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NEWSLETTER | FEBRUARY 2026

A HOME THAT GROWS:

CHOOSING AND CARING FOR INDOOR PLANTS

CO-CREATING WITH NATURE:

HOW ORGANO BUILDS WITH THE LAND, NOT OVER IT

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Maybe you'd like to contribute a poem, a story, food and garden hacks, recipes, an article or a point of view on sustainable living?

All contributions are welcome!

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Carrying the Rhythm Forward

CEO's FOREWORD: FEBRUARY 2026

Dear Organo Community,

The year has started on a steady note, with focus and intent guiding how we move forward. February feels like the month where plans begin to take shape and actions settle into a consistent rhythm.

That rhythm was visible during the Sankranti celebrations across our communities. Seeing families gather in shared outdoor spaces, celebrating close to the land, reinforced why festivals matter in the way we design and live. In a Rurban setting, these moments feel natural. Open conversations, children outdoors, shared meals, and time spent without rushing. Culture stays relevant when it is practiced regularly, not when it is amplified or staged.

This sense of alignment was also evident during Eka Tatva this quarter. It was encouraging to see teams across Organo engage openly and work with a shared sense of responsibility. What stood out in particular was how digital tools are being adopted across functions. Not as a replacement for judgment or experience, but as a way to improve accuracy, reduce friction, and strengthen execution. This gives me confidence as we work toward the goals we have set for 2026.

At Organo, our approach has remained consistent over the years. We design and build spaces that support long-term wellbeing, balance, and everyday ease. This is not driven by trends. It is a clear, deliberate choice that shapes how we think about land, architecture, and community.

That clarity is reflected in the work currently underway. Product ideas are evolving with focus and responsibility, and teams are approaching future projects with both curiosity and care. Thoughtful design has strength, especially when it is backed by discipline and intent. I look forward to sharing more as these efforts progress.

As the year unfolds, I remain confident in the direction we are taking together. With committed teams, shared values, and the right use of technology, we will continue building habitats that support life in a meaningful and sustainable way.

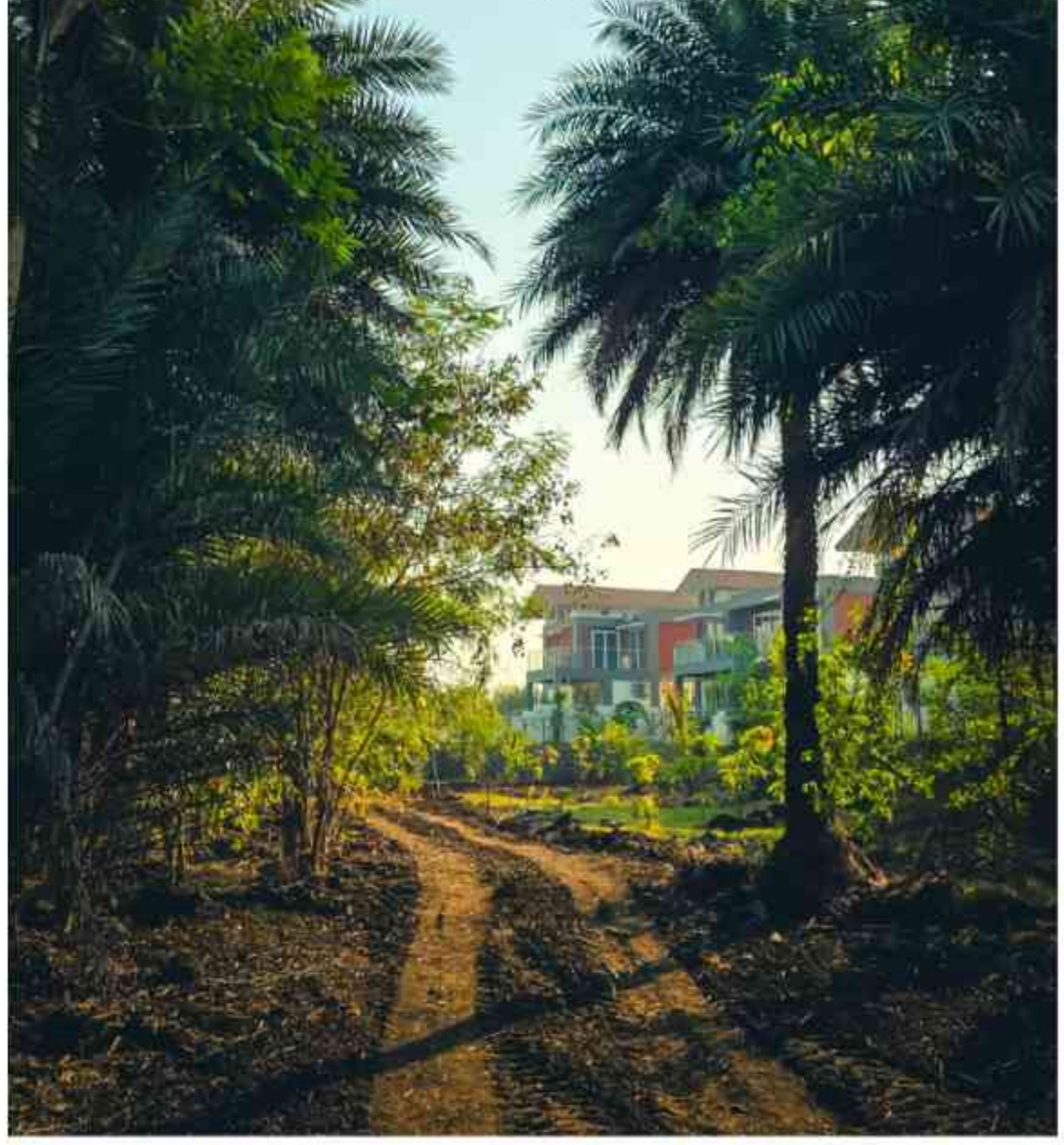
Let's continue celebrating living.

Warmly,
Nagesh Battula
Founder & CEO, Organo Eco Habitats

A Slow Life In Pictures

Sankranti celebrations at Organo Antharam

Shot by Dr. Pavan Kumar Reddy at Organo Antharam

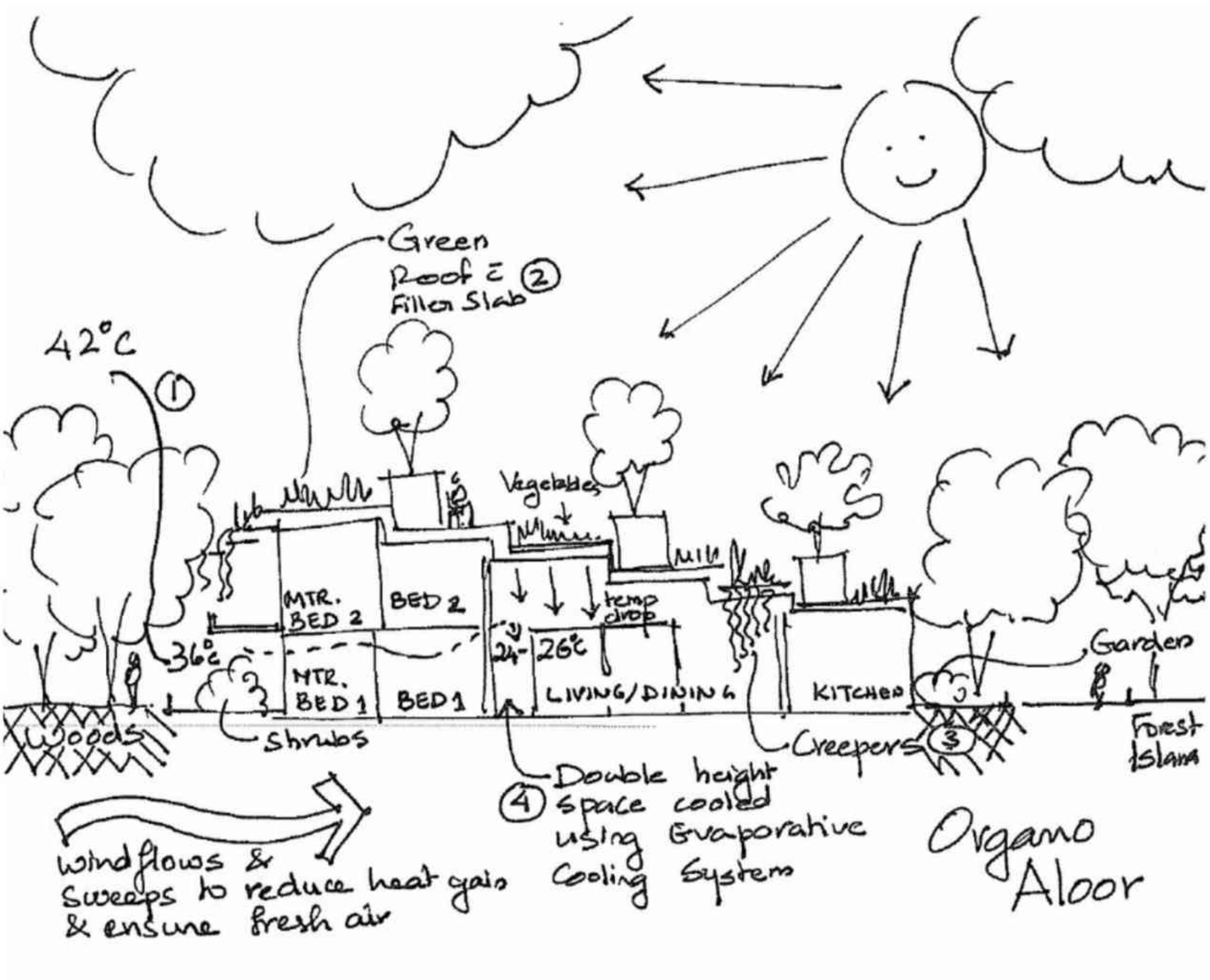


Organo Aloor: Cooling Without Air Conditioners

A Different Way of Thinking About Heat

In most contemporary homes, heat is treated as a problem to be fixed mechanically. As outdoor temperatures rise, windows close, air conditioners turn on, and homes are sealed off from their surroundings. Comfort becomes dependent on machines, and living spaces lose their connection to the land and climate they sit within.

At Organo Aloor, the approach to comfort begins earlier and runs deeper. Cooling is not treated as an appliance-driven solution, but as a system designed into the home itself. The intent is simple: reduce heat gradually, layer by layer, so that air conditioning becomes optional rather than essential.



Cooling Starts Before the Home Begins

The first layer of cooling at Aloor does not start at the walls or the roof. It starts with the land. Dense native planting, large tree cover, and shaded ground surfaces lower the ambient temperature of the site itself. When the land is cooler, the air moving across it is cooler too.

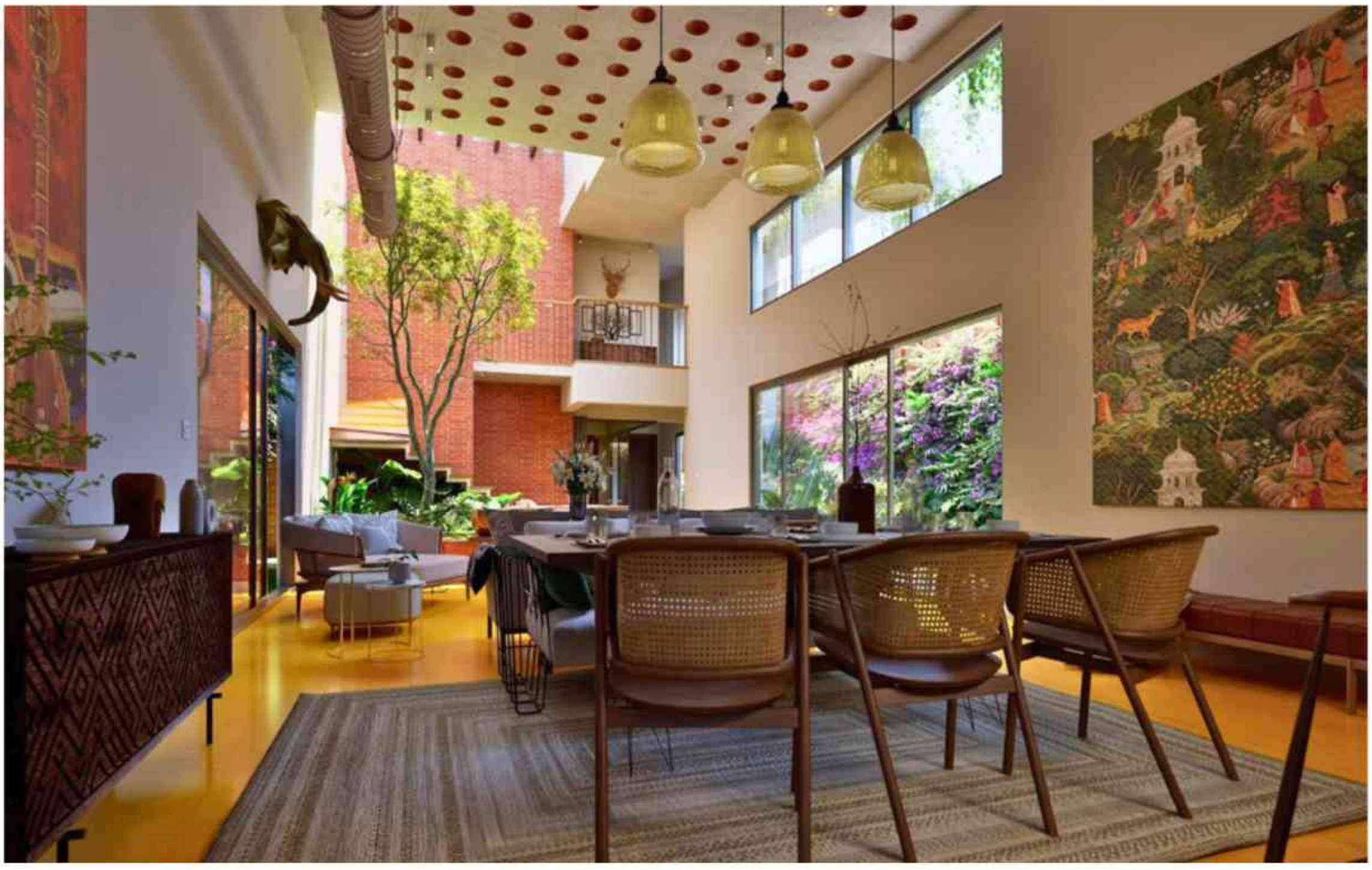
This makes a measurable difference. When outside temperatures touch **42°C**, shaded landscape and forested areas bring that down closer to **36°C** even before the air reaches the home. This reduction becomes the base layer for everything that follows.

Orientation, Airflow, and the Movement of Wind

Once the landscape has done its work, the architecture takes over. Homes at Aloor are oriented to work with prevailing wind directions. Openings are positioned deliberately to allow air to move through the house rather than get trapped inside it.

Living spaces are designed for cross-ventilation, ensuring that warm air can escape while cooler air is drawn in naturally. This continuous movement prevents heat from building up indoors and keeps interiors breathable through most of the day.

Double-height spaces play a crucial role here. Warm air naturally rises, and these volumes allow heat to move upward and out instead of lingering at living level, especially during peak afternoon hours.



Green Roofs, Terraces, and the Building Envelope

As air enters the home, the building envelope moderates temperature further. Roofs are treated as active cooling elements rather than passive covers. Green roofs and landscaped terraces reduce direct heat absorption, acting as insulation layers that limit heat gain.

Terraces are not just outdoor spaces; they are part of the cooling system. By shading roofs and upper floors, they reduce the amount of heat transmitted into bedrooms and living areas below. Combined with recessed openings and shaded edges, these elements filter harsh sunlight before it enters the home.

Walls are designed with thickness and material logic that slow heat transfer. Together, roof, walls, and terraces work as a continuous thermal buffer rather than isolated components.

From Outdoor Heat to Indoor Comfort

What makes this system effective is the gradual nature of cooling. Heat is never confronted abruptly. It is reduced in stages.

From **42°C outdoors**, temperatures drop to around **36°C** through landscape and shade. As air moves through open spaces, courtyards, and terraces, it cools further. By the time it enters the interiors, temperatures can drop close to **26°C**, creating conditions where mechanical cooling is no longer necessary for most daily activities.

This layered reduction allows living rooms, dining areas, and family spaces to function comfortably without air conditioning.

Using Air Conditioning Only Where It Matters

At Aloor, air conditioners are not eliminated entirely. Instead, they are used selectively and thoughtfully. Bedrooms, where deep rest and uninterrupted sleep are important, are designed to accommodate air conditioning when needed.

However, because the home is already performing much of the cooling naturally, reliance on machines is significantly reduced. Living areas remain comfortable without sealing the house, while bedrooms use cooling only as required. This balance reduces energy consumption and avoids the feeling of artificial, over-cooled interiors.

How This Changes Everyday Living

Designing cooling as a system changes how homes are lived in. Windows stay open longer. People move comfortably through the house during the day. Living spaces are not abandoned during peak heat hours.

The transition from outdoors to indoors feels natural rather than abrupt. Breezes are felt. Light and air move together. The home remains connected to its surroundings instead of shutting them out.

There is also a long-term benefit. Homes that rely less on machines are more resilient during power cuts and extreme weather. Passive systems do not require frequent replacement. They continue to perform quietly, year after year.

Comfort Designed Into the Home

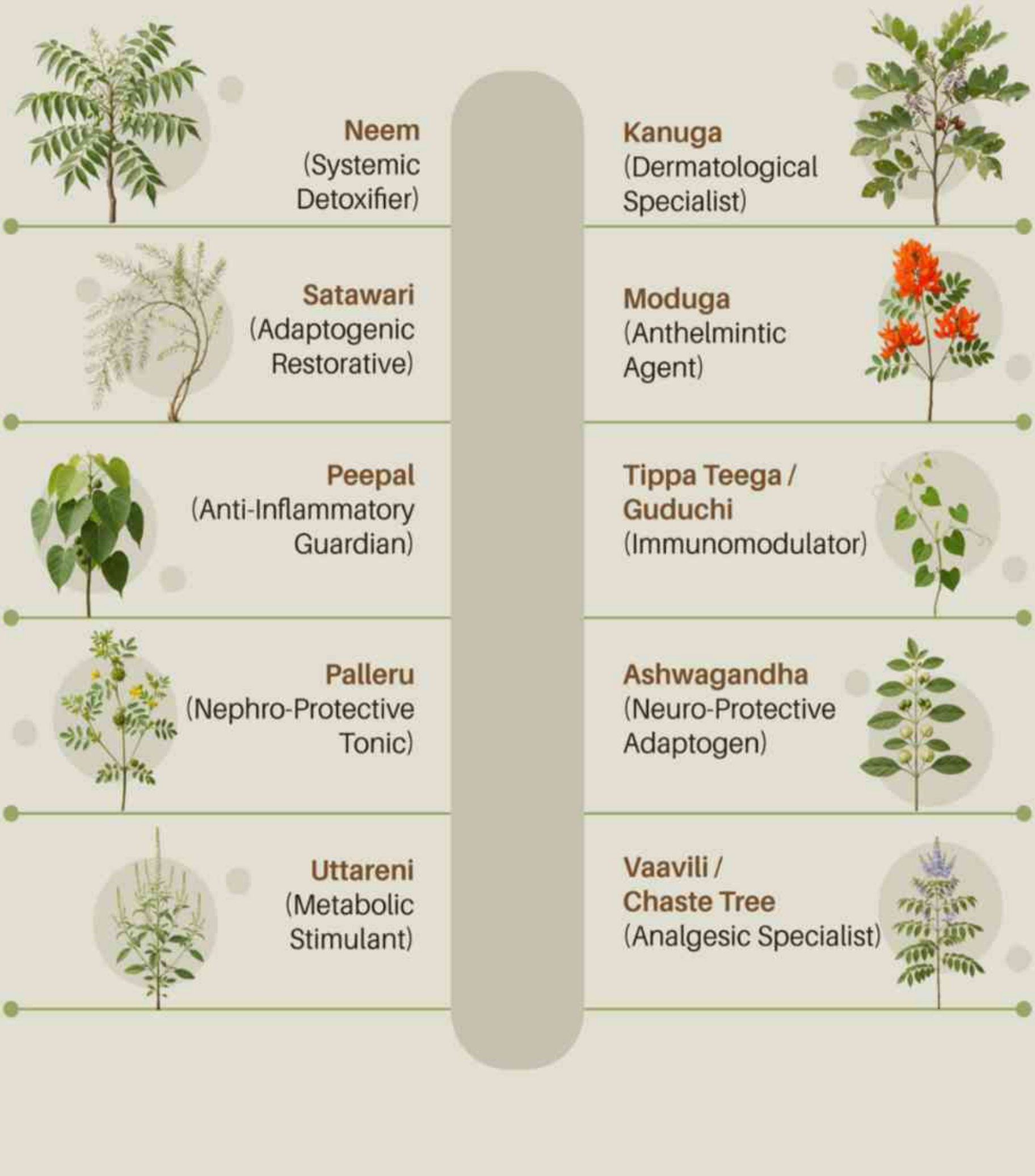
At Organo Aloor, cooling without air conditioners is not presented as a sustainability claim or a technical achievement. It is a quality-of-life decision. Comfort here is steady, breathable, and grounded in design rather than control.

By working with land, wind, **double-height**, material, terraces, and **green roofs**, Aloor homes demonstrate that comfort does not need to be switched on. It can be designed into the home itself, intelligently and quietly, from the very beginning.

Living Pharmacies

Medicinal Plant Diversity Across Organo Communities

The Ancient Ten: Proven Phyto-Therapy



Titu's Tales - Yellow Peppers

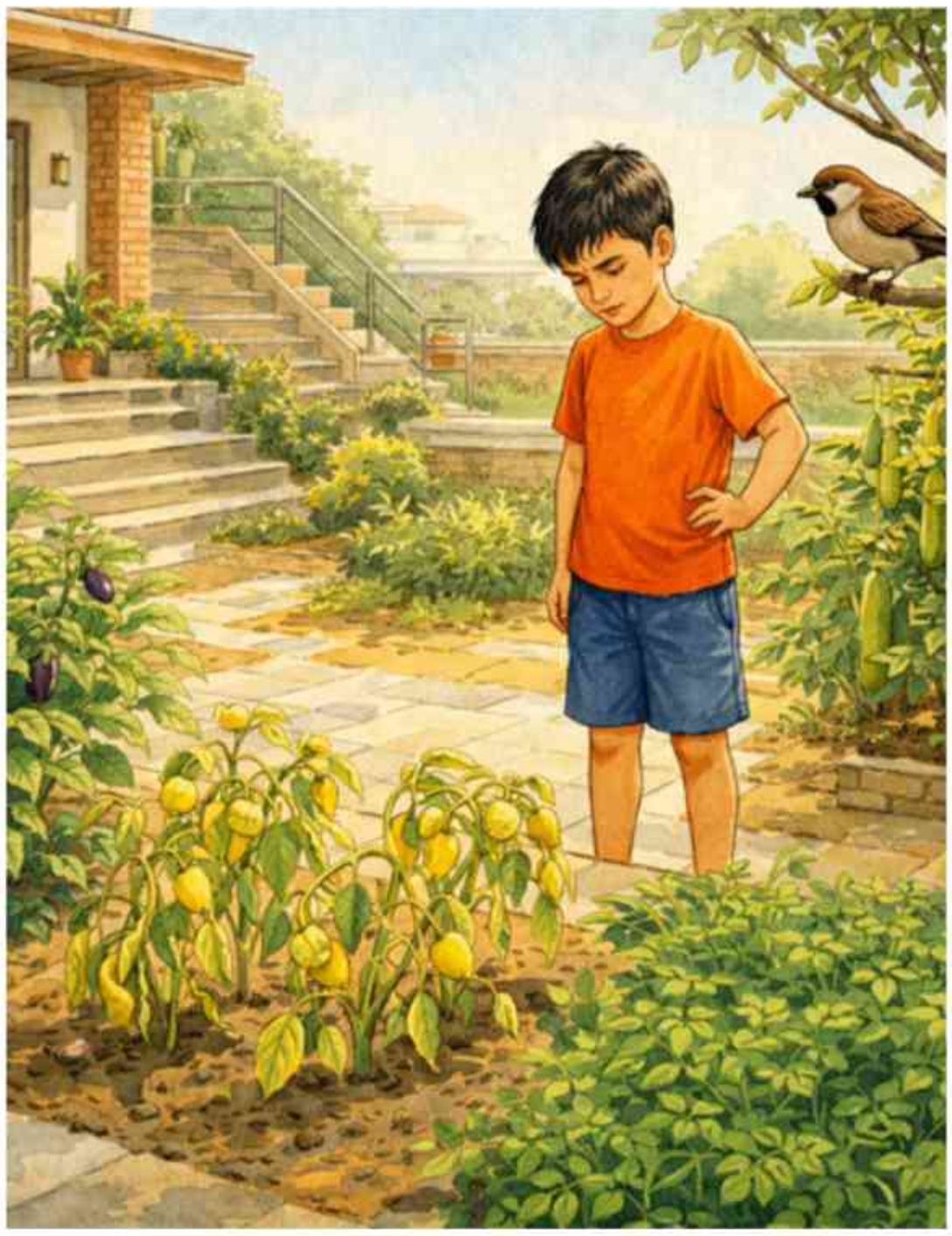
Dhruva's bond with Titu began even before he knew what friendship meant.

On the day he came home, a tiny howling bundle, as his mother cradled him near the open window, a small brown sparrow perched quietly on the sill. Her bright eyes peered into the room, and she let out a soft, rhythmic chirp—titu... titu... To everyone's surprise, the newborn stopped crying and listened, calm and alert.

From that moment on, the sparrow was lovingly called Titu, and as if he understood, he stayed on. Arriving with the sun each morning, hopping along the windowsill, filling the house with cheerful chatter. As Dhruva grew, from crawling to walking to running barefoot across the courtyard, Titu watched from nearby branches, always close, always present.

This morning, an ever-present Titu watched as Dhruva pottered about. "What are you upto?" he chirped. Dhruva took a second to talk over his shoulder as he opened a small packet. 'I'm planting yellow capsicum" he said. "But why yellow peppers, Dhruva?" he chirped sounding puzzled. "I had a bet with Ananth, Titu. He said only some foods can grow here and I am a science topper, he's wrong. It's a plant, we learned in school plants need water, sun and food". So we had a bet and I'm going to win it!

With dreams of sending Ananth a picture of the gleaming yellow peppers, the hopeful young boy tended carefully to them from seed to sapling. But, weeks later, one afternoon, Dhruva stood frowning at the patch of green. The pepper plants drooped under the sun, their leaves pale, their fruits small and uneven.



Despite careful watering and compost they didn't look happy. "Titu," said Dhruva, "why do these yellow peppers look so unhappy? I give them water every day. I even added vermicompost like Appa said."

Titu fluttered down onto a neem branch taking a moment before answering. "Well," came the reply, "they are visitors here, not natives."

Dhruva knelt and touched the soil. "But my book said plants need light and nourishment, it didn't say anything about visitors?"

"Hmmm", said Titu hopping to Dhruva's other shoulder, "Do you remember when appa lived abroad and when he talks about it, he always says it didn't 'suit' him and how he kept falling ill? It's the same thing. Plants are also 'native' to one place."

"These peppers come from lands with cooler air and gentler suns," Titu explained some more. "Their roots crave a different balance, different temperatures, different soil life. Here, the sun is stronger, the monsoon heavier, and the soil already has its own rhythm."

Dhruva looked around. The brinjal plants nearby stood tall. The gourds climbed happily along their supports. Methi and spinach glowed green and full.

"See how the land smiles for them?" Titu said. "They belong here. They ask less, yet give more. But the yellow peppers keep demanding: more water, more protection, more care. Slowly, they drain the soil's strength without returning it."

Dhruva's eyes widened. "So the soil gets tired?"

"Yes," Titu said gently. "The soil has prana, a life force. When we grow crops that don't belong, we force the land to struggle. Over time, it forgets how to nourish even the plants it loves."

"But Naani says diversity is important," Dhruva said.

"She is right," Titu replied. "But true diversity grows from harmony, not force. Our ancestors practiced Vedic krishi. They chose crops that worked with the climate, the insects, the rains. They grew what the land could sustain naturally."

Dhruva remembered how marigolds and tulsi grew between the vegetables. "To protect the garden," he said.

"And to give back," Titu added. "These peppers take more than they return. Leaves that don't enrich the soil. Roots that don't heal it. Soon, the land feels empty."

That evening, Dhruva sat beside his mom, sharing everything Titu had said. She smiled, her eyes warm with recognition.

"Your little friend understands," she said, running her fingers through his hair. "Just as every child has a temperament, so does the land. When we ignore that, even good intentions can cause harm."

She pointed to the Peepal tree nearby. "This tree belongs here. It cools the air, feeds the soil, shelters life. It does not fight the land, it grows with it." Dhruva traced circles in the dirt. "So if we take from the soil, we must give back... and also listen?"

Amma nodded. "That is true farming. A fair share means growing what suits the land, and caring for it so it can care for us in return."

Dhruva looked once more at the yellow bell peppers, now understanding their struggle. Tomorrow, he decided, he would replace them with vegetables the soil welcomed, plants that belonged. And above him, Titu chirped softly, as if the land itself had sighed in relief.

A Home That Grows: Choosing and Caring for Indoor Plants

Modern homes are designed for comfort and efficiency, but they can sometimes feel disconnected from natural rhythms. Indoor plants help bridge that gap in simple, practical ways. They bring living systems into enclosed spaces, soften hard surfaces, and improve the overall quality of indoor environments.

Over time, plants influence both the atmosphere of a home and the habits of the people living in it. They help regulate humidity, improve air quality, reduce dust, and encourage moments of pause in daily routines. A home with plants feels less static and more responsive, changing gently with light, seasons, and care.

Understanding Your Indoor Environment

Before choosing plants, it's important to understand your indoor conditions. Indoor light is usually indirect, even in rooms that feel bright. Some spaces receive morning sunlight, while others remain shaded for most of the day. Observing where light falls and how long it lasts helps in choosing plants that will grow steadily rather than struggle.

Air circulation, temperature, and routine also matter. Homes with air conditioning, closed windows, or irregular care schedules need plants that are hardy and adaptable. Matching plants to both your space and lifestyle leads to healthier plants and lower maintenance over time.

Choosing Plants for Different Indoor Spaces

Areca Palm

Improves indoor humidity and makes rooms feel cooler and more open. Its soft foliage reduces visual stress and brightens large spaces.

Placement: Living rooms, bright corners, semi-covered balconies.

Care: Water regularly but avoid waterlogging. Mist leaves occasionally.

Pet note: Generally considered pet-friendly.

Jade Plant

Slow-growing and resilient, often associated with longevity and stability. Stores water efficiently.

Placement: Near windows, entrance corners, shelves with sunlight.

Care: Water sparingly. Allow soil to dry fully between watering.

Pet note: Toxic if ingested by pets. Place out of reach.

Spider Plant

Adaptable and beginner-friendly, known to improve indoor air quality.

Placement: Hanging pots, shelves, window sills with indirect light.

Care: Water when topsoil feels dry.

Pet note: Pet-safe and often tolerated well.

Snake Plant

Extremely resilient, releases oxygen at night, and thrives in low light.

Placement: Bedrooms, shaded corners, entryways.

Care: Water infrequently. Allow soil to dry completely.

Pet note: Toxic if ingested. Best kept off the floor.

Money Plant (Pothos)

Easy to grow in soil or water. Adds softness and movement to interiors.

Placement: Along walls, shelves, near entrances with indirect light.

Care: Water when soil dries slightly or refresh water regularly if grown in water.

Pet note: Mildly toxic to pets if chewed. Keep higher or trailing.

Parlor Palm

Compact, slow-growing, and well-suited to apartments. It tolerates low light and minimal fuss.

Placement: Living rooms, bedrooms, or workspaces with indirect light.

Care: Water when topsoil dries; avoid harsh sunlight.

Pet-friendly: Safe and durable around pets.

Rubber Plant

Large leaves help trap dust and improve air quality. Adds visual structure.

Placement: Spacious living rooms with bright, indirect light.

Care: Water occasionally. Wipe leaves clean.

Pet note: Sap can be irritating to pets.

Peace Lily

Helps regulate humidity and clearly signals when it needs water.

Placement: Shaded corners of bedrooms or study areas.

Care: Keep soil lightly moist.

Pet note: Toxic if ingested. Place away from pets.

Calathea (Prayer Plant)

Known for patterned leaves and subtle movement with light changes. Adds visual interest without sharp edges.

Placement: Bedrooms, shaded corners, or study areas.

Care: Even moisture and indirect light; prefers filtered water.

Pet-friendly: Safe for pets.

ZZ Plant

Very low maintenance and tolerant of low light and missed watering.

Placement: Workspaces, hallways, low-light rooms.

Care: Water infrequently.

Pet note: Toxic if ingested. Best placed out of reach.

Boston Fern

Adds softness and improves humidity, especially helpful in air-conditioned homes.

Placement: Hanging baskets, shelves, bathrooms with light, or shaded balconies.

Care: Keep soil consistently moist; avoid dry air.

Pet-friendly: Safe for cats and dogs.

Aloe Vera

Medicinal and functional, with minimal watering needs.

Placement: Sunny windows, balconies, bright ledges.

Care: Ensure good drainage. Water sparingly.

Pet note: Toxic to pets if eaten.

Tulsi or Mint

Useful, aromatic plants connected to daily routines like cooking and tea.

Placement: Kitchen windows, balconies with sunlight and airflow.

Care: Water regularly. Trim often to encourage growth.

Pet note: Generally safe.


Tulsi


Mint

Grouping Plants That Thrive Together

Plants often grow better when grouped thoughtfully. Grouping creates shared microclimates, simplifies care, and improves overall health.

Humidity-loving plants such as areca palm, peace lily, and spider plant benefit from being placed together.

Low-water plants like snake plant, jade, ZZ plant, and aloe do well when grouped, reducing overwatering risk.

Trailing plants such as money plant pair well with upright plants like rubber plant, creating balance while sharing light.

Kitchen herbs like tulsi and mint thrive together where regular watering and harvesting are part of daily routines.

Grouping by similar light and water needs makes care intuitive and reduces plant stress.

Caring for Indoor Plants Sustainably

Indoor plants respond best to attention rather than rigid schedules. Always check the soil before watering. If the top layer feels moist, wait. Overwatering is the most common cause of plant failure.

Use pots with drainage holes wherever possible. If decorative pots are used, remove excess water after watering. Healthy roots depend on airflow and drainage.

Rotate pots occasionally so plants grow evenly toward light. Wipe leaves gently with a damp cloth to remove dust and improve light absorption.

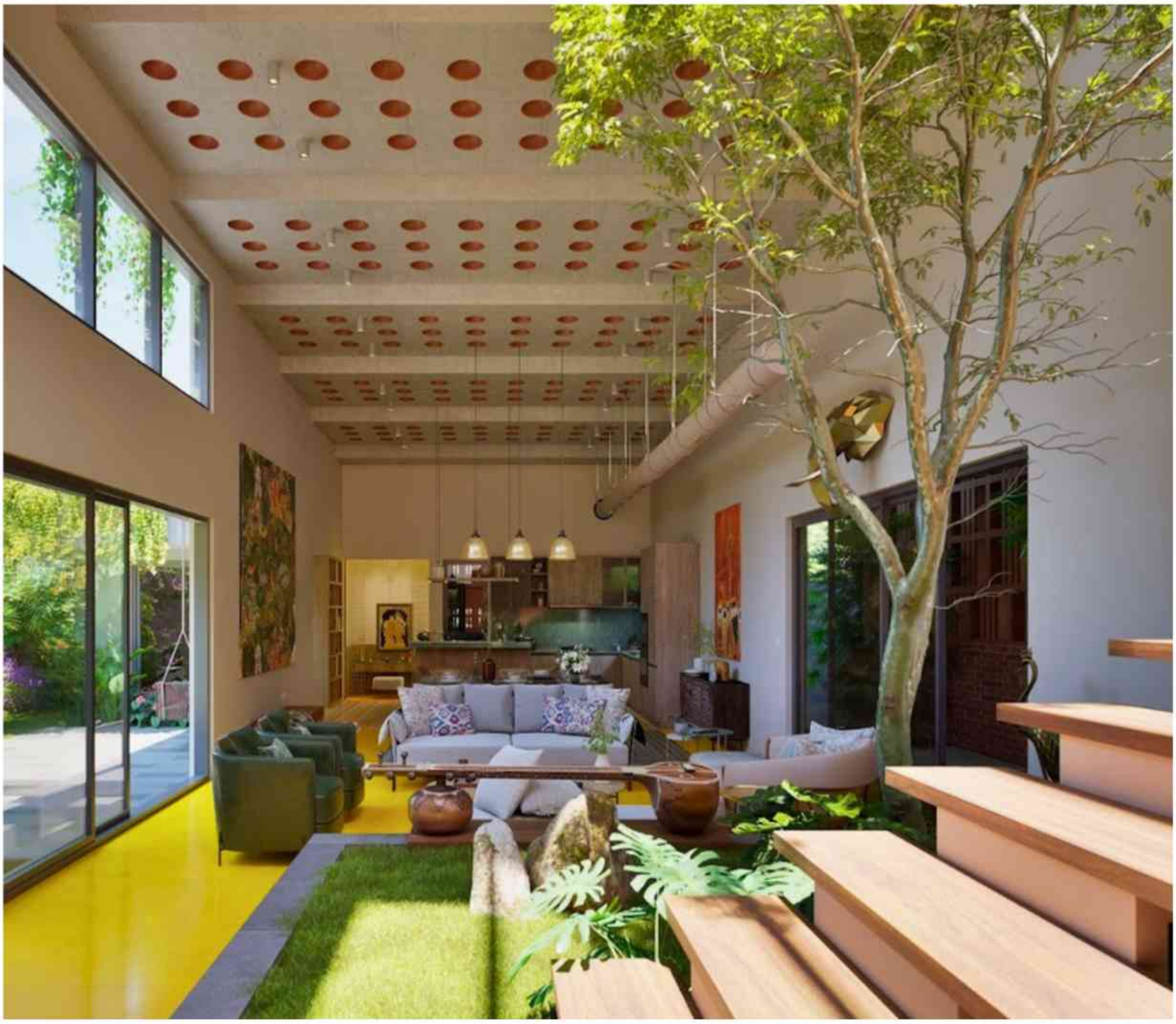
Once a plant settles into a space, avoid moving it frequently. Plants adapt slowly, and stability supports stronger growth. Feed soil occasionally with compost or mild organic mixes rather than chemical fertilizers.

Caring for indoor plants doesn't require expertise, only consistency. When homes allow space for this kind of everyday care, they tend to feel calmer, healthier, and more grounded.

Organo Aloor: A Garden Home Designed to Be Lived In

Earlier rural-tropical homes were not shaped by trends but by necessity. They responded to heat, monsoon, soil, and daylight. Architecture did not attempt to seal itself from the environment; it negotiated with it. Thick shade reduces glare. Courtyards regulated airflow. Verandahs mediated temperature shifts. Walls appeared where privacy or structure demanded them, not as default boundaries.

Organo Aloor draws from this intelligence and reinterprets it for contemporary life. The homes here are conceived as garden homes, not as built objects placed within landscaped plots. Nature is not treated as a backdrop. It is structurally embedded into how the house breathes, cools, and is experienced.



A Home Shaped by Restraint

The defining architectural move at Aloor is restraint. Instead of multiplying enclosed rooms, the design reduces enclosure to what is essential. Walls exist where structural stability, privacy, or climatic buffering require them. Elsewhere, space opens.

This selective enclosure creates a porous spatial system. Air does not get trapped between rigid partitions. Circulation is not compressed into corridors. The plan allows cross-ventilation to occur naturally, reducing heat build-up and improving thermal comfort without mechanical dependency.

Restraint here is not aesthetic minimalism. It is environmental logic translated into spatial form.

Living With the Garden

At ground level, the home extends into planted courts, shaded edges, and transitional thresholds. Movement through the house is never entirely internal. Views are layered from interior to garden, from garden to sky, from shaded verandah to open court.
This spatial sequencing performs climatic work. Vegetation cools surrounding air. Shaded edges reduce surface heat gain. Semi-open zones temper direct sunlight before it reaches enclosed areas. The garden is not decorative; it participates in thermal regulation.
Because planted areas are integrated into daily circulation, they are used and maintained. The landscape remains active rather than ornamental.

Rooftop Gardens as Climatic Infrastructure

Aloor's rooftop gardens are not aesthetic additions. They are part of the environmental strategy.

Planted terraces reduce heat absorption on upper slabs, limiting radiant heat transfer into interior spaces. Soil depth and vegetation create an insulating layer, while evapotranspiration contributes to cooling the surrounding microclimate. In practical terms, this translates to reduced surface temperature and improved indoor comfort. At the same time, these rooftop gardens function as usable rooms. They are scaled for seating, small gatherings, and quiet use. Shade structures and planting patterns ensure they remain usable across seasons.

By activating the roof, the home gains an additional layer of inhabitable space while improving environmental performance.

Semi-Outdoor Spaces as Thermal Buffers

Verandahs, sit-outs, decks, and shaded thresholds are positioned deliberately. They act as buffer zones between the interior and the external climate. These spaces absorb activities that do not require full enclosure, reducing reliance on conditioned rooms.

Because they remain open to airflow yet protected from direct sun, they stay usable through much of the year. Over time, these zones often become the most occupied areas of the home, adapting fluidly to time of day and season.

This gradation from open to semi-open to enclosed produces a more nuanced spatial experience than a purely internal layout.

Walls Only Where Necessary

The decision to limit walls is both spatial and environmental. Fewer internal barriers mean deeper daylight penetration and more effective cross-breezes. It also allows rooms to adapt over time without structural alteration.

Spaces are proportioned carefully so they can absorb multiple roles. A room may function as a study today and a guest room later without spatial compromise. This flexibility is achieved not through movable gimmicks but through balanced geometry, light access, and considered circulation. The architecture anticipates change without over-designing for it.

A Community Defined by Its Relationship to Nature

What distinguishes Aloor is not a single signature gesture but a consistent architectural discipline. The project is designed as a garden home in the truest sense, where planted surfaces, rooftop landscapes, and semi-open thresholds are structural components of living.

The reduced wall strategy ensures visual and climatic continuity. Rooftop gardens extend ecological interaction vertically. Ground-level planting integrates daily life with seasonal cycles.

Nature is not framed as an amenity. It is integrated as infrastructure.

A Contemporary Interpretation of the Rural-Tropical Home

Aloor does not replicate the past. It extracts principles: airflow, shade, layered thresholds, inhabitable roofs, and translates them into a contemporary residential language.

The result is a home that remains responsive to climate, adaptable to life stages, and closely aligned with its landscape. It is open without being exposed. Structured without being rigid. Planned with intention, yet flexible enough to evolve.

In allowing architecture to step back where it can, Aloor makes space for air, light, and greenery to take on an active role in everyday life.

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Model Home | Living Room

Co-Creating with Nature: How Organo Builds with the Land, Not Over It

At Organo, nature is not a backdrop. It is a collaborator.

Before a single foundation is drawn or a road is marked, the land is studied as a living system. We walk it. We observe how water moves, how soil behaves, where trees cluster, how wind travels, and where shade naturally forms. These observations are not preliminary rituals; they shape the built form itself.

What emerges is not architecture imposed on landscape, but architecture that grows out of it.

Aerial shot of Organo Naandi

1. When Landscape Informs Built Form

In conventional development, architecture leads and landscape fills in. At Organo, the sequence is reversed.

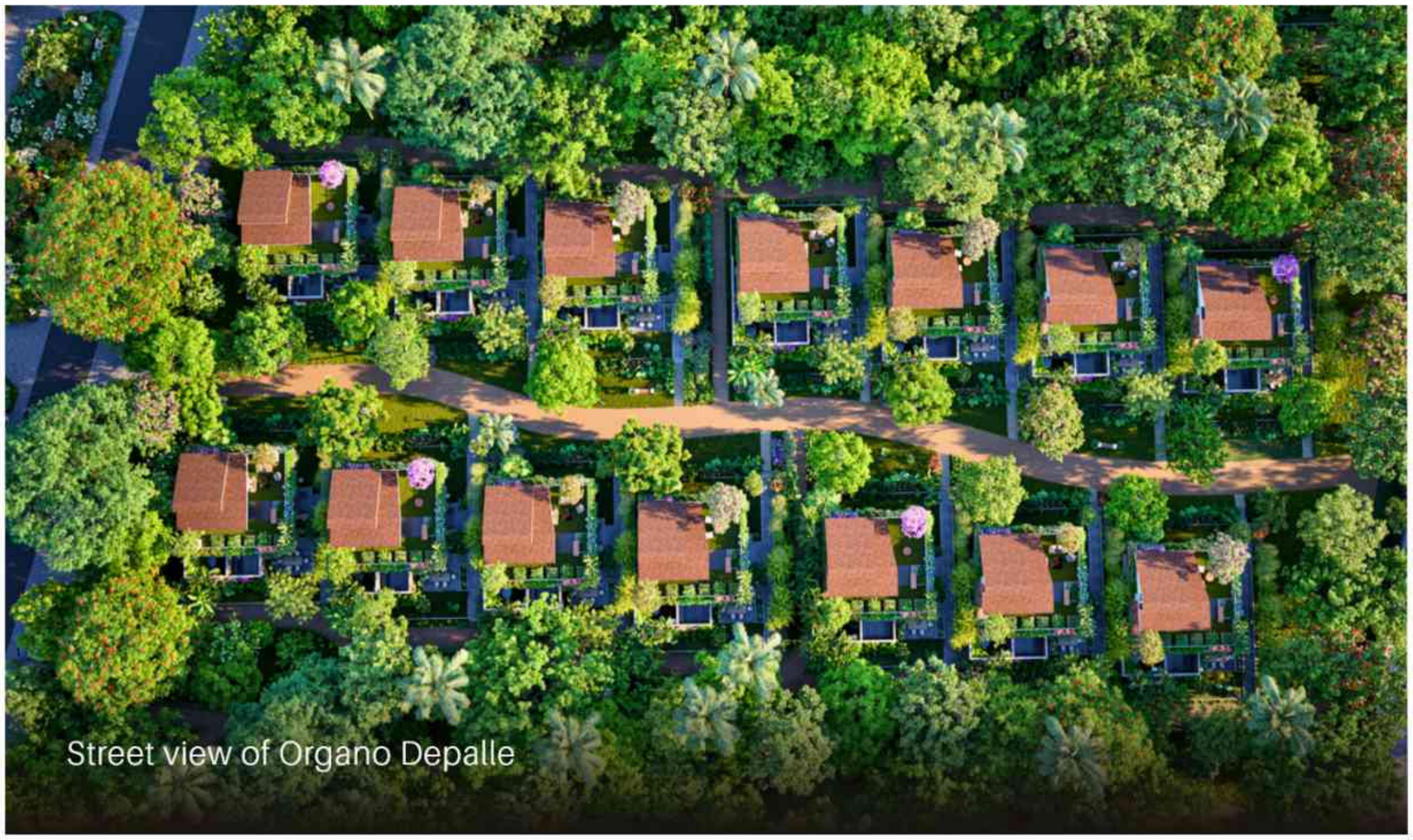
The placement of homes, the orientation of streets, the spacing between clusters, and even the density of development are shaped by ecological logic. For instance, at Depalle, low-density planning is not merely a lifestyle choice. It ensures that tree canopies mature uninterrupted, that root zones remain healthy, and that homes sit within forest frameworks rather than fragmenting them. Built mass recedes to allow landscape continuity.

At Aloor, pathways align with productive planting zones. Edible patches are positioned adjacent to kitchens and verandahs so that cultivation becomes intuitive, not ornamental. Rooftop gardens are structured for function, not display. Architecture accommodates soil depth, irrigation lines, and drainage systems as essential infrastructure, not add-ons.

At Ibrahimpalle, over 22 acres are dedicated to food forests and gardens. Clusters are positioned to open into backyard forests inspired by natural guild systems. Homes do not fence themselves away from ecology; they sit within layered planting structures that serve both productivity and microclimate.

At Antharam, the village typology reinforces shared courtyards, shaded veedhis, and clustered homes that encourage collective engagement with landscape. The form supports farming rhythms, seasonal harvests, and pedestrian-first movement patterns.

Across projects, built form yields to the logic of land.



Street view of Organo Depalle

2. Soil as Foundation: Planting Strategies with Purpose

At Ibrahimpalle, backyard forests use layered planting combinations such as guava with lemongrass and pigeon pea, or jamun with turmeric and vetiver. These guilds mimic natural ecosystems, improving nitrogen levels, retaining moisture, and supporting pollinators. The result is shaded microclimates that reduce heat stress and require minimal external input.

Backyard food forest at Organo Ibrahimpalle

Edible Landscapes

At Aloor, edible landscapes are integrated into everyday movement corridors. Fruit-bearing hedges double as boundary buffers. Seasonal greens are placed close to kitchens. Orchards complement private micro-farms. This creates layered productivity: private, cluster-level, and community-scale.

Low-Density Forest Frameworks

At Depalle, the forest is allowed to precede the home. Planting density is calibrated to create mature canopy systems before residents fully occupy the space. The intention is not participation-driven gardening, but immersion in an already thriving ecology.

Farming and Village Rhythms

At Antharam, agricultural patches are not symbolic. Natural farming techniques such as mulching, crop rotation, and intercropping regenerate soil while producing food. The layout reinforces agrarian memory without demanding agrarian labor. Every planting decision serves multiple purposes: food production, soil regeneration, biodiversity support, shade creation, and cultural continuity.

Farming at Organo Antharam

3. Regenerative Processes Embedded in Design

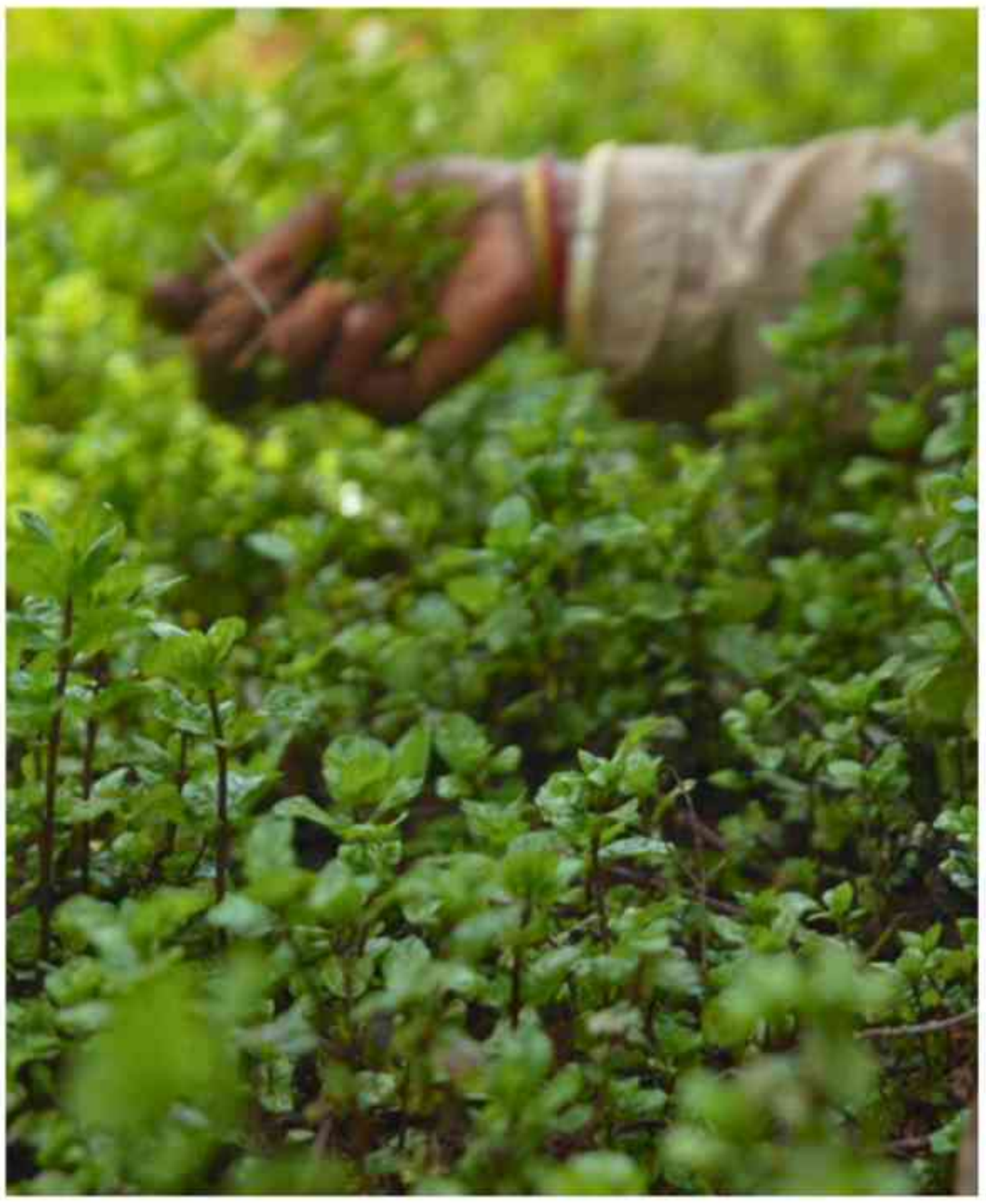
Collaboration with nature requires closed-loop thinking.

Organic waste is composted and returned to soil. Greywater is treated and reused for irrigation, reducing freshwater demand. Mulching improves water retention and reduces evaporation. Swales and contour trenches slow runoff, encouraging groundwater recharge.

Crop diversity prevents soil exhaustion. Forest layering reduces heat islands. Natural farming methods avoid chemical inputs, allowing microbial life to rebuild fertility.

These processes are not aesthetic gestures. They are working systems that ensure the land improves with habitation rather than degrades.

Regeneration here is measured not only in resource metrics, but in soil depth, canopy cover, biodiversity, and water resilience.



4. Materials that Extend the Landscape into the Home

The collaboration does not end at the threshold.

Inside homes, natural and breathable materials are prioritized. Natural wood finishes allow surfaces to breathe, age gracefully, and add thermal warmth without synthetic coatings. Exposed brick and local stone create thermal stability. Bamboo shading elements filter light without trapping heat. Porous flooring allows moisture exchange.

Externally, pathways use permeable materials where possible. Roof gardens are engineered with root barriers, drainage mats, lightweight soil mixes, and irrigation systems connected to treated greywater. Overhangs and shading devices are designed to work with tree placement, not compete with it.

The aim is continuity. When materials age, they weather into their surroundings rather than resisting them. Architecture becomes an extension of ecological logic, not a sealed counterpoint.

Rooftop garden at Organo Aloor

A Living System, Not a Finished Product

To collaborate with nature is to accept that design is never complete.

At Organo, communities are conceived as evolving ecosystems. Soil deepens. Trees mature. Orchards expand. Residents participate at varying degrees, but the systems are designed to function whether engagement is active or quiet.

The real measure of collaboration is not in immediate aesthetics, but in long-term vitality. Homes remain comfortable because trees provide shade. Food grows because soil is alive. Water stays within the site because it is slowed, absorbed, and reused. Architecture adapts because it listens to landscape feedback.

Organo does not build around nature. It builds with it.

And in that collaboration lies a different model of development, one where land is not consumed, but co-authored.

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DEPALLE

Model Home | Dining Area

The Yellow Gate Chronicles

Episode 1: The Smugglers of Possibility

Every family has a beginning story.
It's not the mellow, boring version the adults tell us, but the crazy origin myths that explain how a house became a home, and how a garden became something more than land.

At the Yellow Gate house, it began with a decision that looked small and reckless at once. A decision to believe that climate could be negotiated with, that soil could be persuaded, and that patience was a form of courage.

Lata believed in futures that could be planted. Dev believed in moments that could be preserved.

Together, they did something rare. They treated the garden not as decoration, but as a language through which a life could be lived.

The madness started with a crime of sorts.
Back when passports still felt like magical objects and air travel tasted faintly of chewing gum and jet fuel, Lata Verma returned from a visit to America with contraband hidden in her luggage. Not gold, not electronics, she smuggled seasons.

At customs, the officer had rummaged through her suitcase: saris, gifts, a tin of cookies. His fingers brushed the inner pocket of her handbag and paused on a crumpled paper napkin.

"What's this?" he asked.
"Trash," she said, smiling with all the innocence she did not possess.

Inside that napkin, wrapped with the care others reserved for gemstones, lay peach and apricot pits. Little moons of another climate. Tiny fists of a foreign winter.
That night, back home under a wheezing tube light, she laid them out on the dining table like sacred offerings.

Her husband, Dev, stared.

"You risked a fine for... stones?" he asked.
"They're not stones." Lata touched each pit with reverence. "They're possibilities."
"You know they don't belong here. Wrong weather. Wrong soil."

She met his gaze, dark eyes steady. "So we teach the soil a new story."

The backyard behind the Yellow Gate was a patchwork of hopeful attempts and stubborn survivors. Lata walked to the far edge, where the earth was less trodden, cooler. She knelt, pressed the pits into the soil, and covered them with her bare hands.
"I brought you home," she whispered to them. "Now you do your part."

Behind her, Dev leaned against the doorframe, arms folded, half amused, half uneasy, as though watching someone light a candle in a storm and dare the wind.

If Lata trafficked in futures, Dev dealt in moments. Where she dreamed in fruits, he dreamt in petals.

He kept a notebook, pages warped by humidity and thumbed by soil, where he wrote down names like spells: Primrose. Rose (pink, climber). Butterfly pea. Poppy. He had planted them all, one by one, until the garden stopped being a collection of plants and became something closer to a choir.

By mid-morning, a line of yellow primroses along the path blazed like captured dawn. Roses, tamed and coaxed and sometimes argued with, climbed in tangled grace along arches and railings. Near the wall, a tangle of butterfly pea vines flung indigo flowers into the air with the defiance of street-art.

"Flowers don't fill stomachs," his younger brother had scoffed once, surveying the explosion of colour. "What's the use?"
Dev didn't look up from the rosebush he was gently tying to its support.

"Some hungers," he said, "begin where the stomach ends."

One winter, a new rose bloomed: soft pink, edged like the inside of a conch shell, fragrant enough to blur thought. Dev cut a single perfect flower and brought it in to Lata as she sat sorting lentils at the table.

"For you," he said simply.

"What's wrong with the rest?" she asked, eyeing the full plant outside.

"This one argued to be yours."

She hid her smile, placed the rose in an old glass tumbler, and the air in the house changed. For days, the living room smelled like a memory that hadn't happened yet.

Between them, the garden learned two kinds of nourishment.

From Lata, it learned patience, defiance, and the audacity to belong where it wasn't meant to.

From Dev, it learned tenderness, restraint, and the understanding that not all sustenance is edible.

By the time the Yellow Gate yard found its rhythm, it was no longer clear where the plants ended and the people began.

It was the beginning of a household that would spend decades negotiating with nature and winning, not by force, but by care and attention.

What grew next would not belong to them alone.

Seasonal Nourishment: Preparing the Body for Summer

The shift from winter to summer is gradual, but its impact on the body is real. Rising temperatures change how we digest food, retain water, and regulate energy. As the days warm, digestion tends to slow slightly, dehydration becomes easier, and the body works harder to maintain balance.

During this transition, immunity can feel more fragile. Fatigue, acidity, skin irritation, digestive discomfort, or frequent colds are common signals that the body is adjusting. Children, older adults, and those with long workdays or irregular meals often feel this more strongly.

Seasonal nourishment is less about adding superfoods and more about reducing strain. The goal is to support digestion, stay hydrated, and provide steady nutrition without overheating the system.

Why Seasonal Foods Matter

Traditional Indian diets have always responded to climate shifts with simple changes — lighter textures, higher water content, gentler spices. These choices are not restrictive; they are adaptive.

Foods that digest easily, hydrate well, and provide minerals help the body transition smoothly into summer without stress. The following preparations are familiar, easy to make, and suited to everyday routines.

Comfort Meals for Daily Nourishment

1. Light Ragi Porridge

Ragi is rich in calcium and iron and provides steady energy without spiking blood sugar. Prepared lightly, it supports digestion and keeps the body grounded as temperatures rise.

Ingredients:

- 1 tbsp ragi flour
- 1 cup water
- Jaggery (optional) or a pinch of salt

Method:

- Mix ragi flour with a few tablespoons of water to remove lumps.
- Bring the remaining water to a gentle boil.
- Add the ragi mixture, stirring continuously on low flame.
- Cook for 5–7 minutes until smooth and fluid.
- Sweeten lightly with jaggery or season with salt.

Best time: Morning or mid-morning

Tip: Keep the consistency thin; avoid thick porridge as summer approaches.

2. Sprout and Cucumber Salad Bowl

This bowl offers protein, fibre, and hydration while remaining easy to digest. Light steaming improves absorption and reduces bloating.

Ingredients:

- ½ cup moong sprouts
- 1 small cucumber, chopped
- Lemon juice
- Salt to taste

Method:

- Steam moong sprouts for 5–7 minutes until just tender.
- Allow to cool slightly.
- Mix with chopped cucumber.
- Add lemon juice and a pinch of salt just before serving.

Best time: Lunch or early evening

Tip: Avoid raw sprouts during seasonal transitions.

3. Clear Vegetable Broth

A clear broth restores hydration and minerals while giving digestion a break. Ideal for evenings or light dinners.

Ingredients:

- Ingredients:
- 1 carrot, chopped
- 5–6 beans, chopped
- 1 cup bottle gourd (lauki), chopped
- 1 tsp grated ginger
- ½ tsp cumin seeds
- Salt to taste

Method:

- Add all vegetables, ginger, cumin, and salt to 3 cups of water.
- Simmer on low flame for 20–25 minutes.
- Strain the liquid and discard solids or use them separately.
- Serve warm.

Best time: Evening

Tip: Avoid adding ghee or heavy spices.

4. Spinach and Lentil Soup

This soup offers gentle protein, iron, and warmth without heaviness.

Ingredients:

- 2 tbsp moong dal
- 1 cup spinach, chopped
- ½ tsp cumin
- Salt to taste

Method:

- Pressure cook moong dal until soft.
- Add spinach, cumin, salt, and 1 cup water.
- Simmer for 10 minutes.
- Blend lightly for a thin, soup-like consistency.

Best time: Lunch or early dinner

Tip: Keep spices minimal to prevent overheating.

Light Snacks & Refreshments

These options help maintain hydration and energy between meals without burdening digestion.

5. Seasonal Fruit Bowl

How to prepare:

Chop papaya, apple, and pomegranate. Eat fresh, without salt or sugar.

Best time: Mid-morning or late afternoon

6. Steamed Vegetables with Sesame

How to prepare:

Steam carrots, beans, or pumpkin. Finish with roasted sesame seeds and salt.

Best time: Lunch accompaniment

7. Spiced Buttermilk

How to prepare:

Churn fresh curd with water. Add grated ginger and a pinch of salt.

Best time: With lunch

8. Tender Coconut Water

Benefits:

Coconut water replenishes fluids naturally during warmer days.

Best time: Mid-morning or post-activity

How to Eat During the Transition

Eat earlier in the evening as digestion slows with heat

- Reduce deep-fried, overly spicy, or heavy foods gradually
- Sip water regularly rather than in large quantities at once
- Notice energy levels — seasonal eating is about observation, not rules

Seasonal nourishment works best when it is consistent, simple, and responsive. These foods don't demand effort or discipline. They support the body as it adjusts, helping immunity stay steady and energy remain even as summer approaches.

At its core, seasonal eating is not about restriction. It is about supplementing your body with what it needs to carry you through the seasons with health and vigour.

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Model Home | Indoor Courtyard

News from Organo

Eka Tatva: FY 2025-26 Q3 Meet

Organo conducted its FY 2025-26 Q3 meet, **Eka Tatva**, on 24 January at Organo Rurban Lofts, bringing together leadership, teams, and partners. The meet included updates on company growth, ongoing initiatives, focus areas, and the direction ahead. The team was also introduced to upcoming projects and concepts, to be announced publicly in the coming months.

The theme of the meet was **Antardrishti** (self-awareness), a focus on reflection and internal alignment. Teams shared how digitalisation is being integrated into daily operations to improve productivity, reduce errors, optimise resources, and enhance visibility. These efforts were to strengthen Organo's commitment to **First Time Right** (FTR) standards.

The meet also marked the announcement of new initiatives supporting employee wellbeing and development, including collaborations with Silver Oak for mental health support, Call Health for annual health check-ups, and SkillsCaravan for skill development.

Community Outreach and Engagement

During January, Organo engaged with residents across seven residential communities in Hyderabad, extending conversations around rurban living and sustainable lifestyles beyond project promotions. These interactions focused on introducing how thoughtfully designed environments and community-led living can shape everyday life.

The outreach received encouraging engagement, with many participants later visiting Organo Eco Habitats to experience the ideas first-hand and express their interest in becoming part of the Organo community.

A key part of these engagements was led by Organo Et School, which anchored the outreach through hands-on learning experiences for children. Activities included yarn making, balcony and backyard gardening, basket making, bio-enzyme preparation, tote bag painting, botanical illustration, and Jeevamrutham workshops. These sessions were well received, helping children connect with natural processes while offering families meaningful, nature-focused weekend experiences that encouraged creativity, curiosity, and environmental awareness.

Organo Farm Store was also part of these engagements, where residents were introduced to the store's product range and sourcing practices. Conversations focused on clean, chemical-free produce and the Farm Store's work with local farmers. Many residents explored the offerings and responded positively to the quality and intent behind the products.

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Job Opportunities

We're hiring passionate individuals who believe in sustainability and making a meaningful impact. If you're a team player who thrives on creating simple, innovative solutions for Rurban communities, join us! Be part of our mission to drive positive change and shape a better future together.

- **Head – Design Management**

  Location: Head Office
  Qualification: B.Arch
  Min. Exp.: 15
  Max. Exp.: 20
  No. of openings: 1

  Skills Set

  Design strategy, coordination, project governance, leadership, sustainability

- **Sr. Manager – Strategy & Comms**

  Location: Head Office/ Bangalore
  Qualification: MBA
  Min. Exp.: 6
  Max. Exp.: 8
  No. of openings: 2

  Skills Set

  Brand campaigns, PR & social media strategies

- **Head - Marketing**

  Location: Head Office
  Qualification: MBA - Marketing
  Min. Exp.: 12
  Max. Exp.: 15
  No. of openings: 1

  Skills Set

  Marketing strategy, brand growth, customer engagement, team management

- **Manager – Digital Marketing**

  Location: Head Office
  Qualification: MBA - Marketing
  Min. Exp.: 8
  Max. Exp.: 12
  No. of openings: 1

  Skills Set

  Paid campaigns (Google, Meta, LinkedIn), digital optimization

- **Executive - Marketing**

  Location: Head Office
  Qualification: BBA & MBA – Marketing
  Min. Exp.: 3
  Max. Exp.: 5
  No. of openings: 2

  Skills Set

  Multi-channel campaigns, event management, digital marketing.

- **Sr. Architect**

  Location: Head Office
  Qualification: B. Arch
  Min. Exp.: 10
  Max. Exp.: 12
  No. of openings: 1

  Skills Set

  Project lifecycle, GFC drawings, site management

- ## Sr. Landscape Architect

Location: Head Office
Qualification: B.Arch
Min. Exp.: 5
Max. Exp.: 8
No. of openings: 1

Skills Set

Landscape design, multidisciplinary collaboration

- ## Associate Manager - QS

Location: Head Office
Qualification: B. Tech (Civil)
Min. Exp.: 8
Max. Exp.: 12
No. of openings: 1

Skills Set

Estimation & Cost planning, Vendor selection, Contract & Cost Management, Billing & Verification, Stakeholder Management, Compliance & Documentation

- ## Assistant Manager – FOE

Location: Head Office
Qualification: Any Graduation
Min. Exp.: 2
Max. Exp.: 4
No. of openings: 1

Skills Set

Guest Handling, Tickets Management, Call Management

- ## Asst. Manager - Landscape

Location: Head Office
Qualification: B.Sc - Horticulture
Min. Exp.: 5
Max. Exp.: 10
No. of openings: 1

Skills Set

Landscape design, soil management, irrigation systems, plant knowledge, maintenance coordination, seed treatment methods and producing mass production of biopesticides.

What you liked, didn't like or would like to have added, all comments are welcome!
Or, maybe you would like to contribute a poem, a story, food and garden hacks, recipes, an article or a point of view on sustainable living?

All contributions are welcome!
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