6.3.5. Water-conscious planting

Water-efficient landscaping initiatives at Tarlac Agricultural University (TAU) utilize drought-tolerant native and adaptive vegetation. For instance, campus vegetation includes drought-tolerant trees like Narra *(Pterocarpus indicus),* Kamagong *(Diospyros blancoi)*, Agoho *(Casuarina equisetifolia),* Mango *(Mangifera indica)* and Mahogany *(Swietenia macrophylla)*.

Drought-resistant ornamental plants like Pandakaki *(Tabernaemontana pandacaqui Poir)*, Santan *(Ixora philippinensis)* and Bougainvillea, help conserve water and lessen the need for frequent irrigation.

Figure 6.3.5a. Drought-tolerant mahogany *(Swietenia macrophylla)* trees were planted along the roadsides in the campus.

Figure 6.3.5b. Mango (*Mangifera indica*) orchards inside the Campus

Figure 6.3.5c. Agoho trees*(Casuarina equisetifolia)* were also abundant in the campus

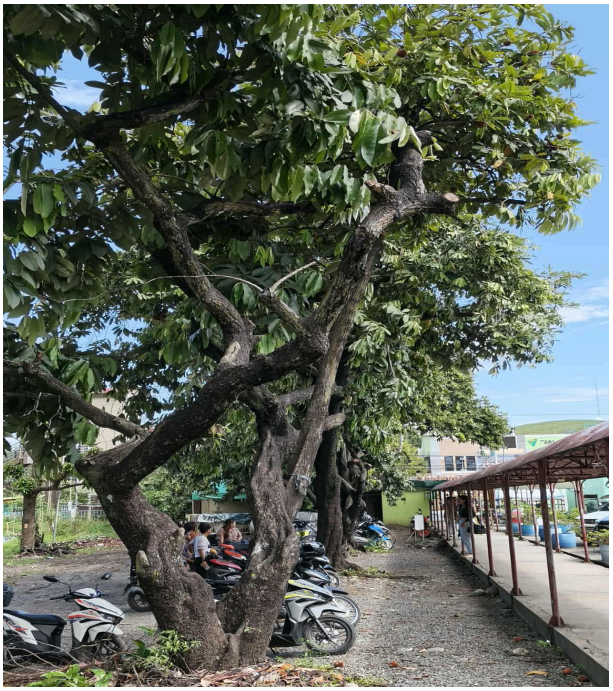

Figure 6.3.5d. Kamagong trees *(Diospyros blancoi)* were planted serve as natural shades along pedestrian pathways

Figure 6.3.5e. Old sturdy and drought-resistant Narra trees *(Pterocarpus indicus)* are not only helping conserve water but also cool the buildings surrounding them through their wide canopies.

Figure 6.3.5f. Fire tree species (*Delonix regia*) are also planted along the highway in front of the University


TARLAC AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY


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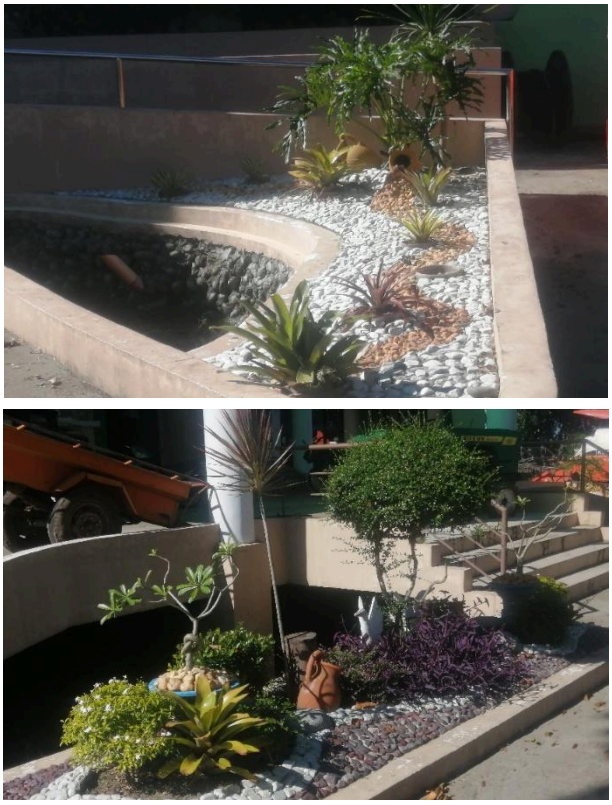

Figure 6.3.5g. A mixture of softscapes and hardscape in building facades helps minimize the usage of water for irrigation

Figure 6.3.5h. Drought-resistant ornamental plants like Pandakaki *(Tabernaemontana pandacaqui Poir)*, Santan *(Ixora philippinensis)* and Bougainvillea, help conserve water and lessen the need for frequent irrigation.