EATERY QUICK GREEN CHECKLIST





Eco-tourist expectations show up on a greener part of the tourism spectrum, naturally. This guide should help operators of ecotourism destinations and services quickly judge how green their operations appear to discerning customers. We have included indicators to help you prioritize – green flags identify visible signs of green operations and dollar signs indicate relative investment to make a change.

A green flag item indicates something that would be obvious to an ardent ecotourist. For instance, it would be a green flag item to put out the clock your mother-in-law got you before she visits.

Dollar signs on the right side of checklist show the expected costs from least to most costly:

\$ = least costly / \$\$\$\$ = most costly

Items arranged from easy and most obvious to less easy and less obvious.

The most valuable client is one with whom you have a positive relationship – one who enjoys sharing the experience you offer and tells others. Besides this guide, we offer sample language you can use to build that relationship through a call to action. One note about hanging up the towels just is not enough.

Certifications are available for businesses that save big on water, energy, and operating costs and for demonstrating commitment to sustainable operation to your guests. Some certifications for restaurants and eateries can be found here.

An * on the list below indicates suggested language/fact sheet for customer education available.

IN	TERIOR WATER USE:	INFORMATION	COST		
	Any dripping sinks, showerheads, or running toilets reported to the maintenance and management. *[1]	Why?	\$		
	Linen reuse service for uniforms, dishcloths, and napkins.		\$		
	Ask if customer wants water before automatically serving it.		\$		
	Water fixtures are WaterSense labeled equipment and meet WaterSense standards. • Faucets/faucet aerators: 1.5 GPM or less • Showerhead: 2.0 GPM or less • Toilets: 1.28 GPF or less	What and Why? What and Why? What and Why?	\$\$\$		
	Visible reminders to conserve water in the bathroom, kitchen, etc. *[2]	Examples.	\$		
	Visual reminders of what can and cannot be flushed with a septic tank.	Examples.	\$		
	Sensor faucets for bathrooms (reduces water overflow and saves on water usage). Remember to purchase those with WaterSense labels.		\$\$\$		
	Install a greywater system.	Why? How?	\$\$\$\$		
EX.	EXTERIOR WATER USE:				
	Plant indigenous/native plants that are not water needy.	Why and How? Nebraska Publications	\$		
	Choose to water plants in the evenings instead of in the morning or during the heat of the day, to reduce evaporation.	Why?	\$		
	Have a rain gauge so you know how much less water to provide your plants on a day it rains.	Why?	\$		
	Capture rainwater and reuse.		\$		
	Use mulch, it reduces evaporation rates in the soil.	Why and How?	\$		
	Tune up irrigation system, use drip irrigation instead of sprinklers.	What, How, and Why?	\$\$		
	For maximum effectiveness of drip irrigation systems, use	What and Why?	\$\$		

		Consider green infrastructure like permeable pavers, rain gardens, bioswales, etc.,	What? / Green Infrastructure Wizard (EPA Tool)	\$\$\$
	INT			
		All lighting used is energy efficient lighting (exit signs too).	What?	\$\$
		Reminders above light switches to turn off lights.	Pinterest examples / Others	\$
		Rooms have windows covered in some way (reflective film, mini blinds, or insulated drapes).	What and How?	\$
		Install occupancy sensors for low traffic areas like closets and storage.	Why, What, and How?	\$\$
		Energy star certified windows.	Why, What, and How?	\$\$\$
	EXT	TERIOR ENERGY USE:		
		All outside lighting uses energy efficient light bulbs.	Why and What?	\$\$
		Electric car chargers within a mile and designated parking spots for hybrids. • Have a policy set in place for EV charging.	What and How?	\$
		Install occupancy sensors for lights outside, such as floodlights.	Why, What, and How?	\$\$
		Configure lamps to ensure low light pollution.	Why, What, and How?	\$\$\$
		Solar panels installed.		\$\$\$\$
	INT			
		Customer facing recycling bins in each room with signage illustrating what to recycle locally.	In remote areas, source reduction (prevention) is a better practice than recycling.	\$
		Recycle paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, and metals.	Why recycle? How?	\$
		Employee facing recycling bins in offices and other work areas.		\$
		Do not use single-use plastics, plastic cutlery, plastic bags, etc.	What and Why?	\$
\approx		Ceramic mugs instead of paper/foam cups, glasses instead of paper/plastic/foam cups, cloth napkins instead of paper napkins, metal utensils instead of plastic, and mesh coffee filters instead of paper filters.		\$\$
		Cloth napkins instead of paper napkins.		\$\$

	Bathrooms have refillable amenity dispensers for soap and sanitizer, instead of individual bottles.	Why, What, and How?	\$\$
	Institute an "Only upon request policy" for all to go orders. Require staff to ask customers if they need napkins, bag, condiments, and/or utensils for "to-go" orders.		\$
	Establish a price break or other incentive for bringing reusable containers for leftover food.		
EX	TERIOR WASTE:		
J	Do not use a burn barrel for waste.	Why?	\$
	Compost facility on-site, or at an off-site facility, for food and yard waste.	Why, What, and How?	\$\$
	Chickens have advantages over compost.	Why?	\$\$

Customer fact sheet – for inclusion in the room notebook or posted at point of use

[1] – Our extremely conscientious staff will fix anything they see, but you may see something they do not. Let us know!