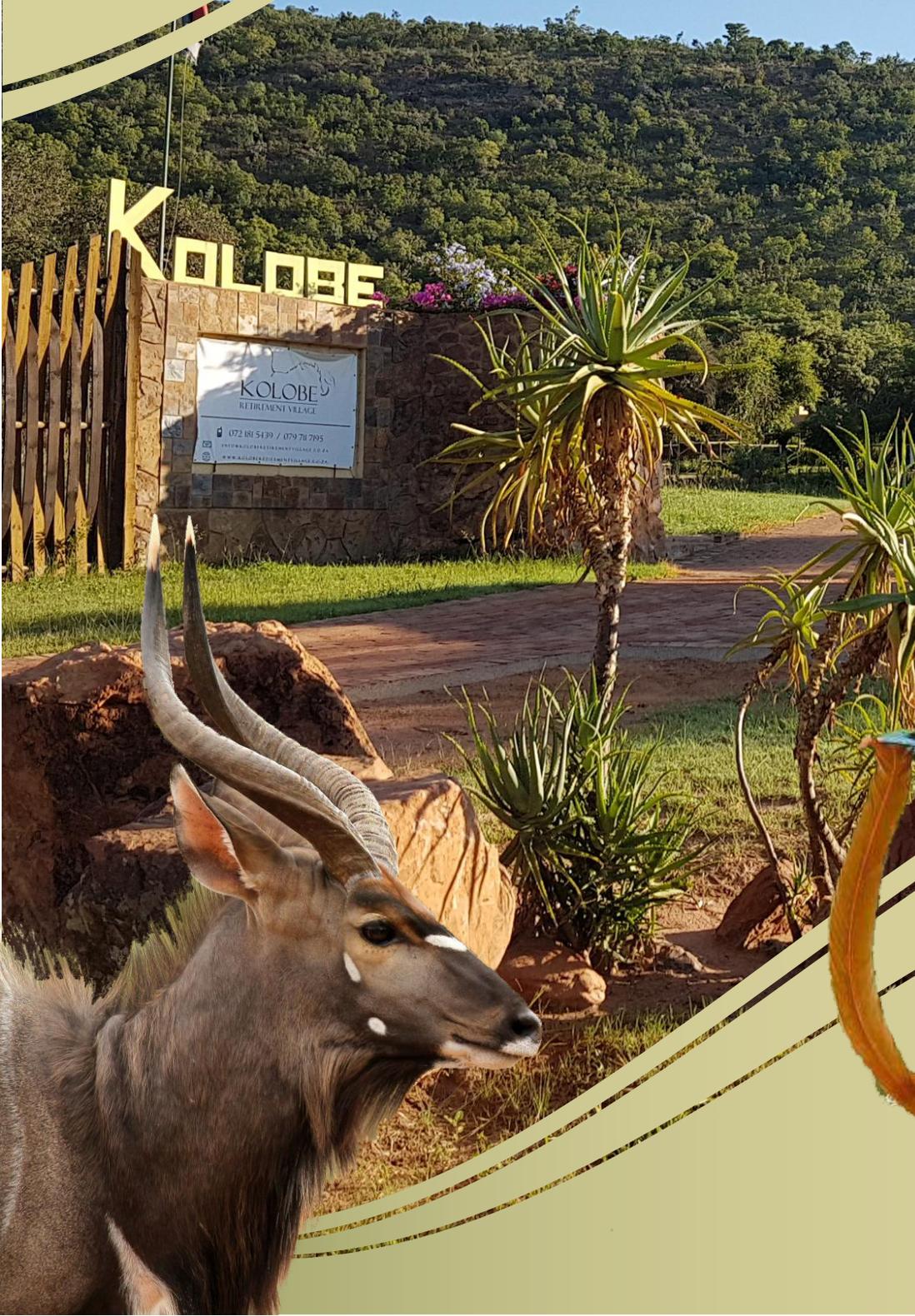




KOLOBE

TIMES

MAY
2020





APRIL

UNIT 97

Due to the COVID-19 national lockdown, KRV is unable to continue with any constructions until Lockdown Level 2. We hope to be able to be up and running in the near future in order to complete this cottage so that our newest residents can join the Kolobe community and enjoy her new home.



CLOSED
Due to State
Regulations
over COVID-19

MAY

SEENAGER

I just discovered my age group! I am a Seenager (senior teenager).

I have everything that I wanted as a teenager, only 55 - 60 years later. I don't have to go to school or work. I get an allowance every month. I have my own house. I don't have a curfew. I have a driver's licence and my own car.

I have an ID that gets me into bars and the bottle store. I like the bottle store best. The people I hang around with, are not scared of getting pregnant, they aren't scared of anything, they have been blessed to live this long, why be scared? And I don't have acne. Life is good!

Also, you will feel much more intelligent after reading this, if you are a Seenager. Brains of older people are slow because they know so much. People do not decline mentally with age, it just takes them longer to recall facts because they have more information in their brains. Scientists believe this also makes you hard of hearing as it puts pressure on your inner ear. Older people often go to another room to get something and when they get there, they stand there wondering what they came for. It is not a memory problem; it is nature's way of making older people do more exercise.

So there! I have more friends I should send this to, but right now I can't remember their names. So please send this message to your friends; they may be my friends too.

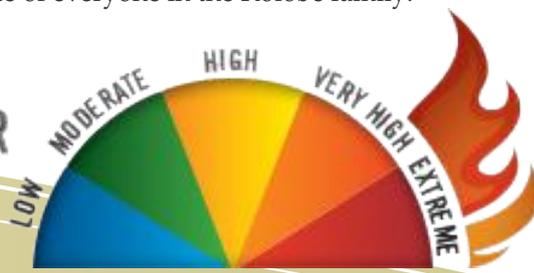
FIRE WARNING

It is that time of the year when the developers of KRV have been informed that the annual ban on all open fires will be implemented as of 01 June 2020. The developers of KRV are still active members of the FPA (Fire Protection Association) in the event of any emergencies regarding any fires at KRV. The developers ask that each home owner who has a private boma to please use their bomas with caution. Please ensure that all coals are completely extinguished when leaving your boma. It is recommended to keep a fully functional fire extinguisher in your boma at all times. Fire extinguishers must be serviced once a year. Please take note that by law, a person who starts a fire will be held liable for any and all damages and costs incurred by the said fire at KRV and neighbouring farms. Residents will be informed once the ban has been lifted.

The developers of KRV try and assist the FPA whenever possible by means of KRV's very own fire fighting trailer. They are in direct contact with Modimolle's Working on Fire team and KRV's ground staff are always on standby to assist in any fire situation. Although there has never been an incident of a wildfire at KRV, one can still never be over cautious.

The fire danger index is an early warning system that assists in the prevention of wildfires, preparation for wildfires and the general management of wildfires. It is a system that has been prepared for determining the risk of fire and the weather conditions that increase that risk. Although the developers try to put as many protocols and preventative measures in place to fight any wildfires, residents should please report any suspicious smoke or fire immediately on the KRV Security WhatsApp Group whether at KRV or on a neighbouring farm. For residents who do not have WhatsApp, they can phone or sms Nico Snr or Nico Jnr directly. We hope for another "fire-free" winter at KRV although this can only be achieved through the cooperation and assistance of everyone in the Kolobe family.

FIRE
DANGER
INDEX





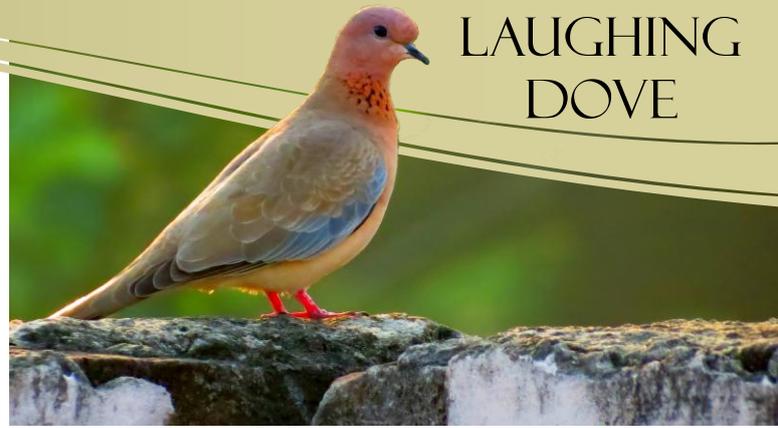
TREE SQUIRREL

The Tree Squirrel or Smith's Bush Squirrel (*Paraxerus cepapi*) has a total length of 35cm, half of which is its tail. The forefoot is around 2cm long and back foot is around 3cm long. This species only weighs 200 gram. The coat colour varies throughout depending on the region they live in. In the western and arid parts of Southern Africa, it is pale grey, and in the eastern localities more brown. Their head and legs are a rusty colour. Colouration on the chest varies from yellowish to buffy in the east, to white in the west. The Tree Squirrels' bellies are white. These alert and ever busy creatures carry their long tails extended backwards.

Although primarily vegetarian, but like most rodents, the Tree Squirrel will eat insects. They use their forefeet to manipulate food items when feeding. They scatter-hoard seeds next to tree trunks or grass tufts, thereby facilitating tree regeneration.

Essentially arboreal (animals who live in trees), the Tree Squirrel spends a great deal of time on the ground, foraging for food. When disturbed, they will always seek the refuge of trees. During the night, territorial family groups nest together in holes in trees. Offspring become sexually mature between six to nine months, at which stage they are forcibly evicted by the breeding pair. The males are mainly responsible for territorial defense, although females will also chase intruders when she cares for dependent pups. To promote group cohesion, a common scent is shared by mutual grooming, which is an important facet of the social fibre of this species.

The Tree Squirrel inhabits savanna woodlands, inclusive of a wide variety of woodland types. It favours trees with suitable holes for nesting, such as Mopane. Failing the availability of nesting crevices in trees, they will sometimes use holes in the ground. In southern latitudes they are seasonal breeders. Courtship and mating occurs during August. They give birth to one to three pups during October to November, after a gestation period of 56 days. Pups are weaned at six weeks and leave the nest to feed on its own at the age of only 19 days.



LAUGHING DOVE

The Laughing Dove is abundant in southern Africa, as it is found everywhere except coastal Mozambique. This slim pigeon is a long-tailed bird, typically 25cm in length. It is pinkish brown on the underside with a lilac tinged head and neck. The head and underparts are pinkish, shading to buff on the lower abdomen. A chequered rufous and grey patch is found on the sides of the neck and are made up of split feathers. The upper parts are brownish with a bluish-grey band along the wing. The African populations *senegalensis* and *phoenicophila* have a bluish grey rump and upper tail coverts but differ in the shades of the neck and wing feathers while *aegyptiaca* is larger and the head and nape are vinous and upper wing coverts are rufous. The tail is graduated and the outer feathers are tipped in white. The sexes are indistinguishable in the field. Young birds lack the chequered neck markings. The legs are red. The populations vary slightly in plumage with those from more arid zones being paler. The chuckling call is a low rolling croo-doo-doo-doo-doo with a rising and falling amplitude.

The Laughing Dove has benefited greatly from habitat disturbance by humans, and is found in all types of woodlands, as well as suburban parks and gardens. They are found solitary or in pairs, also in flocks at water or feeding places. Their food preference is seeds, fallen grain, small snails, insects and their larvae and termite alates. They come readily to feeding stations.

Breeding takes place during all months, with peak season being March to September during the dry months. The nest is a frail platform of twigs and roots in the fork of a bush or tree. The same nest is used up to eight times. The female normally makes its own nest, while the male collects material. The laughing dove can lay between 1-6, usually 2, eggs which are incubated by both sexes for 12-14 days. The parents change shifts twice daily: the female incubates in the night, and the male takes the day shift. The chicks are fed frequently for the first week of their lives, 1-4 times per hour, after which they are fed 0-2 times an hour. For the first three days they are fed only crop milk, after which they are fed a mixture of small and large seeds.

The nestlings remain in the nest for 12-13 days. Three to four days before they have learnt to fly, they leave the nest for the surrounding bush. Leaving the nest before being able to fly is why people mistakenly rescue chicks that seem to have 'fallen out of the nest'. If a chick is in a vulnerable position, (e.g. a cat is eyeing it), it is best to remove the danger or to position it in a safer place, but it is not advisable to take it away from its parents.

WHAT'S IN BLOOM

This is a quiet time of year in the garden. In the cold interior, the days can be warm, but nights are cold and frosty so most growth is at a standstill. This is the time to admire the sculptural qualities of certain deciduous trees, particularly when frost sparkles on their bare branches. In the winter rainfall region, the first winter storms, accompanied by wind and rain, will have arrived, making the ground sodden and garden unpleasant. In the sunny tropical areas, however, gardening is a pleasure as the days are cooler and more suitable for hard physical labour. In exposed areas, this is the time to take account of the winter garden and see where improvements can be made and how you can protect it from the elements. It is also the ideal time to sit beside fire and gain inspiration from gardening books. Perhaps you will decide to plan a new water feature, create a new flower bed, change a path or revamp your colour scheme.

GARDEN TASKS

THE FLOWER GARDEN - Feed, water and deadhead bedding plants and apply mulch to protect them from the cold or rain damage.

BULBS - Most winter- and spring-flowering bulbs should have been planted by now, unless some anemones and ranunculus were reserved for staggered planting to extend their flowering season. Feed and water bulbs as for bedding plants. Lilliums should be available in garden centres; buy plump, firm bulbs and plant them immediately. Sprinkle crushed eggshells around young plants to deter snails. In gardens where mole rats are troublesome, plant lilliums in containers. Lift and replant overcrowded lilliums into prepared containers or plant out in the flower garden.

ROSES - Prepare holes for new roses. Remove dead or diseased rose bushes, making sure that all the soil from the root zone is replaced with good quality soil - this will prevent the spread of any diseases. Reduce watering in the subtropical areas to encourage rose plants to enter a dormant state; water every two weeks in summer rainfall areas.

WATERING - Adjust watering systems to accommodate lower temperatures and the need to water less frequently, but ensure that a regular watering programme is still maintained; shrubs and trees should be watered every two to three weeks. Water in the mornings, particularly in frost zones, as frozen ground water will be unavailable to plants in these areas.

LAWNS - Water lawns after dry spells, paying special attention to 'Shade-Over', 'All Season Evergreen' and other seeded lawns which continue to grow during the winter. In the winter rainfall region, identify wet, boggy areas where drainage will be improved in spring. Apply 'Kerb' to lawns that are over-run with winter grass.

FROST - Water early in the morning. Put lagging on taps and pipes and store hoses at night to prevent water from freezing inside them. If plants have been frosted after freezing-cold nights, hose them down with cold water before the sun reaches them.

CONTAINER GARDENING

Containers add a new dimension to gardening. Apart from adding seasonal colour, they can be used as focal points, to provide interest in dull paved areas or to hide unsightly features. In frost zones, containers are particularly useful to tender plants, as they can be moved under shelter in winter. They can also be used where root competition makes gardening impossible and for growing plants with specific soil requirements, such as acid lovers like azaleas and blue hydrangeas. Container-grown plants need sufficient drainage, a suitable growing medium or soil mix, a regular supply of water and supplementary feed. Drainage materials such as 'corks' (broken pieces of clay pots), stones or coarse gravel are not necessary with some loose potting mixes but are recommended to stop water-logging in soil mixes, which can pack down and stop water running freely through the container. Always raise containers on bricks or chocks. Container-grown plants have a very restricted root zone and, once they have exhausted the supply of nutrients, they rely on the gardener to provide sufficient food to keep them healthy and growing strongly. Feed container plants regularly with commercial fertilisers. When planting, enrich the soil mix with slow-release fertilisers. In addition, organic foods such as hoof and horn will provide nitrogen, while bone meal provides phosphate.

FLOWERS THIS MONTH

ANNUALS - Brassica oleracea (Ornamental kale); Erysimum spp (Wall-flower); Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet pea); Papaver nudicaule (Iceland poppies); Pericallis cruenta (Garden cineraria); Primula malacoides (fairy primrose)

PERENNIALS - Aloe spp; Crassula spp; Euryops spp (Daisy); Kalanchoe spp; Schlumbergera spp

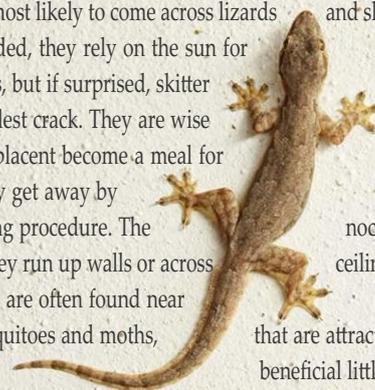
BULBS - Iris unguicularis (Winter or Algerian iris); Lachnenalia spp; Leucojum aestivum (Snowflake); Narcissus tazetta

CLIMBERS - Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina jessamine)

SHRUBS - Erica spp; Hamamelis spp. (Witch-hazel); Reinwardtia indica; Leptospermum scoparium (Tea bush); Ruellia macrantha (Christmas pride); Salvia involucrata; Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)

LIZARDS, SKINKS & GECKOS

These little reptiles form an important link in the food chain in a balanced environment. Not only do they prey on slugs, snails, caterpillars, beetles, ants, moths and worms, but they are, in turn, preyed upon by birds, snakes and other predators. You are most likely to come across lizards and skinks basking in the sun (being cold-blooded, they rely on the sun for warmth. They have their favourite spots, but if surprised, skitter under the nearest rock or into the smallest crack. They are wise to be wary; those who are too complacent become a meal for shrikes or coucals. Fortunately, many get away by shedding their tails - a natural life-saving procedure. The nocturnal geckos are a delight to watch as they run up walls or across ceilings, thanks to their suction-pad toes. They are often found near lamps, catching flying insects, like mosquitoes and moths, that are attracted to the light. If you provide these beneficial little creatures with convenient and undisturbed hiding places they will repay you by consuming untold numbers of pests.



GARDENING WITH NATURE

- SINGLE-HABITAT GARDENS

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 Woodland Garden - Sitting on a rustic wooden bench in the shade of a forest provides peace and serenity in our frenetic lives. You do not have to worry about sweeping up the leaves or cutting the grass, because the unkempt, ferny floor of the forest has its own special appeal, in total contrast to the traditional manicured garden. Woodlands attract their own specific diversity of wildlife, and the trees provide a unique atmosphere that is unusual in an urban setting. Woodland gardens are ideal in tropical and subtropical areas with high rainfall. They can only be planted in fairly large gardens and should not be attempted in townhouse gardens. Careful investigation should be made of the various root systems of the selected trees before planting close to the house, swimming pool or areas with paving.

Planting the south side of the garden will ensure that sunlight is still able to reach the house. If you wish to 'woodland' the north part of the garden, make sure you use only deciduous trees that will allow sunlight to warm the house when they drop their leaves in winter. Try to create sunlight 'holes' in the forest by not planting trees in a small area. This will allow the sunlight to reach ground level in patches and ensure that you are able to plant a greater diversity of plant species. When planting the trees, ensure that varieties such as thorn trees are bought as large specimens and given a head start - they will die if they become shaded by other varieties before they are able to get established. Some tree species, like the white stinkwood and mountain karee, start their lives under the canopies of other trees and will be happy to 'stretch' for the light. Tree orchids can also be fastened to the tree branches and will provide colourful flowers above the ground. Vines such as the flame climbing bushwillow will grow up the tree trunks and flower on top of the canopies.

Planting under the tree canopies will also provide an Exclusion Area in a woodland garden. Deep shade-loving shrubs and ground covers are limited, but certain varieties, such as forest bells and the creeping foxglove, are ideal. Interesting bulbous plants, like the paintbrush, grow naturally under tree canopies and will thrive here. Several grass species, like guinea grass and broad-leaved bristle grass, will also grow in fairly deep shade. Water can be provided as a stream meandering through the trees into a shaded pond, and pathways can be made through the forest using bark chips. Once the forest is mature, you will be amazed at the mushrooms, toadstools and mosses that will appear on their own, almost as a final decoration to your efforts. The floor of the forest will be covered in a layer of natural mulch consisting of fallen leaves and twigs, just as nature intended.

The Meadow Garden - The sight of the red flower heads of the Natal red-top grass at sunset, with Bronze Mannikins and other finches hanging from them as they feed, is uniquely African, yet very few gardeners ever consider grasses for a garden landscape. Unfortunately, grasslands require some management to keep them productive. It would not be wise to use fire as the management tool in an urban area, as the risks are too high. Once the grass becomes dense with a high percentage of dead material, it is time to cut it down. In the presence of grazing antelope this would not be necessary but, without them, you have to play the part. The cut material should be removed and can be used as mulch in other parts of the garden. Leaving the cut material lying on the ground will retard growth of the grass and inhibit any seed from germinating. The cutting of the grass may only have to be done every two to four years and will depend on the amount of dead material that accumulates. Carry out this operation towards the end of winter, before the new spring growth starts.

Planting the whole garden to grasses requires some courage, as your neighbours may question your sanity - but once it is completed, they will be envious. Plant the various grass species in bands to maximise the effect of each variety. Take care to observe the various height classes before planting, and plant in a way that the shorter varieties are not hidden by the taller species. Remember that the heights of the grasses can, to some extent, be controlled by the amount of irrigation and fertiliser that they receive - grasses grown with the minimum of water and fertiliser will remain shorter. Other plant varieties can be added to the grassland to give colour and form. Birds are attracted by the bright colours of aloe flowers, and drink the nectar with their long bills. The highveld cabbage tree (also known as 'kiepersol' in Afrikaans) will break the monotony of the meadow and provide a spectacular form plant. Other varieties of plants, such as the harebell, the star flower and the red hot poker, can be dotted in among the grasses and will provide splashes of colour as they flower at different times of the year. The broad-leaved grass aloe will flourish in dry gardens and require little care.

Consider using some of the succulent species that will blend in well with this type of landscape. A diverse choice is available, from short-growing specimens like the stalked bulbine, to tall aloes such as the bitter aloe. (Most of the aloes will flower in winter when the grassland is dormant.) Pathways can be mowed through the grassland for easy access, and a bench placed under a shade tree will make you king of the meadow.

Read more about *The Water Garden* and *Artificially Created Habitats* in next month's issue of Kolobe Times.



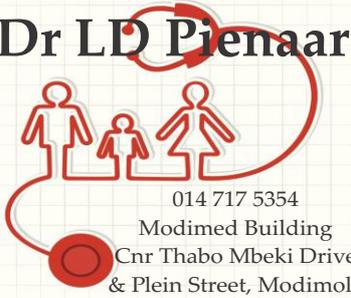
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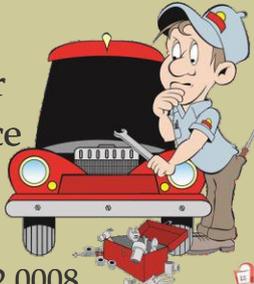
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Happy - Birthday

Happy birthday to Amelia from (unit 17) who celebrated her birthday on the 28th of May.

RIDDLES

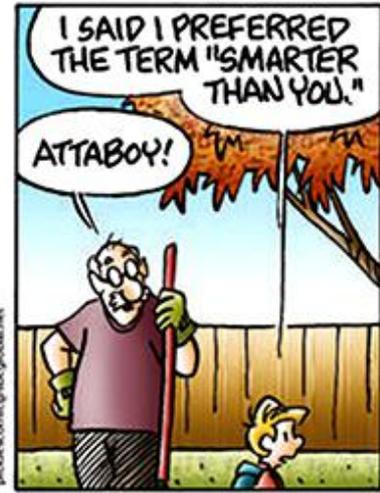
- 1 You see me once in June, twice in November and not at all in May. What am I?
- 2 What can't be put in a saucepan?
- 3 What has legs, but doesn't walk?
- 4 What kind of band never plays music?
- 5 What runs all around a backyard, yet never moves?
- 6 If you're running in a race and you pass the person in second place, what place are you in?

ORIGIN OF MAY

Named for the Roman goddess Maia, who oversaw the growth of plants. Also from the Latin word maiores, "elders," who were celebrated during this month. Maia was considered a nurturer and an earth goddess, which may explain the connection with this springtime month.

RIDDLES ANSWERS

- 1- the letter "e"
- 2- its lid
- 3- a table
- 4- a rubber band
- 5- a fence
- 6- second place



Total Rainfall for MAY

2017 = 50 mm

2018 = 9 mm

2019 = 0 mm

2020 = 0 mm

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Johan van Rensburg and his wife Werdi who signed an Offer to Purchase for 73 Wit Stinkhout Street. Construction will commence once Covid-19 Lockdown Level 4 has moved to Level 2.

We look forward to welcoming our new residents soon.



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

CONTACT DETAILS

MARKETING AGENT

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info@koloberetirementvillage.co.za

SALES AGENT

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kolobejnr@gmail.com

DEVELOPER & MANAGING DIRECTOR

Nico Snr 082 416 8441
kolobesnr@gmail.com

Website www.kolobertirementvillage.co.za
Facebook www.facebook.com/koloberetirementvillage

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



A DREAM written down with a date becomes a GOAL.
A goal broken down into steps becomes a PLAN.
A plan backed by ACTION becomes REALITY.

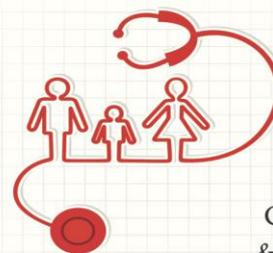
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Dr Louis Pienaar

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