

EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

CONSERVING WATER



Encouraging staff and guests to save water through notices is basic good practice. Monitoring water use, sub-metering and setting targets are additional ways to save water. Pictured here a notice in Mela Kothi, Chambal to encourage guests to re-use towels.



Svasara Jungle Lodge encourages its guests to reuse towels and linen as part of their approach to saving and recycling water. Read case study.



Guest communication in rooms and bathrooms at Pugdundee Safari lodges explain the need for water conservation and encourage guests to reuse towels and bed sheets.



Water saving notice at Paatlidun Safari Lodge.



Aerated taps and other aerated or low-flow faucets can save up to 75% of water used by regular versions.



Dual-flush toilets, in use by numerous PUG rated lodges, are also positive for saving water. The best models use only 3-6 litres per flush compared to 10-13 litres in single flush models while still achieving equal or superior performance.

WATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING



Grease traps are good practice to prevent oil and grease from entering water treatment systems and creating problems. The process is cost effective and requires very little investment. Pictured here grease trap behind the kitchen at Limban Resort.



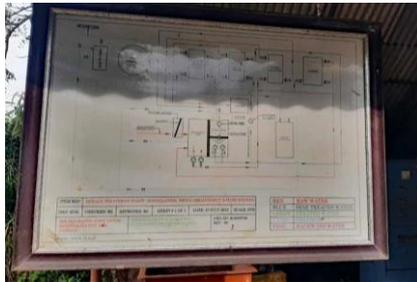
Sewage treatment plants are the most effective way to treat grey and black water combined in comparison to septic tanks which are the most common, small-scale treatment system. Pictured here the STP at Oberoi Vanyavilas.



Evolve Back Kabini uses a grease trap and 100 KLD capacity sewage treatment plant. Treated water (pictured here) is stored and used for irrigation. Read case study.



Spice Village Thekkady has a sewage treatment plant for treating black water. Grey water and discharge from the STP is treated by an effluent treatment plant (pictured here) for reuse. 45KL of water is recycled daily through the combined treatment.



Red Earth Kabini treats its entire waste water with a sewage treatment plant using the electrolysis method. Treated water is analysed and cleared by the environment department and recycled for irrigation using drip lines on the property.



A range of lodges are harnessing natural processes as an alternative to commercially available STPs and septic tanks to treat water effectively. Aahana, The Corbett Wilderness, uses Root Zone treatment, the largest of its kind in Asia to clean black and grey wastewater for reuse on the land. Read case study.



A DEWATS reed bed system is used to filter grey water from the kitchen at Forsyth Lodge. Grey water from guest cottages passes through filtration pits to a lily pond. A septic tank is used to treat black (sewage) water. Read case study.



Limban Resort uses a grease trap, effluent treatment plant and, pictured here, a phytotreatment system to treat wastewater. Read case study.



Reverse osmosis is used by many lodges to clean water to safe standards and reduce the use of plastic.

RAINWATER HARVESTING



Oberoi Vanyavilas has created a series of lakes providing a picturesque landscape and a haven for wildlife which, combined with rainwater collection tanks, harvest c.1,440,000 litres of rainwater each season. Read case study.



A waterhole fed by rainwater harvesting was enlarged from a pond to thriving habitat at Kipling Camp. A portion of the lake is lined. Thanks to the contouring, the lake fills up in the monsoon and remains throughout the year even in the severest droughts.



Pashan Garh - Taj Safaris, studied the natural flow of water during the 2015 monsoon. One large and six small check dams built in 2016 and 2017 have created a rainwater harvesting waterbody with a total holding capacity of 1,342,522 gallons of rainwater.



A process of clearing silt from the river and building natural check dams to prevent flooding and catch monsoon rains by Tiger Trails Tadoba combined with landscape restoration has led to a rise in the water table and has attracted an abundance of wildlife. Read case study.



Jim's Jungle Retreat has six water bodies - four natural and two artificial to harvest rainwater attracting an abundance of wildlife for guests to view.



Five new recharge wells have been installed at Singinawa Jungle Lodge with a depth of 10 ft, diameter 5 ft and capacity of 250 cubic metres per year to harvest rain and recharge groundwater.

LANDSCAPE AND PLANTING



Khem Villas has created an oasis of green in an arid landscape by extensive indigenous planting which acts as a natural aquifer and through six water bodies designed to harvest the monsoon rains. More than 700,000 trees have been planted on lodge grounds and in the surrounding area. The lodge gives back more water than it uses. Read case study.



Evolve Back Kabini is a further example of successful transformation of denuded farmland through indigenous planting combined with a water body. Read case study.



Jim's Jungle Retreat is one of a range of lodges using natural materials for pathways to allow water to percolate back into the ground. The lodge has transformed fifteen acres of denuded farmland into a landscape which acts as a natural aquifer through extensive planting with trees, grasses and plants indigenous to Corbett's forests.

PROVIDING LOCAL COMMUNITIES WITH WATER



Ahana The Corbett Wilderness provides villagers with access to a channel of water flowing through their resort pictured here. They have also donated a piece of land for a tube well. Red Earth Kabini is a further example of a lodge bringing water to its local community through installing a pipeline to supply water in the local village.



Barahi Jungle Lodge has provided 70 water pumps in nine villages covered by the Meghauli Village Development Committee, to enable local communities to benefit from easier access to water.



Singinawa Conservation Foundation, linked to Singinawa Jungle Lodge, is one of a range of organisations helping to provide water purifiers for local communities for safe drinking water.

See also SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES SECTION for further examples of good practice.