

KOLOBE TIMES

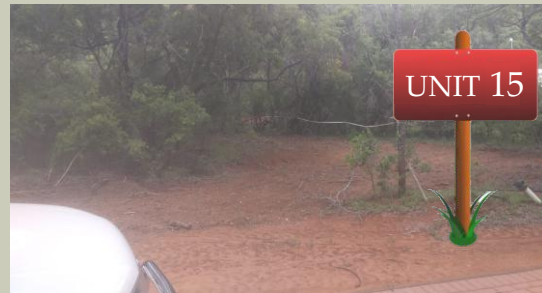
NOV & DEC
2020





UNIT 15

Site clearing for Hannes and Santie's new house at KRV will start in the new year. KRV's newest residents will be moving into the show house until their new home has been built and ready for them to move in. We look forward to meeting them soon.



COMING SOON



OCTOBER

UNIT 45

Congratulations to Elsabé and Pieter on your new home and welcome to the Kolobe family. We wish you many happy memories in your new home.



DECEMBER



OCTOBER

UNIT 73

All the walls have been painted of Johan and Werdi's home, and all the doors and windows have also been installed. One garage door is an extra length door to accommodate their caravan. Next are the final touches and finishings within the house.



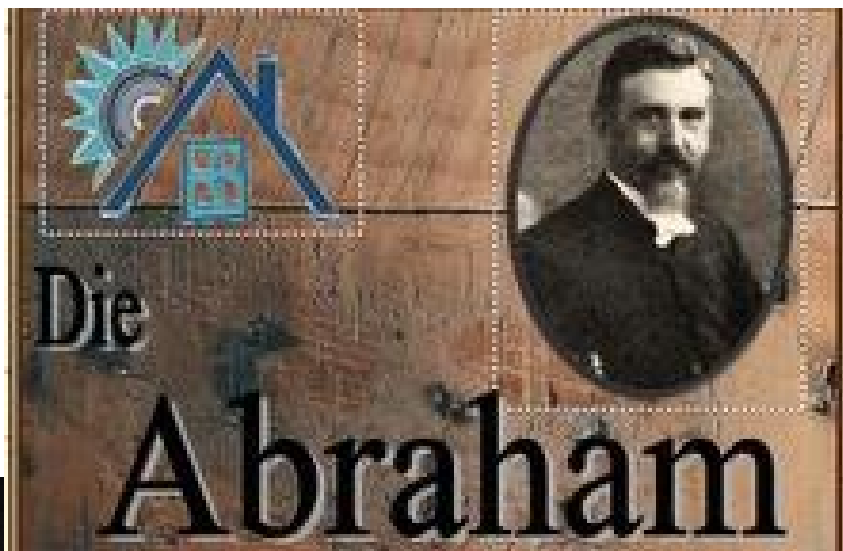
DECEMBER

DIE ABRAHAM KOFFIEHUIS

The Abraham Koffiehuis at Abraham Kriel Children's Home in Nylstroom has opened its doors to the public since moving to Lockdown Level 1.

Visit the Abraham Koffiehuis on Sundays between 10h00 and 13h00 for delicious light meals and freshly baked pastries. They will also be open during the annual Abraham Kriel Children's Home Lumen Light Festival every evening this December from 18h00 to 20h30.

For more information, contact 014 717 5264 x 101.



28 NOVEMBER 2020 - 24 DESEMBER 2020 | 18H00 - 21H00

Liggiefees 2020

Lumen Skouspel



ABRAHAM KRIEL
Kinderhuis | Children's Home
NYLSTROOM

R 10.00 p/p
Elke Aand

5 Desember

Cards by Candlelight

Cara Viljoen (voorskou)
Onbeskaamd

11 Desember

Cara Viljoen

19 Desember

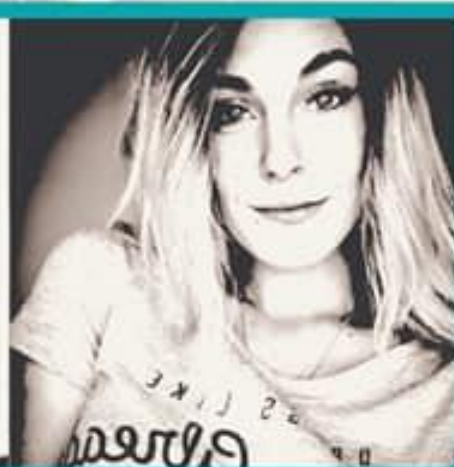
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WHAT'S IN BLOOM

At the height of summer, our gardens are once again filled with colour, from the second flush of roses and dazzling displays of annuals to the full blooms of those stalwarts of the South African garden, hydrangeas and agapanthus. When planning the colour scheme for a garden that will be in bloom at Christmas, consider 'cool-coloured' plants with blue, lemon-yellow or white flowers. You can also incorporate cream and white variegated foliage plants in the layout as the foliage shows up well at night, while white flowers often have a strong perfume. Alternatively, you may prefer to go for combinations of bright festive colours like red, orange and lime green, but bear in mind that these warm colours could be overbearing in summer. This is a busy month, but garden chores that are completed early in the month will leave you time to enjoy the garden over the festive season. If you are going to be away for an extended period, make arrangements to have your lawn mowed. If it is left to grow unchecked, it may prove hard to get it back into shape when you return.

GARDEN TASKS

THE FLOWER GARDEN - Feed and deadhead annuals and remove weeds. Fill in gaps with hardy varieties such as marigolds, balsam, alyssum, ageratum and gomphrena, taking into consideration the colour of the surrounding plants. In cool areas, sow seeds of winter-flowering annuals which have a long growing season, such as primulas, ranunculus, anemones and ornamental kale. In hot, dry areas, delay sowing until the weather is cooler.

BULBS - Plant Nerines for autumn colour; they are shy flowers but can be encouraged to produce blooms by adding wood charcoal to the soil (not briquettes or other synthetic firelighters). Cut the flower heads off faded crinums and feed. Remove dead leaves from dieramas and watsonias which are dying back. Divide overcrowded bearded irises. Plant lilliums.

PERENNIALS - Pinch back chrysanthemums to encourage new, bushy growth. Now is a good time to propagate autumn-flowering perennials. Cut back old flower stems of shasta daisies and Penstemon achillea (yarrow); mulch the plants with compost and feed.

ROSES - Continue with a regular spraying programme for fungal problems. Feed with 8:1:5 granular fertilizer or an organic equivalent. Top up mulch if necessary or sprinkle old manure around each plant, keeping it away from the stem.

LAWNS - Lift lawn-mower blades to allow the grass to grow longer, thus protecting the roots from the heat of the sun and from drying winds. To transform the lawn into a lush green swathe for Christmas, feed with a high nitrogen fertilizer and water well. If you are going away, do not feed the lawn; rather, spray it with a retardant which will slow down growth so it will need mowing less frequently.

WATERWISE GARDENING

South Africa is a naturally dry country and water is our most treasured resource. With intermittent rain and unpredictable droughts becoming the norm, plus the ever increasing demands being made on our river systems, we must do our best to conserve water. Gardens, and lawns, in particular are heavy users of domestic water so it is understandable that when water restrictions are enforced, these are directed at the gardener, who must learn to use water wisely by establishing an economical management plan.

Watering by hand with a sprinkler-head attached to the garden hose keeps you in touch with the garden. It is also economical, in that water is applied exactly where and when it is needed. Be sure to water deeply and thoroughly and not just sprinkle the beds. As a general rule, early to mid-morning is the best time to water the garden as this enables plants to absorb sufficient water to get them through the heat of the day. Midday watering can result in drops of water settling on the leaves possibly acting as a lens, resulting in damaging scorch marks. Late afternoon watering can exacerbate fungal diseases such as mildew.

FLOWERS THIS MONTH

ANNUALS - Bedding dahlias (various); Moluccella laevis (Bells of Ireland); Petunia x hybrida (Petunias); Salvia farinacea (Victoria)

PERENNIALS - Dianthus spp (Carnations); Monarda didyma (Bergamont); Penstemon spp

BULBS - Agapanthus spp; Begonia spp; Galtonia candicans (Berg lily); Hippeastrum Puniceum (Amaryllis); Lilium candidum (Madonna lily); Polianthes tuberosa (Tuberose); Tigridia Pavonia (Tiger flower); Zantedeschia (Arum lily); Zephyranthes grandiflora (Rain lily)

CLIMBERS - Campsis spp (Trumpet creeper); Distictus spp; Solanum wendlandii (Potato creeper); Vigna caracalla (Snail flower)

SHRUBS - Abutilon spp (Chinese lantern); Cuphea spp (Frangipani); Hibiscus spp; Poly myrtifolia (September brush); Fuchsia spp; Roses

GARDENER'S FRIEND

Dragonflies are the bejewelled, airborne acrobats of the garden. One minute they are swooping over the surface of the pond, the next hovering overhead in search of prey or flashing by as they chase an intruder out of their territory. Their aquatic larvae are also predatory.

These creatures spend several years underwater, feeding on tadpoles, water beetles, small fish and mosquito larvae. Water is a must for attracting dragonflies. For breeding purposes, they need an informal pond with a build-up of sediment, open expanse of still water, marginal vegetation and a few aquatic plants which larvae can crawl up when they are ready to leave the pond.



WHAT'S IN BLOOM

This is an ideal time to assess your garden and think of solutions to problems which have arisen during the previous year and perhaps reconsider your attitude to gardening. You may decide to make a conscious effort to spend more time in the garden to carry out ambitious projects or make your garden more environmentally friendly by using less water, fewer pesticides (although forbidden at KRV) and more natural, organic products. On the other hand, you may decide to simplify the garden to give you more time to sit back and relax in it, while enjoying the fruits of your labour. We are now in midsummer with long sunny days. This is when the last of the early summer's flush of colour from bedding plants, perennials, shrubs and climbers gives way to the hardier, often brilliantly coloured, summer flowers and foliage plants which can tolerate the heat and which will carry the garden through to autumn. Gardeners also feel the effects of the heat. Consider doing gardening chores in the early morning or wait until the twilight hours, when it is cooler.

GARDEN TASKS

THE FLOWER GARDEN - Feed bedding plants every two weeks with a foliar feed to extend their flowering period. Fill gaps with seedlings of fast-maturing annuals such as cosmos, alyssum, marigolds or ageratum for late summer to early autumn colour. Plant seedlings in the evening when it is cooler, water well and protect for a few days from sun and wind with leafy twigs. Rejuvenate lanky petunias, salvias and nicotianas by cutting back, mulching and feeding to induce a 2nd growth-spurt.

BULBS - Plant out bulbs of *Amaryllis belladonna* (March lily) as soon as they become available, keeping their necks above ground level. Divide and replant overcrowded white arum lilies which are beginning to die down; lift entire clumps. Feed *Liliums* and cut off faded flower heads, leaving as much leaf growth as possible to produce food for the following year's bulbs.

PERENNIALS - Pinching out growing tips of chrysanthemum plants which have been planted out in the garden from containers. This will ensure bushy growth and masses of flowers. Cut back the flowering stems of delphiniums. If you have not already done so, this is the time to divide overcrowded irises. Cut back any untidy wild rhubarb plants (*Acanthus mollis*).

ROSES - Feed roses with granular or enriched organic food that is high in potash to encourage the next flush of flowers. Roses can be lightly pruned towards the end of the month; remove any weak, diseased, spindly or unproductive wood. Cut flowering stems back to an outward-facing bud in the axil of the first leaf with five leaflets so as to keep the centre of the bush open.

LAWNS - Mow regularly, keeping grass at a height of ± 5 cm. For a strong, healthy lawn with a good root system, apply a balanced granular fertiliser (5:1:5, 3:1:5 or 2:3:4) or an organic equivalent towards the middle of the month and water well.

THE FRAGRANT GARDEN

A garden should appeal to all our senses, yet we often consciously consider only one: that of sight, or the visual impact the garden has on us. Sound is often incidental, while taste is usually limited to a herb or kitchen (vegetable) garden. Touch and smell can be grouped together: while touch includes feeling the grass under your bare feet or changes in the texture of the garden floor, it also involves feeling the texture of leaves or crushing them to release their fragrance. The list of scented plants is endless; most flower in the warmer months, but it is possible to have perfume in your garden for every month of the year. In spring, our noses are assailed with delighted fresh perfumes which induce a feeling of excitement at the coming of a new season. In summer, more heavy scents fill the air and are especially strong in the heat of the day, when oils released from plants, like lavender, recall memories of warm days in Mediterranean lands. The evening scents, on the other hand, evoke nostalgic memories of hot, tropical nights, with fragrances like jasmine and rose. By autumn there are fewer scented flowers in the garden, although the pink-flowered *luculia* is a popular choice. In winter, we spend less time outdoors, so scent is not that important.

GARDENER'S FRIEND

Most gardeners have childhood memories of ladybirds but not many are aware of just how important these beautiful insects are. Both the shiny, brightly coloured adults (often black with red or yellow markings) and their dull, more commonplace larvae are predatory insects and cause a great deal of damage to the populations of many garden pests. Some ladybirds feed on aphids, others on meal bugs. The larvae have insatiable appetites and feed by spearing and sucking their prey dry. Ladybirds are not as numerous as they were due to indiscriminate spraying with broad-spectrum pesticides.



FLOWERS THIS MONTH

ANNUALS - *Ceratotheca triloba* (Wild foxgloves), *Cleome spinosa* (Spider flower); *Cosmos bipinnatus*; *Impatiens* spp.; *Lobelia* spp.; *Nicotiana glauca* (Tobacco plant); *Tagetes* hybrids (Marigold); *Torenia foenifolia* (Wishbone)
PERENNIALS - *Crassula coccinea* (Red crassula); *Phygelius* spp (River fuchsia)
BULBS - *Crinum moorei*; *Dierama pulcherrimum* (Wand flower); *Gloriosa superba* (Flame lily); *Scadoxus* spp.; *Watsonia pillansii*
CLIMBERS - *Bougainvillea* spp; *Cobaea scandens* (Cup-and-saucer vine); *Mandevilla splendens*; *Pandorea jasminoides* (Bower plant); *Solanum jasminoides* (Potato vine)
SHRUBS - *Abelia* spp.; *Allamanda* spp.; *Argyranthemum frutescens* (Marguerite daisy); *Calliandra seloi* (Powder puff bush); *Cuphea ignea* (Cigarette bush); *Escallonia* hybrids; *Pentas* spp.





CREAM-STRIPED OWL MOTH

The Cream-Striped Owl Moth (*Cyligramma latona*) belongs to the family Noctuidae. They have a wingspan reaching 75–100 millimetres. The uppersides of the wings are brown, with a yellowish/cream coloured band crossing all the wings and a large eye-spot on the forewings. The owl-eyed markings on the moth's wings are certainly its most striking feature. The purpose of such markings is to convince potential predators that it is dealing with something dangerous. Such instances of mimicry are common in the insect world.

Cream-Striped Owl Moths are fairly common across the country at low densities. Their caterpillar, which generally reach a length of around 3 to 4 centimeters, feed on a variety of Acacia (now Vachellia) species. During droughts, the numbers of butterflies and moths fall to very low levels. However, wasps and flies which are their main predators are affected to a far greater extent. Predators are thus overwhelmed if there is a sudden burst of greenery at the end of a drought. A female Cream-Striped Owl Moth lays hundreds of eggs. Only one moth of each sex needs to survive to preserve the species. The predators usually kill 98% or more of the offspring, but if the predators' numbers are low, a high percentage of caterpillar survive. The adults then mate and lay even more eggs that survive. This creates an exponential increase in numbers which results in the population explosion we tend to experience every few years.

Consequently, when numbers reach a critical point, the adults start dispersing and we see thousands of them over a large area. If a drought has been prolonged and severe, even large moths can explode in numbers. Nevertheless, mother nature will ensure that moth populations reach an equilibrium. So enjoy their visit while it lasts!



PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY

The Painted Lady Butterfly – (*Vanessa cardui*) also known in Afrikaans as Sondagstrokkie is found throughout Southern Africa particularly in drier areas like the Fynbos/Karoo. Found year round with two peak periods, March to July and August to October, Painted Lady Butterflies are very widely distributed around the world. They can form huge swarms when migrating to warmer climates. The larvae of a painted lady likes to eat a wide variety of plants which makes it easy for them to find food in lots of different environments. Adult Painted Lady Butterflies can often be found in wet mud as they seem to like the moisture.

Some butterflies migrate long distances. The Painted Lady is the most cosmopolitan of them, migrating all over the world. The Painted Lady displays a unique system of continuous mating, throughout all seasons, including the winter. This may be attributed to its migratory patterns, thus significantly affecting its mating behaviour. During European migrations, the butterflies immediately begin to mate and lay eggs upon arrival in the Mediterranean in the spring, starting in late May. In the United States, Painted Lady Butterflies migrating towards the north experience poor mating conditions, and many butterflies have limited breeding capabilities. The "local adult generation" develops during this time, roughly from the middle of May through early June in conjunction with the butterfly progression throughout their flight.

During its migratory process, these Painted Lady Butterflies start breeding, and reproduce entirely throughout their migration. Scientists have not been able to find evidence of their overwintering; this may be because they migrate to warmer locations to survive and reproduce. Female Painted Lady Butterflies may suspend their flight temporarily when they are "ready to oviposit"; this allows them the opportunity to continually reproduce throughout their migrations. Because these butterflies are constantly migrating, male butterflies are thought to lack consistent territory. Instead of requiring territory to mate with females and developing evolutionary behaviour to defend this territory, the mating butterflies appear to establish a paratitular "time and place" in certain locations that they find to be suitable for reproduction. More specifically, they locate certain perches, hilltops, forest-meadow edges, or other landmarks where they will stay until, presumably, a female arrives to mate.

Female Painted Lady Butterflies have been observed to have a relatively "high biotic potential", meaning they each produce large numbers of offspring. This perpetual influx of reproduction may be a reason why these Painted Lady Butterflies have propagated so successfully. One interesting aspect that scientists have observed is that these butterflies like to fly towards rain. Further studies have suggested that the large amounts of rainfall may somehow "activate more eggs or induce better larval development"



GARDENING WITH NATURE

- BIRDS

One of the goals of attracting birds to your garden is to ensure that they not only visit, but also breed. Provision of the various habitat types will go a long way to satisfying the avian breeding requirements, and the various habitats will attract different species of birds according to their requirements.

The Open Area - As long as predatory dogs and cats are kept at bay, certain birds will breed in the Open Area. The Crowned Lapwing is well known for its boldness and ability to nest on mowed lawn - it lays its 2 to 4 eggs in a shallow depression, without any fancy nesting material. It will defend this nest and attack any potential threat with dive-bombing tactics or even feign an injury to attract predators away from the eggs. Guineafowl require a bit more cover and will breed in an Open Area that has been planted with wild grasses. These birds pull bits of grass and feathers into a depression and lay as many as a dozen eggs. Francolin will also breed between clumps of wild grass - often, the only sign of them is when they launch into the air after you have all but stood on them. The spotted Thick-knee breeds from August to December. Its nest is a scrape in which 1 or 2 eggs are laid. These nocturnal birds will benefit from a light in the garden that attracts insects, the main part of their diet.

The Exclusion Area - This is the most active bird-breeding area in the garden, as the dense vegetation offers the necessary protection. The Burchell's Coucal will breed in the back of the area to ensure maximum privacy. Its large, untidy nest consists of grass lined with leaves and may be situated in low-growing shrubs. Thorn trees planted at the back of the Exclusion Area will be utilised as a breeding area by shrikes, doves and thrushes. The laughing Dove, one of the most common birds to visit the garden and a year-round breeder, will construct a flimsy stick nest among the thorns. The Crimson-breasted Shrike is a shy, retiring bird that will, in time, tame somewhat and even breed in the garden. Its nest, constructed using thorn-tree bark bound with spider web, is normally located in the fork of a thorn tree and is difficult to locate as the parents are careful not to give its position away. These insectivorous birds will feed at ground level and in the lower sections of the Exclusion Area. You may even be lucky enough to attract a few raptors into your garden, such as Gabar Goshawk or African Harrier-Hawk.

The Canopy Area - As trees are so important as nesting areas for birds, the more that are planted in the garden, the more species are likely to stay and breed. Most birds are territorial and not even happy to have other bird species nesting near their own site, so more trees ensure that territorial disputes are reduced and many different species can nest in the same garden. Sisal nesting logs can be placed in the branches of the trees, preferably under large, strong branches that are not full of foliage. The first birds to investigate the logs are normally the Crested or Black-collared barbets. The same nest may be used in consecutive seasons, or it may be appropriated by other hole-nesting birds while the barbets take a break after a breeding cycle. The nests are vigorously defended against other birds such as the Indian Myna, which will try to rob the parents of their eggs and chicks, while the sight of Greater or Lesser Honeyguides, which are parasitic and often try to lay their eggs in barbet nests, causes pandemonium. Other birds, like the Green Wood-Hoopoe and the Woodland Kingfisher, will also breed in nesting logs that have been hollowed out by barbets. Having a hornbill nest in a sisal log or nesting box will provide you with hours of entertainment. African Grey Hornbills occur in pairs and in recent years have become resident in some urban gardens. Their breeding cycle is interesting, as the female is 'sealed' into the nest during incubation of the eggs: the nest entrance is closed with mud and only a small slit is left so that the male can feed her during breeding. The Olive Thrush is another bird that will nest in the tree canopy, usually choosing a sturdy fork in which to construct its nest of leaves, twigs, dry grass, mud and even bits of plastic and paper. The Masked Weaver is a bird that all gardeners know and one that is frequently cursed for its habit of stripping the leaves off trees where it breeds.

The Wetland Area - Birds that will breed around a garden pond include species such as bishop birds and Cape Weavers. These birds build their woven nests in bulrushes and reeds. The Red Bishop occurs over most of the region, with the exception of the desert areas. The birds normally nest in colonies and males may have as many as seven mates during the breeding season. The Cape Weaver's nest is made from woven strips of grass and reed leaves, and several are built by each male. The kidney-shaped nest has an entrance on the underside and lack an entrance tunnel. The Tawny-flanked Prinia is another bird that is associated with the wetland in the garden. The presence of tall wild grasses and herbaceous plants will provide an ideal nesting site as the nest is woven using strips of grass and the entrance is placed high up on one side. If you have constructed a sandbank next to the wetland, then you may be lucky enough to attract a Malachite Kingfisher to breed in the garden. This tiny, brightly coloured bird is shy and will only become resident in gardens that offer plenty of privacy. Other kingfishers, like the Brown-hooded Kingfisher, will also nest in a sandbank, and those gardeners with breeding birds in the summer are indeed privileged.

Night Birds - Do not miss the night-viewing potential of a wildlife garden. You will be privileged to observe the behaviour of nocturnal wildlife while other home-owners are sound asleep. Owls are generally active just after sunset and just before sunrise which not only prey on rodents but much of their diet is made up of insects. Pearl-spotted Owlets will also feed on insects and will happily nest in a hollow sisal log or nesting box. If you are lucky enough to have resident Barn Owls in the garden, they will nest in large palm trees or even in the house roof if they are able to gain entry. Nightjars are also active shortly after sunset and before dawn. Thick-knees are regular nocturnal visitors and will make use of the lamp in the garden which attracts insects. These birds tame down over time and can even be tempted to take food from your hand if they feel secure enough.



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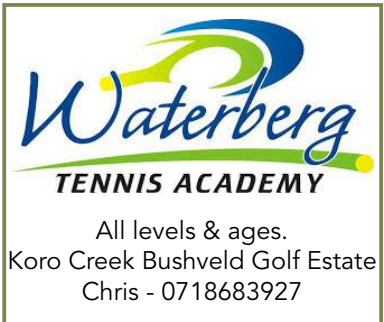
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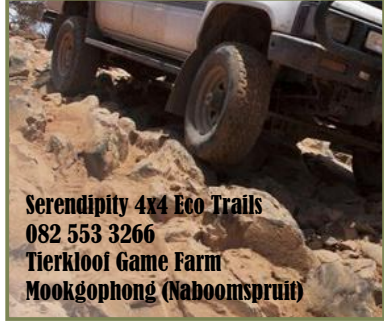
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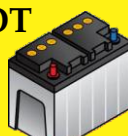
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clothing



La Vie
Brows | Nails | Body

6 Strydom Street
Modimolle
079 229 5687

CREATIVE HAIR

UNISEX
HAIRSTYLIST

8 Nelson Mandela - 014 717 3610

STUDIO H
THE ART OF HAIR DESIGN
UNISEX SALON

NELSON MANDELLA RYLAAN 27
061 354 0459

SUDOKU CHALLENGE

1		4	6			7			6			7	1		3		2
	9			1			5					6				5	
3														2			7
5	1		7	8								6		7		4	1
			1		9							7	1			2	3
				6	3		2	7				4	2		8		6
8									4		2				4		
	5			4			7						2			1	
		7			6					7						9	7
									6		7						
									4								
	3				7		8						3				7
4			1						3		1				8		5
8					3	6		9					1		5		8
	5	7	6		9	2	3						7			2	
9		3	8					5					4	2		9	7
5					1			3					8		5		1
	2		3				1						1			5	
3		9			5								6		7		2

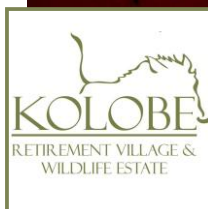
 FACEBOOK

Santa has been reading
your posts all year.

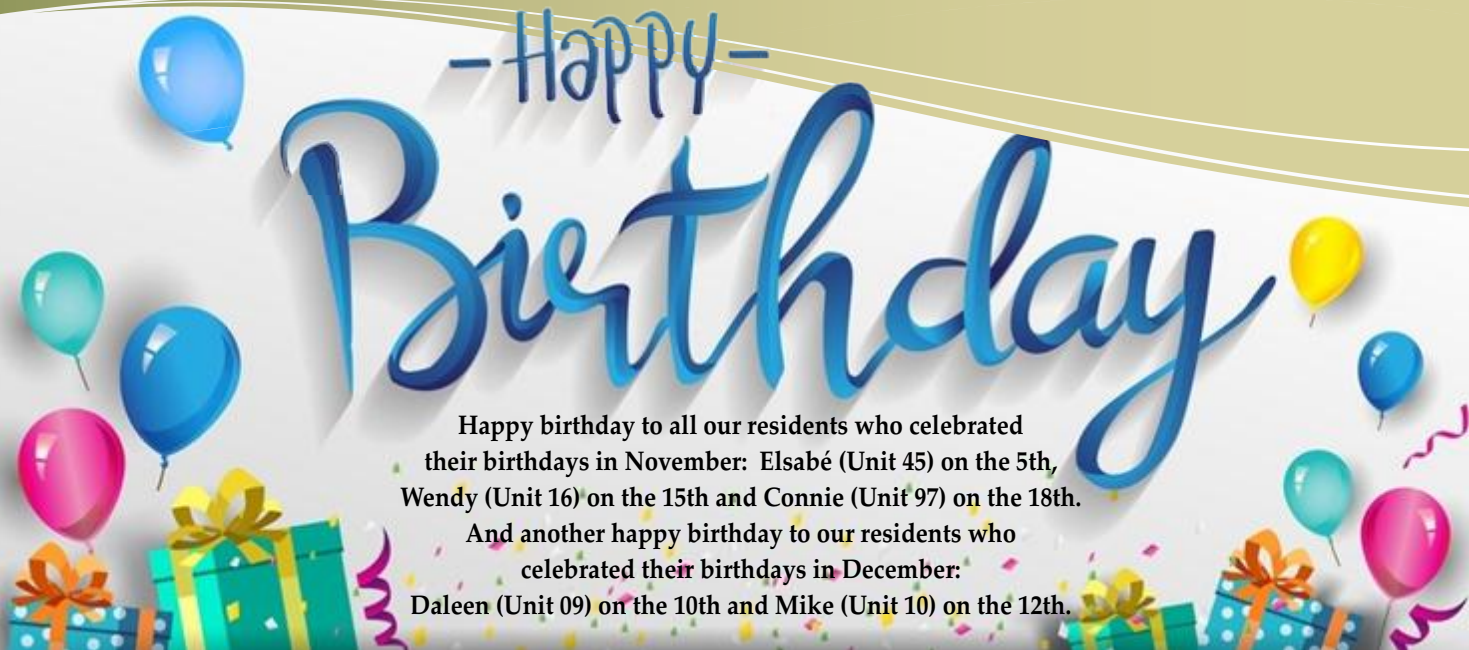
Most of you are getting
dictionaries.



Have a safe and
happy holiday season.



Follow Kolobe Retirement Village on Facebook by liking our page. You will receive instant notifications of events taking place as well as any news about KRV.



Happy birthday to all our residents who celebrated their birthdays in November: Elsabé (Unit 45) on the 5th, Wendy (Unit 16) on the 15th and Connie (Unit 97) on the 18th. And another happy birthday to our residents who celebrated their birthdays in December: Daleen (Unit 09) on the 10th and Mike (Unit 10) on the 12th.

RIDDLES

- 1 When does Christmas come before Thanksgiving?
- 2 If otters keep their money in riverbanks, where does Frosty the Snowman keep his money?
- 3 Why didn't the turkey want to eat on Christmas?
- 4 In what year did Christmas Day and New Year's Day fall in the same year?
- 5 I come with many colors, so beautiful and bright, I turn so many houses into a beautiful sight. What am I?
- 6 What phobia do people get when they see Santa Claus?
- 7 Why is Santa so good at Karate?

ORIGIN OF NOVEMBER

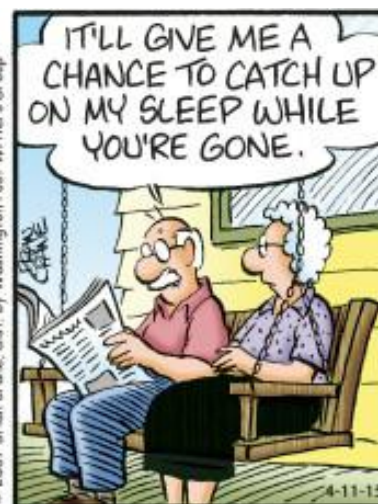
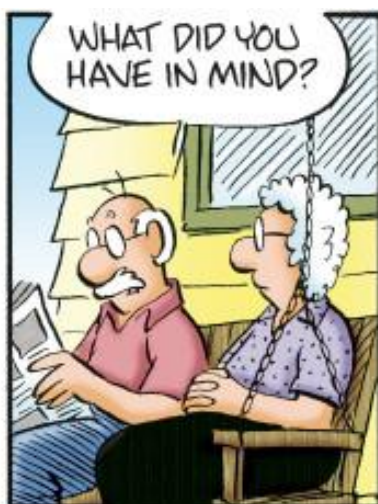
From the Latin word novem, "nine," because this had been the ninth month of the early Roman calendar.

ORIGIN OF DECEMBER

From the Latin word decem, "ten," because this had been the tenth month of the early Roman calendar

RIDDLES ANSWERS

- 1- in the dictionary
- 2- in a snowbank
- 3- it was already stuffed
- 4- it happens every year
- 5- Christmas lights
- 6- Claustrophobia
- 7- He has a black belt



Total Rainfall for NOVEMBER

2017 = 57 mm

2018 = 8 mm

2019 = 115 mm

2020 = 159mm

Total Rainfall for DECEMBER

2017 = 107 mm

2018 = 87 mm

2019 = 102 mm

2020 = 63mm

INSTAGRAM

You can now follow Kolobe Retirement Village & Wildlife Estate on Instagram @kolobe_retirement_village

Instagram is a social media network like no other. Instead of words, the platform is built almost entirely around sharing images and videos. This visual twist is why Instagram is the cultural powerhouse it is today — "Instagramming" is officially a verb now. With over a billion registered accounts, Instagram, which was bought by Facebook in 2012, has become a part of daily life. Instagram works off a simple premise: You follow accounts that interest you. In turn, people follow you. People can "like" and comment on your posts, and you can do the same to their posts. Whether you maintain a low profile or amass a following, how active you are is entirely up to you. It seems like everyone is on Instagram nowadays, from small businesses to big ones, news organisations to cultural institutions, celebrities, photographers, musicians and even Kolobe.



Instagram



Don't simply retire from something,
have something to retire too.

I am not adding
this year to my age.
I did not use it.

CONTACT DETAILS

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Facebook www.facebook.com/koloberetirementvillage

For the safety, security and privacy of our residents, please note that viewing is strictly by appointments.

KOLOBE

EMERGENCY
NUMBERS



Private Ambulance Service - Life 24 - 072 737 5093



Dr Louis Pienaar

014 717 5354

Modimed Building
Cnr Thabo Mbeki Drive
& Plein Street, Modimole

Nico Snr 082 416 8441

Nico Jnr 079 711 7195

Claudia 072 181 5439