



KOLOBE

TIMES

JUNE
2020





MAY

UNIT 97

The change to the COVID-19 national lockdown regulations at the start of June saw the building of unit 97 continue at full steam with the installation of the roof, walls being plastered and painted as well as the concrete being poured for the floor.

Watch this space for more updates.



JUNE



UNIT 45

Ground clearing for this A5 house at 198sqm has started. July will see the foundation and walls being built, maybe even more. Elsabé and Pieter will be renting a house at KRV at the end of July - early August until their house is complete.

Watch this space for monthly updates.



JUNE



UNIT 73

Johan and Werdi's house is also a Type A5 house at 198sqm. This beautiful stand is at the foot of one of the mountains surrounding KRV with an unobstructed view of both the mountain and bush. Ground clearing and construction will start soon. Watch this space for monthly updates on unit 73.



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AVOID MEN

M - mouth
E - eyes
N - nose

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W - wash your hands
O - obey social distancing
M - mask up
E - exercise and eat well
N - no unnecessary traveling

2020
THE YEAR
MY BIN
WENT OUT
MORE THAN
ME!

Just picked up my social distance support animal.



What surprises you most about this coronavirus?

It has done what no woman has been able to do. Cancel all sports, shutdown all bars, and keep men at home!

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WEEVIL BEETLE

A Weevil is any beetle from the 'Curculionoidea' superfamily. They are usually small, less than 6 millimetres and herbivorous. Due to the shape of their heads, weevils are commonly known as 'snout beetles'. The adult weevils have a snout and are about one-fourth inch long. Weevil beetles may be reddish-brown, grey, or almost black in colour. A distinguishing feature is the presence of two spurs on the first joint (femur) of each front leg.

Weevils are often found in dry foods including nuts and seeds, cereal and grain products. In the domestic setting, they are most likely to be observed when opening a bag of flour although they will happily infest most types of grain including oats, barley and breakfast cereals. If ingested, E. coli infection and other various diseases can be contracted from weevils, depending on their diet.

The majority of weevils feed exclusively on plants. The fleshy, legless larvae of most species feed only on a certain part of a plant—i.e., the flower head, seeds, fleshy fruits, stems, or roots. Many larvae feed either on a single plant species or on closely related ones. Adult weevils tend to be less-specialised in their feeding habits. Weevils have probably been successful because of the development of the snout, which is used not only for penetration and feeding but also for boring holes in which to lay eggs. This family includes some extremely destructive pests (e.g., the grain weevil *Sitophilus granarius*, the rice weevil *S. oryzae*, and the boll weevil *Anthonomus grandis*).

Many weevils are damaging to crops. The 'Grain Weevil' or 'Wheat Weevil' damages stored grain. The 'Boll Weevil' attacks cotton crops. It lays its eggs inside unripe cotton bolls and the young weevils eat their way out. Adult Boll Weevils spend the winter in ground trash near old cotton fields. Eggs are laid singly in squares and bolls in punctures made by the weevils snout. Feeding punctures appear as small uncapped holes, whereas egg-laying punctures are covered with a small wart-like growth. Both types of punctures will cause squares and small bolls to drop. The white, legless larvae feeds and pupates within the square or boll. The development from egg to adult takes 3 weeks. During the growing season the adults emerge from the square or boll, however, some adults of the previous generation may remain in bolls during hibernation.



OLIVE THRUSH

The Olive Thrush (*Turdus Olivaceus*), known as the Olyflyster in Afrikaans, is a southern African bird that belongs to the Muscicapidae bird family group which includes birds such as Thrushes, Robins, Chats and Old World Flycatcher. They occur in East African highlands from Tanzania and Zimbabwe in the North to the Cape of Good Hope in South. Also along the escarpment, Eastern Mpumalanga, Eastern Limpopo, Eastern Cape and along the coastal region from Cape Town Northwards. Their main habitat is in the forests and woodlands, but has locally adapted to parks and large gardens in suburban areas.

The Olive Thrush has a height of 24cm and weighs around 66g. They have distinctive features such as orange flanks, brown (dull) eye-ring, yellow bill with dark base to upper mandible and their throat usually white with dark streaking although it has been noted that the throat can appear more heavily streaked. The Olive Thrush is a monogamous bird which means that the bird finds and breeds with one partner for the rest of its life.

The female builds the nest solely in about 10 days, consisting of a large, moist bowl made of grass stems, twigs, earth, wet leaves and moss, lined with plant stems, fibres, tendrils and bracken. They typically build in the fork of a tree branch from 3 – 16 metres above ground. Egg-laying is basically all year round, peaking from August to December. The female lays between 2-3 eggs, which she will incubate for about 14 days, occasionally leaving the nest for up to an hour to forage. The chicks are fed mainly by the female for the first 2 days, then the male will pass food to the female for the first few days. Later both parents will feed the young. At about 16 days old, when the chicks can barely fly, the chicks will attempt to leave the nest; they remain dependent of their parents for up to 2 months further.

The Olive Thrush are often seen foraging on the ground and in leaf litter primarily eating earthworms with the odd insect, invertebrate and fallen fruit supplementing its diet, including spiders, slugs, beetles and rooikrans. The Olive Thrush is mainly seen singly or in pairs in the wild.



WHAT'S IN BLOOM

Nothing compares with the sight of bare, deciduous trees silhouetted against a brilliant blue sky, or the blossoms of magnolia or Japanese quince on leafless branches. And the unexpected appearance of snowdrops and narcissus on gloomy, overcast day will lighten even the heaviest spirits in mid-winter. As the month progresses, more bulbs and annuals will come into flower, but this is not the time to sit back and enjoy them; it is the time to get pruning under way. It is also an excellent time to plan and make structural changes to the garden. Tasks like levelling uneven paths, varnishing woodwork, repairing retaining walls or replacing poorly grassed areas with hard landscaping can be undertaken. When planning these, take water conservation into consideration, not just with regard to choice of plant material or reducing the size of the lawn, but also towards developing ways of saving water that collects on roofs, patios and driveways. July is a good time for moving plants which have grown too large, are blocking a view or could be put to better use elsewhere. In cold gardens, considering planting shrubs to protect the garden from cold winds.

GARDEN TASKS

THE FLOWER GARDEN - Deadhead flowering annuals and offer foliar feed regularly with organic fertilizers.

BULBS - Feed irises and remove dead leaves. Maintain a regular feeding programme for spring bulbs. To lure snails from developing plants, put out snail bait (place it under peels or cabbage leaves where birds cannot see it). Pick the first snowdrops or daffodils. Do not allow stored dahlia tubers to dry out.

ROSES - This is pruning time in warm areas (in frost zones, wait until the last week of July or the beginning of August). If you are in doubt as to how to prune, try to attend a pruning demonstration. Remember the three D's: remove dead, diseased and damaged wood first, then remove branches which cross each other and any that are thinner than a pencil. Reduce the remainder to about knee height, always cutting to an outward facing bud. Finally, remove some of the oldest stems from the base of the plant (old wood is characterised by having a darker and rougher bark), so that they are left with three to seven branches evenly spaced around an open centre. Keep roses moist where rainfall is insufficient. Roses can also be transplanted this month. Some gardeners spray their roses with winter-strength line sulphur in the ratio 1:8, although this is no longer important as it is no longer done by many gardeners.

WATERING - Keep beds moist; in frost zones, water in the morning to allow plants time to dry off.

LAWNS - Weeds show up well on frosted lawns. Remove as many as possible by hand as soon as they are noticed. Continue to water and mow lawns as necessary.

FEEDING - Moist compost in areas where there has been no rain.

PLANTS FOR WINTER INTEREST

Gardens in the warmer regions of the country are seldom without colour, even in the cooler months, while those in the winter rainfall areas have a wide variety of winter-flowering, indigenous, fynbos and Australian-native plants from which to choose. However, winter gardens of the interior, where frosts are severe, can seem bare, bleak and depressing on dull, overcast days. You can lighten up a winter garden with gold and variegated foliage plants. You can also use strong sculptural and feature plants as accents, or juxtaposition delicate deciduous plants against hardier evergreens. Imagine viewing your garden in black and white; what stands out are plants with strong shapes; the cone- or pillar-shaped conifers, ornamental grasses and spiky-leaved irises and Diets. Adding to the picture are, arched willow branches, the shimmering white bark of birches and the contorted, interwoven branches of *Robinia hispida* with their hairy coats. Garden design plays a part in the winter garden. Strong lines such as those of formal herb or rose gardens, particularly when accentuated by repetitive planting and the use of permanent borders or hedges, can carry any garden through months without colour. Topiary, too, will hold the eye, provided it is well maintained to retain its splendour. Flowers are few and far between in cold winter gardens, so treasure those which brave the cold and continue to bloom in even the hardest of winters. Place them where you can enjoy and appreciate their fragile flowers.

FLOWERS THIS MONTH

ANNUALS - *Arctotis fastuosa* (African daisy); *Dimorphotheca sinuate* (Namaqualand daisy); *Heliophila coronopifolia* (Cape stock); *Nemesia* hybrids; *Ursinia anthemoides* (Jewel of the veld); *Dorotheanthus bellidiformis* (Bokbaai vygie)

PERENNIALS - *Gazania* spp; *Gergenia* spp. (Elephant's ear); *Lampranthus* spp (Vygie); *Osteospermum ecklonis* (Bitou)

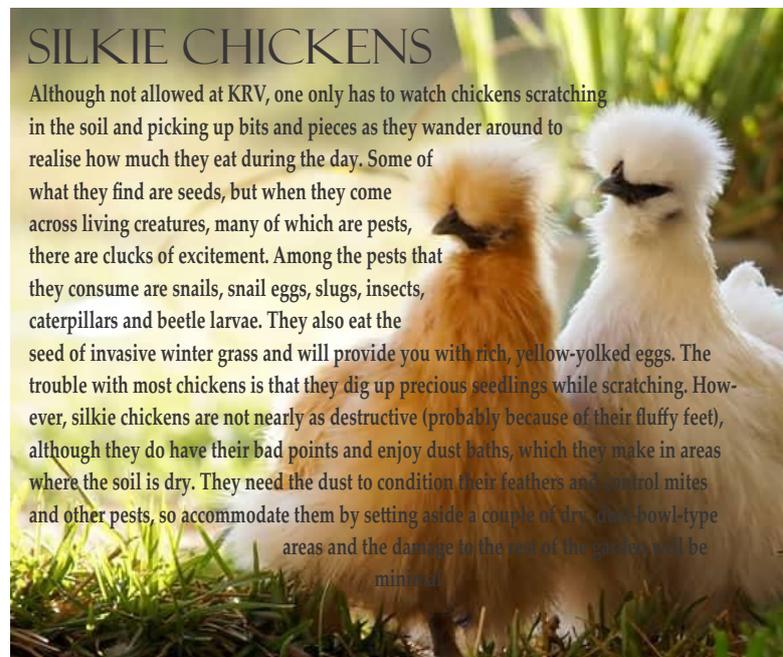
BULBS - *Babiana* spp; *Narcissus* spp. (Daffodil); *Hyacinthus orientalis* (Hyacinth)

CLIMBERS - *Combretum bracteosum* (Hiccough creeper)

SHRUBS - *Buddleja salviifolia* (Sage wood); *Coleonema pulchrum* (Confetti bush); *Jasminum nudiflorum* (Winter jasmine); *Azalea* spp; *Banksia* spp

SILKIE CHICKENS

Although not allowed at KRV, one only has to watch chickens scratching in the soil and picking up bits and pieces as they wander around to realise how much they eat during the day. Some of what they find are seeds, but when they come across living creatures, many of which are pests, there are clucks of excitement. Among the pests that they consume are snails, snail eggs, slugs, insects, caterpillars and beetle larvae. They also eat the seed of invasive winter grass and will provide you with rich, yellow-yolked eggs. The trouble with most chickens is that they dig up precious seedlings while scratching. However, silkie chickens are not nearly as destructive (probably because of their fluffy feet), although they do have their bad points and enjoy dust baths, which they make in areas where the soil is dry. They need the dust to condition their feathers and control mites and other pests, so accommodate them by setting aside a couple of dry, dish-bowl-type areas and the damage to the rest of the garden will be minimal.



GARDENING WITH NATURE

- SINGLE-HABITAT GARDENS CONTINUED

In the May issue of Kolobe Times, single-habitat gardens were discussed. In this issue, we will continue to discuss single-habitat gardens. In a nut shell, some gardens are just too small to support a range of habitats, or our time is too limited to be able to create the recommended combinations. However, using our space to create just one sort of habitat can be richly rewarding too, and can serve to link up with other habitats in the neighbourhood. While an 'ideal' wildlife garden will include all four habitats, it is also possible to create a wildlife-friendly garden that concentrates on only one habitat.

The Water Garden - The creation of water features and wetland systems must be one of the most rewarding facets of garden design and installation, and turning your entire garden into a wetland system will give your creative juices real reason to flow. A water garden attracts specific wildlife species on a large scale - dragonflies will abound, their nymphs occupying the shallow water and the adults hunting the garden; terrapins will sun themselves on the rocks; the songs of mating frogs and toads will serenade you all summer long; and the birds will arrive in full force, from the shy bitterns to the noisy bishops and Cape Weavers. There is no end to the designs that can be implemented in a wetland garden. Ensure that whatever you design allows you access to the various parts of the garden, whether by broadwalks or across dry sections of land. Gardens with a slight slope are ideal for this kind of design, as the water can be moved by a pump from the lower sections back to the higher areas and allowed to cascade down the slopes in rivulets or rapids. This prevents the water stagnating and raises the oxygen level of the water, which is essential for healthy pond life.

Create deep, open ponds with gently sloping sides and separate 'marshy' areas. Shallow sections of water (0 - 75 cm) are ideal for wading birds like Hamerkops, stilts and Blacksmith Lapwings. Sandbanks, constructed using river sand, will add to the natural look and be used by birds and other wildlife to approach the water and also as an area for sunning themselves. Lapwings will also use this area to lay their eggs and will fiercely defend their territory against all comers. Logs, rocks and branches placed in the water will provide cover for fish and other pond life, as well as perches for birds like kingfishers and cormorants. Dead trees and branches of trees can be placed in the water in an upright position to provide higher perches for birds. Use hardwood trees such as bluegums or jacarandas which will not rot as fast in the wet conditions. The water garden should be split into two different systems: the open-water and the marsh areas. The open-water ponds can have aquatic plants like water lilies and edge plantings of low-growing sedges and rushes. The marsh areas, in contrast, can be densely planted with bullrushes and indigenous reeds, providing an impenetrable nesting area for bishops, weavers, bitterns and many other species. (Beware that these invasive plants do not take over the open-water areas; regular cutting back of these varieties may be necessary.)

Artificially Created Habitats - Although, by design, most gardens are artificially created, there are exciting additions to the landscape which will help to maximise the variety of wildlife species that will take up residence.

Rock Piles - Young explorers visiting farms cannot resist the temptation to life up stones and rocks and examine the creatures that hide beneath them, but we generally remove these items from a garden. Bring them back! Rocks can form part of the aesthetic beauty of a garden and also be highly functional. Insects, particularly, love the protection stones offer. Centipedes, millipedes, ants, termites and many other little creatures spend a large proportion of their time in this unique habitat that is warm at night and cool during the day. Snakes, lizards, scorpions and spiders also feel secure in their miniature burrows under rocks and will venture out to feed when it is safe. Rocks can be placed in piles, providing cavities for larger creatures like hedgehogs, mongooses and indigenous rodents. If the rocks area unattractive, place them in the Exclusion Area behind trees and shrubs where they cannot be seen but will still be functional.

Wood or Brush Piles - Most gardeners tend to cut all the dead wood off trees and shrubs and deposit it at the local dump. The true wildlife gardener will, however, recognise dead branches for the valuable garden features they are - on trees, they provide nesting sites for birds like barbets and woodpeckers, and worms and other insects will enthusiastically be extracted from the rotting branches by Green Wood-Hoopoes, bushbabies and lizards alike. Dead wood piled up in a secluded area in the exclusion zone will provide a protective environment for many wildlife species, including hedgehogs, genets, rodents and insects.

Bird-Nesting Facilities - Primary hole-nesting birds, such as barbets and woodpeckers, are capable of hollowing out a nest in a dead branch of a tree. Secondary hole-nesting birds are those that occupy the abandoned nests of the primary hole-nesters, such as Grey-headed Sparrows, hoopoes, hornbills and Wrynecks. If you keep your garden neat and tidy by removing all the dead branches from it, these birds will only visit for food and will not be able to breed. By supplying artificial nesting boxes and logs, you will ensure that these birds can happily remain in the garden.

Sandbanks - Bee-eaters and kingfishers prefer to make their nests in sandbanks that are normally situated next to a river or pond. It is quite possible to attract these birds into an urban garden by creating an artificial sandbank.

Bat Boxes - Because our climate is generally so mild and sealing of apertures is not vital, builders often leave gaps in the area between the house wall and roof structure. These provide ideal entrances for rats, bats or any other animals to squeeze into. Once inside, they use the rafters as a jungle gym, clinging to the wood and creeping into the smallest spaces. At dusk they emerge to feast on the insects. There are many designs for bat boxes, ranging from small structures that will house only a few bats to large constructions that will accommodate hundreds. As bats do not appreciate disturbance, bat boxes should only be inspected occasionally.



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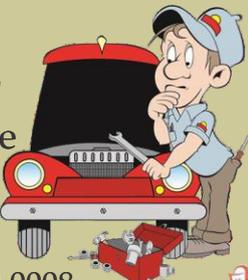
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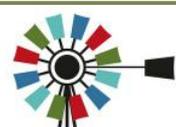
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Happy - Birthday

Happy birthday to Heidi from unit 74 who celebrated her birthday on the 18th of June.

RIDDLES

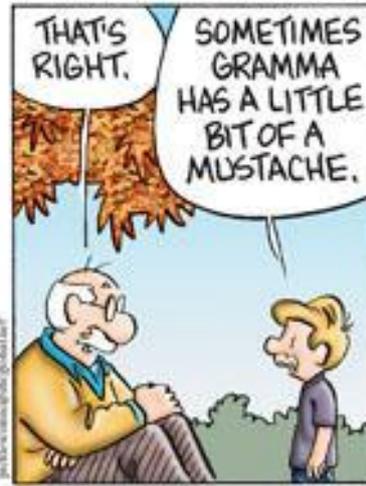
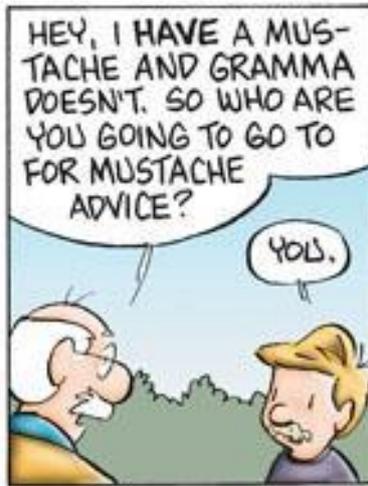
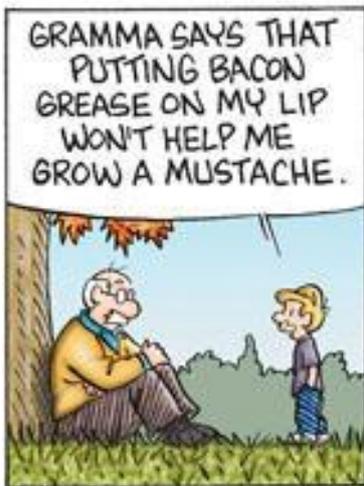
- 1 I have branches, but no fruit, trunk or leaves. What am I?
- 2 What month of the year has 28 days?
- 3 What has legs, but does not walk?
- 4 The more of this there is, the less you see. What is it?
- 5 What has words, but never speaks?
- 6 Three doctors said that Bill was their brother. Bill says he has no brothers. How many brothers does Bill actually have?

ORIGIN OF JUNE

Named for the Roman goddess Juno, patroness of marriage and the well-being of women. Also from the Latin word juvenis, "young people."

RIDDLES ANSWERS

- 1 - a bank
- 2 - all of them
- 3 - a table
- 4 - darkness
- 5 - a book
- 6 - none, he has 3 sisters



Total Rainfall for JUNE

2017 = 0 mm

2018 = 0 mm

2019 = 0 mm

2020 = 0 mm

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Pieter van Eerden and his wife Elsabé who signed an Offer to Purchase for unit 45. Construction has already begun and we look forward to welcoming our newest residents soon.



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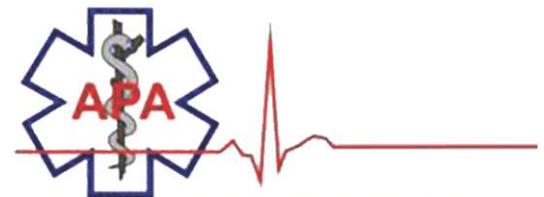
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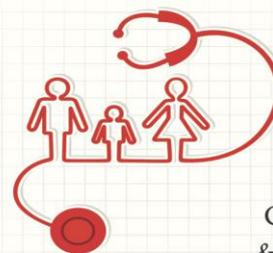
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