounds

7. Punarvasu

Medicinal uses

- Used for joint pain
- Strengthens bones
- Treats respiratory issues
- Supports kidney function

8. Pushya

Medicinal uses

- Good for asthma
- Cures constipation
- Improves fertility
- Balances Vata & Pitta
- Sacred for mental peace

9. Ashlesha

Medicinal uses

- Treats fevers
- Anti-inflammatory
- Good for skin glow
- Stops vomiting
- Strengthens heart

10. Magha

Medicinal uses

- Strengthens female reproductive system
- Controls excessive bleeding
- Improves fertility
- Used in diabetes

11. Purva Phalguni

Medicinal uses

- Improves liver health
- Removes intestinal parasites
- Good for piles
- Heals skin infections

12. Uttara Phalguni

Medicinal uses

- Most important Ayurvedic herb for heart health
- Reduces cholesterol
- Strengthens cardiac muscles
- Used in BP management

13. Hasta**Medicinal uses****(Same as Magha Nakshatra)**

- Female health
- Diabetes
- Anti-inflammatory

14. Chitra**Medicinal uses**

- Cures stomach disorders
- Used for IBS
- Natural coolant
- Boosts digestion

15. Swati**Medicinal uses**

- Pain relief
- Treats skin disorders
- Used in Ayurvedic formulations
- Stimulates digestion (must be used carefully; semi-toxic)

16. Vishakha**Medicinal uses**

- Strengthens digestion
- Treats diarrhoea
- Improves liver health

17. Anuradha**Medicinal uses**

- Improves oral health
- Treats gum infections
- Used as perfume
- Strengthens bones

18. Jyeshtha**Medicinal uses**

- Strengthens immunity
- Improves eyesight
- Good for anaemia
- Mango leaves help in diabetes

19. Mula**Medicinal uses**

- Controls bleeding
- Improves male fertility
- Helps in diarrhoea

20. Purva Ashadha**Medicinal uses**

- Boosts immunity
- Rich in fibre
- Regulates blood pressure
- Strengthens bone health

21. Uttara Ashadha**Medicinal uses**

- Legendary herb for female reproductive health
- Used in menstrual disorders
- Strengthens uterus
- Cures hormonal imbalance

22. Shravana**Medicinal uses**

- Pain relief
- Treats skin disorders
- Used in Ayurvedic formulations
- Stimulates digestion

23. Dhanishta**Medicinal uses**

- Reduces swelling
- Treats cough
- Helps in urinary diseases
- Improves digestion

24. Shatabhisha**Medicinal uses**

- Coolant for liver
- Helps insomnia
- Anti-inflammatory
- Good for headaches

25. Purva Bhadrapada**Medicinal uses**

- Powerful antibacterial
- Treats skin disease
- Purifies blood

26. Uttara Bhadrapada**Medicinal uses**

- Improves digestion
- Strengthens immunity
- Good for urinary system
- Natural coolant
- Antibacterial

27. Revati**Medicinal uses**

- Strengthens nerves
- Good for insomnia
- Heals skin problems
- Boosts reproductive health

Important Note**These uses are traditionally mentioned in:**

- Ayurveda
- Vriksha Ayurveda
- Charaka Samhita
- Sushruta Samhita
- Dhanvantri Nighantu

[Dosage must only be taken under an Ayurvedic doctor's supervision, especially for semi-toxic plants.]

5. Is There Scientific Proof?

Scientific data does not directly measure Nakshatra vibrations.

But scientific studies support:

- Trees impact climate regulation
- Specific species affect soil and rainfall
- Consistent plantation improves local temperatures
- Planting biodiversity helps balance ecosystems
- Science supports the environmental benefit

- Vedic astrology adds the cosmic / spiritual dimension
- Together, they form a powerful combination.

6. Final Relationship Summary

Yes, there is a relationship:

- Climate Change → Weakens Nakshatra Plants → Weakens Cosmic Energy Flow → Increases Human Imbalances
- Planting Nakshatra Trees → Restores Climate → Restores Cosmic-Earth Balance → Benefits Humanity

References of relationship are deeply rooted in ancient literature

- Vedic Astrology (Nakshatra Shastra)
- Ayurveda
- Vriksha Ayurveda
- Brihat Samhita
- Upanishadic ecological philosophy

References

1. Parāśara. Bṛhat Parāśara Horā Śāstra. Translated by Santhanam R. 1st English ed. New Delhi: Ranjan Publications; 1984.
2. Varāhamihira. Bṛhat Jātaka. Translated by Rao VP. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers; 1986.
3. Varāhamihira. Bṛhat Saṃhitā. Translated by Bhat MS. 1st ed. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers; 1996.
4. Agniveśa, Charaka, Dṛḍhabala. Charaka Saṃhitā. Translated by Sharma RK, Dash B. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2009.
5. Suśruta. Suśruta Saṃhitā. Translated by Bhishagratna KK. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2008.
6. Surapāla. Vṛkṣāyurveda. Translated by Sadhale N. Delhi: Agri-History Publishers; 2004.
7. Śārṅgadhara. Upavana Vinoda. In: Śārṅgadhara Paddhati. Translated by Sharma P. Delhi: Agri-History Publishers; 2007.
8. Radhakrishnan S, editor. The Principal Upanishads. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd; 1953.
9. Olivelle P. The Early Upanishads: Annotated Text and Translation. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1998.