



KOLOBE

TIMES

SEPTEMBER
2020



UNIT 15

The owners of unit 15, Hannes and Santie, is 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 15.



SEPTEMBER



AUGUST

UNIT 45

All the walls of Elsabé and Pieter's house have been plastered and painted to match the other houses at Kolobe. All the windows and most doors have been installed and the roof is complete. This house will soon start with its internal finishes such as tiles, built-in cupboards, light fittings and switches, etc.



SEPTEMBER



AUGUST

UNIT 73

The floor of Johan and Werdi's new house is done and the walls are up. Next up is to plaster and paint the walls, followed by the installation of the roof, windows and doors. All the fun really starts once the house is ready for the finishing to start of all the internal features.



SEPTEMBER

COVID-19 HOME TEST



How to test yourself for Coronavirus:

Step 1: Pour a glass of wine and try to smell it.

Step 2: If you can smell the wine, then drink some and see if you can taste it.

Step 3: If you can smell and taste it, you can confirm that you don't have Coronavirus.

"Last night I did the test 9 times, and all were negative. However, tonight I'm going to take the test again, because I woke up this morning with a headache and feel like I'm coming down with something."

(PS: This is meant as a joke and not as medical advice.)



Checkers' Little Garden 2 started on the 24th of August and will end on 4th of October. The Little Garden seedling kits are back and are claimed to be even better than before. All you have to do to get a free seedling kit is spend R200 at Checkers and swipe your Xtra Savings card. There are 24 seedling kits to be collected: **6 herbs** (Basil, Coriander, Fennel, Korean Mint, Parsley and Rocket), **8 flowers** (African Daisy, Borage, Cosmos, Cornflower, Marigold, Phlox, Red Clover and Sunflower) and **10 vegetables** (Beetroot, Broccoli, Carrot, Kale, Marog, Pak Choi, Radish, Swiss Chard, Tomato and Mixed Lettuce). Each kit is made in South Africa and contains seed tape, a soil pod, a compostable pot and a pop-out name tag. Each of the millions of seedling kits are bee-friendly and locally produced by 156 South Africans, most of which are women who have been specially trained. If you are not ready to plant your seedlings immediately, store them in a cool, dry place. If you do not have green fingers, do not throw them away, keep them and give them to your grand kids the next time they come to visit as it should keep them busy. Either way, happy planting this spring.



NYLSTROOM'S HISTORY

The dusty streets of Nylstroom, where carriages and horses once trod tracks, made way for a busy dual carriageway tarmac so that trucks, bakkies and motorbikes could zip back and forth on the important access route to the Waterberg.

The past century and a half has brought many challenges, and despite obstacles faced by business people, they also experienced flourishing periods. The Voortrekker group, the Jerusalemites, who mistook the Kranskop Mountain as a pyramid and the small river that flows near it for the Nile River, named the town Nylstroom. Some of the early Voortrekkers and descendants of the Manua and Kulu tribes of the Matabele nation, were among the first inhabitants in the area.

One of the first traders, Ernest Olferman Collins, laid out plots on his farm Rietvlei in 1865. Collins donated land to the *Hervormde Kerk* and the *Gereformeerde Kerk*, which are still landmarks in town today. According to folklore, the town consisted of only five "hartbees" houses, the magistrate's office in a brick building and the *Hervormde Kerk* building with many people living on farms. As the population increased, the distance to Pretoria became a problem and after the Volksraad Nylstroom built the Waterberg Administration Center in 1866, the town began to grow.

The first store was opened in 1882 by Emil Tamsen. It was across the road from where Absa Bank is today. The store was a general dealer and liquor store. The shop advertised in the newspaper, *De Boerenvriend*, of 1894 that they have building materials and mining tools in stock. Stock was either bought or traded with farmers in the area. The contemporary liquor store on the corner of Thabo Mbeki Road and Nelson Mandela Avenue today has been known for many years now as the Tamsen liquor store.

In the early years, trade consisted mostly of barter transactions. The book *Nylstroom 1866 to 1966* refers to an interesting entry in an estate valuation of 1871, where two horses were worth more than a farm in the Waterberg.

Just as the Covid-19 pandemic has presented many challenges for business people and residents, former residents had to resort to difficult times to survive. However, their problems seem to be trivial today. An outbreak of malaria fever in 1878 to 1880 is estimated to have wiped out a third of the *Hervormde* congregation's 450 members. In 1882 there were serious food shortages due to a devastating drought. After gold was discovered near Pretoria and the Witwatersrand in 1885, there was a time of progress, but unfortunately in 1896 rinderpest broke out and farmers lost almost all of their livestock. They barely recovered from the damage, when the Anglo Boer War broke out in 1899. Farms were looted and set on fire under the English's scorched earth policy. Livestock were destroyed and women, the elderly, children and many workers were kept in concentration camps under severe conditions. One of the camps was located in the main street of Nylstroom where Eenheid Primary School is today. The camp was moved to Irene outside of Centurion, Pretoria after the death toll among children in particular, was alarmingly high.

The war came to an end in 1902 and people returned to rebuild their farms. The population in and around the town began to increase again. The first railway line reached Nylstroom in 1898. The Waterberg Farmers Co-Operative Society was founded in 1909 by 103 farmers. The history books indicate that their first meeting was held at the Nylstroom Mineral Water Factory. The Co-operation was the forerunner of the contemporary NTK.

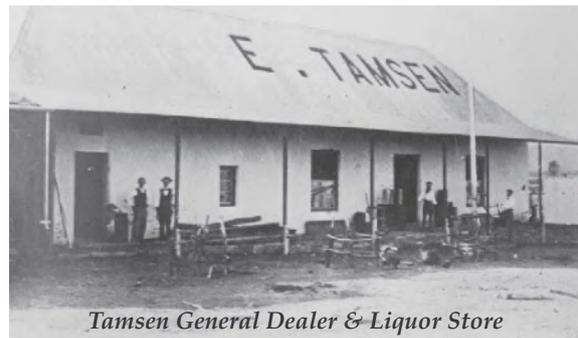
Gerrit Bakker opened a pharmacy in the main street in 1910. The Bakker's Pass outside of Vaalwater is also named after him. The pharmacy was taken over by his son, Anton, in the 1950s and by his grandson, Gerrit, in the 1980s but has since closed its doors in 2013 after being operational for 103 years. The Bakkers are still the owners of the Spar on the same premises in the town. Bakker was also the first Ford agent in town. The book *Nylstroom 1866 to 1966* tells the anecdote: When Dr. Deekema bought his first Ford from the local agent, Gerrit Bakker, he would only buy the car under the condition that it could drive from Pretoria through to Nylstroom. The drive was successful and the first Ford was the first seen on Nylstroom's roads.

The time of challenges was still not over. The Spanish flu broke out in 1908 and church archives estimate that in one congregation alone, 174 orphans were left behind. The Women's Agricultural Union established a branch in Settlers in 1928. Another branch was established in Nylstroom in 1949. The first road was tarred in 1938 and the Nylstroom Trade House began trading on 23 September 1939. In 1939 the Donkerpoort Dam Scheme, at a cost of £36 000, was completed to supply the growing town with water. The water was only purified from 1959.

The FH Odendaal Hospital, which is now the MDR Hospital, was completed in 1957. The road to Vaalwater and the first 10 miles (16km) to Settlers was tarred in 1959. The Abraham Kriel Orphanage welcomed its first residents in 1959.



Church goes travelled far and wide to attend communion in Nylstroom



Tamsen General Dealer & Liquor Store



Nylstroom Hotel



Gerrit Bakker,
Apotheker, Chemist,

POSTBUS 22. * NYLSTROOM. * TELEFOON 22.

Dokters recepten en recepten van Veeartsen worden spoedig en met de meeste zorg bereid.

Brillen in alle soorten en voor alle oogen.
Het onderzoek der oogen geschiedt geheel gratis.

In mijne Apotheek is alles voorradig, wat in een goede Apotheek gevonden wordt, terwijl mijne prijzen niets hooger zijn dan te Pretoria of Johannesburg.

Gebruikt bij koortsziekte mijn uitstekend Koortsmiddel, bereid volgens het recept van wijlen Dr. Hohl's, met de daarbij behoorende poeders: Koorte- en Zweetpoeders, Galpoeders, Hoofdpijnpoeders.

WHAT'S IN BLOOM

As the spring blooms fade away, so the summer-flowering and shrubs come to the fore.

If you are staying at home over the Christmas period, you will need to start preparing the garden now; if you will be away for an extended period, it is best to give the garden a rest, unless you have someone responsible to look after it. Lawns need regular attention, and watering, weeding, feeding and mowing can take up much of your time. Spare a thought though for other tasks, like summer pruning, mulching and, most important of all, pinching back plants to encourage them to bush out and produce masses of blooms. The first flush of roses will be going over now, but still have the blooms of the old-fashioned varieties to look forward to. Production in the vegetable garden should be in full swing; keep picking to stimulate further production and continue to make small plantings of quick-maturing types. As you can never predict how much rain will fall in summer, lay down a good mulch over the entire garden - it cushions the force of raindrops on the soil and helps to retain moisture.

GARDEN TASKS

THE FLOWER GARDEN - Deadhead, feed and water established summer-flowering annuals. As the last spring flowers come to an end, remove and add to the compost heap. Dig compost, hoof and horn and a little bone meal into bare patches and fill with seedlings or sow seed of quick-maturing annuals like marigolds, cosmos, Ageratum, nasturtiums, salvias and portulaca. Annuals with blue and white flowers look cool on hot days. For a 'Christmassy' garden, choose reds, yellows and oranges.

BULBS - Feed dahlias and cannas. Stagger planting of gladioli for a longer display. Plant Huppeastrums for flowers at Christmas - they take six weeks from planting to flowering. Once the leaves of spring bulbs have withered and turned yellow, lift them, shake off any soil, dust with flowers of sulphur, label and store in a cool, dry place.

PERENNIALS - Divide primroses and irises which have ceased flowering; pinch out growing tips of chrysanthemums. Divide violets. Propagate autumn-flowering Michaelmas daisies and Rudbeckias for planting out early next year.

ROSES - Remove any briar growth and shorten water shoots. Deadhead all roses when the first flush is over. When removing dead flowers, cut back to the first leaf which has five leaflets and a dormant bud pointing in the direction in which you want the new shoot to grow. Maintain a regular spray programme for fungal diseases. Give each plant a large handful of 8:1:5 granular fertilizer or an organic equivalent. Water regularly and deeply; twice weekly during dry spells.

LAWNS - Mow lawns once a week. Periodically change the direction in which you mow the lawn to prevent ridges and uneven growth. Measure how much water your irrigation system is supplying; 25 - 30 mm a week is sufficient for most soil types. Feed with a high-nitrogen fertilizer then water well. Water in the early morning so the lawn can dry off before evening.

WAR AGAINST WEEDS

A weed is a misplaced plant, in other words a plant growing where you do not want it. Any plant can be a weed: alyssum growing as a border to a flower bed is acceptable, but let it pop up between paving slabs or bricks and it is looked upon with disfavour. Prompt action is essential to avoid weeds spreading and taking hold in the garden. We remove weeds because they are unattractive, compete with desirable plants for light, water, food and space, and because they can harbour pests and fungal spores. However, weeds do have their good points. A number of beneficial insects 'over-winter' in weeds and some weeds provide a source of food for plants, so take this into consideration before you eradicate every weed in the garden. Try to achieve a balance: eradicate persistent types but keep others in check. Plants which are likely to become weeds produce seeds freely, particularly annuals, which grow to maturity and produce seeds in one year. They have such a rapid growth rate that they easily swamp more desirable plants. Some weeds are persistent and can be nearly impossible to remove. How you get rid of weeds depends on what they are, where they are growing, how they spread and how many of them there are. Some methods of removing weeds includes hand weeding or hoeing, preventative measures and as an absolute last resort, herbicides. At times, it may be necessary to resort to weedkillers or herbicides. These are relatively safe, provided they are used according to the manufacturer's instructions. Keep a separate set of spraying equipment for herbicides to avoid cross-contamination.

FLOWERS THIS MONTH

ANNUALS - *Agrostemma* spp (Corn-cockle); *Ammi majus* (Queen Anne's lace); *Brachycome iberidifolia* (Swan River Daisy); *Catharanthus roseus* (Vinca or peri-winkle hybrids); *Lychnis coronaria*

PERENNIALS - *Heuchera sanguinea* (Coral bells); *Pelargonium* spp; *Phlox subulata* (Moss phlox); *Santolina chamaecyparissus*

BULBS - *Dierama pendulum* (Harebell); *Gladiolus* hybrids; *Iris* sp

CLIMBERS - *Beaumontia* (Herald's trumpet); *Bougainvillea* spp; *Clytostoma callistegioides* (Argentine trumpet vine); *Stephanotis floribunda* (M. jasmine)

SHRUBS - *Athanasia crithmifolia* (Coulter bush); *Burchellia bubalina* (Wild pomegranate); *Chironia baccifera* (Christmas berry); *Hemizygia transvaalensis*; *Hydrangea* spp; *Jochroma cyaneum* (Blue cestrum); *Spiraea douglasii*; *Spiraea japonica* (Bumalda)

CHAMELEONS

The thrill of watching chameleons on the hunt never wanes. With great patience, they stalk their prey, watching every move with one or both of their protruding eyes. Not only can their eyes turn 360 degrees, but they can work independently of each other. When the prey is within reach, the chameleon shoots out its long tongue at lightning speed and captures its victim on its sticky tip. Through this ingenious hunting method they help to rid gardens of many pests, including flies, moths, and grasshoppers. Decreasing chameleon numbers can be attributed to the use of pesticides, which kill these friendly reptiles and destroy their food supply. They are masters of disguise but, despite their ability to change colour, they often fall prey to cats, coucals and shrikes. One difficulty of gardening with nature is that you have to wait for these friendly creatures to appear and then make sure your garden is a safe haven for them. Limit the use of pesticides, look before you cut enough prickly plants for chameleons to shelter in.



GARDENING WITH NATURE

- IRRIGATION

How you manage water in the garden will have a profound impact on the plant growth - and on your pocket. Careful design of the landscape will ensure that only minimal amount of artificial watering may be necessary, saving you a great deal of money. Southern Africa's climate should be viewed as one of continual drought with odd seasons of good rain. Bearing this in mind will make you more conscious of using irrigation water sparingly as part of the conservation ethos.

Natural Irrigation - A well-designed garden should retain as much rainwater as possible. Only after the soil is totally saturated should it be allowed to leave the property. This will allow water to soak into the ground and wet the soil to a considerable depth, and this soil water reservoir serve the flora in a much better way than artificial irrigation. The lawn area can be shaped in the form of a shallow dish, or even a series of dishes that flow into each other. The dish need be no more than 20cm deep over the width of the garden. The grassed area can also be shaped to channel water to specific points in the garden, for example, to the wetland and pond area or to areas that have high water requirement plants. This subtle channelling can be highly effective in reducing the need for additional irrigation, which is costly and not in line with good conservation practice. Shaping the ground to retain rainwater will ensure that the soil profile remains wet and this reservoir will keep the plants alive, even during prolonged dry periods. An added bonus for gardeners in summer-rainfall areas is that when the soil is wet to a depth in excess of 0,5m before winter, it appears that frost damage to plants is minimised, possibly as a result of increased humidity around the plants. Some conservation-orientated gardeners prefer not to water the garden at all and rely only on rainwater to keep the plants alive. This can easily be done when using plants that are indigenous to your area. The newly planted specimens can be watered for a few weeks until they are established and then left to the elements. The grass will obviously be brown for a long period when rain is absent, but quickly recovers in the rainy season.

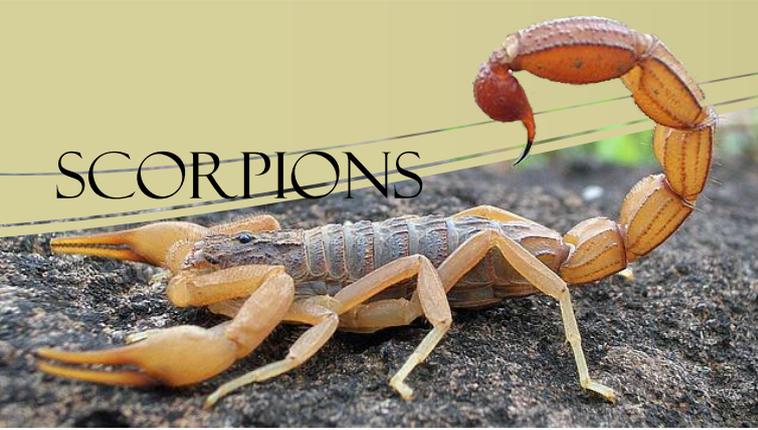
Artificial Irrigation - If you are going for artificial irrigation, then nothing beats a well-designed system installed by experts. Make sure that you use a company that is registered with a recognised national body as they normally have a code of conduct that ensures efficient design and installation without unnecessary waste of water and money. Professional irrigation systems with control units are far superior to water applied with a sprinkler attached to a hosepipe. The control unit should ideally have a soil-moisture sensor so that the system is not activated during rainstorms. The key to successful irrigation is appropriately timed, deep watering. Watering for just a few minutes at a time causes the plants to develop shallow, stunted root systems that are unable to utilise the moisture stored in the deep soil after a good rainy season. Problems of shallow root systems due to poor irrigation also result in trees being blown over in strong winds because they are not sufficiently anchored to withstand the natural elements. An innovative way of watering young trees is through a plastic pipe that is buried to the depth of the roots. This ensures that the water is not exposed to rapid evaporation on the surface and that each drop reaches the root zone where it is needed. This encourages the tree to make deeper roots and the fine surface roots will be absent, leaving soil on the surface that can be planted up with shrubs and ground covers.

Correct Planting for Irrigation - Pay attention to the water requirements of the various plant species and do not plant, for instance, tropical, water-hungry plants adjacent to drought-hardy species. If you do not know what the plant's water requirements are, look up its natural distribution in a reference book. If the plant grows along a river bank, then the assumption can be made that it has a high water requirement. If the plant occurs naturally in the Karoo or Kalahari, then it will be drought hardy and have a low water requirement. If your garden has a gradient, then the plants requiring the most water should be located at the bottom of the slope, where irrigation and rainwater will collect. Beds that have water-loving plants can be constructed in a shallow depression so that water will be trapped in this area and satisfy the needs of these species. Plants that require little water can be raised on heaps of soil above the normal ground level, which will enable you to grow succulent plants without the risk of drowning them. These heaps of soil can be constructed using a mixture of topsoil and river sand to sharpen the drainage that will best suit arid plant collections. The planting of 'water-hungry' trees and shrubs in a traditional soil basin, that is, with the plant on an island, is the worst form of planting. This means that the plant only has access to water that falls in the basin while the rest is left to run off. Rather, plant the trees in a depression so that water actually 'dams up' around it, thus ensuring that during a storm, a mini-reservoir is created. On sloping ground, subtle channels should be created to allow water to flow into the depressions where the plants are located. Mulch in the form of dead grass or twigs can be placed in the depression to slow the rate of evaporation.

Don't Blame it on the Rain (or the Farmers) - Architects go to great lengths to ensure that rainwater leaves urban properties as quickly as possible, with drainage being an integral part of their design. The quicker the run-off water hits the street, the better, as far as they are concerned. Run-off in urban areas is up to 1,000% higher than in farmlands, and this is why our urban rivers are subject to flooding every time it rains. The water runs off the hard surfaces in the city and is rapidly channelled into stormwater rains, after which it reaches the urban river systems. By then the velocity of the water is so high that river banks are eroded all the way to the sea. Millions of tons of topsoil are washed into the sea each year and much of the problem starts in the cities, but we always blame the farmers. Fortunately, these days many environmental landscape architects concentrate their efforts on catching run-off water and storing it, especially with large developments. These storage dams then serve not only the wildlife, but have a recreational value for human as well, and can also be used for irrigation where necessary. At Kolobe, rainwater harvesting is also an option. Speak to Nico Snr for advise and details.



SCORPIONS



Scorpions are members of the class Arachnida and are closely related to spiders, mites, and ticks. They have eight legs and are easily recognised by the pair of grasping pedipalps and the narrow, segmented tail, often carried in a characteristic forward curve over the back, ending with a venomous sting. These hardy, adaptable arthropods have been around for hundreds of millions of years, and they are nothing if not survivors.

There are almost 2,000 scorpion species, but only 30 or 40 have strong enough poison to kill a person. Scorpions are opportunistic predators of small arthropods, although the larger kinds have been known to kill small lizards and mice. The large pincers are studied with highly sensitive tactile hairs, and the moment an insect touches these, they use their pincers to catch the prey. Depending on the toxicity of their venom and size of their claws, they will then either crush the prey or inject it with neurotoxic venom. This will kill or paralyse the prey so the scorpion can eat it. Scorpions have an unusual style of eating using chelicerae, small claw-like structures that protrude from the mouth. The chelicerae, which are very sharp, are used to pull small amounts of food off the prey. Scorpions can ingest food only in a liquid form; they have external digestion. Digestive juices from the gut are excreted onto the food to liquify it. Scorpions can consume huge amounts of food at one sitting. They have a very efficient food storage organ and a very low metabolic rate combined with a relatively inactive lifestyle. This enables scorpions to survive long periods when deprived of food; some are able to survive 6 to 12 months of starvation. Scorpions excrete very little waste.

Scorpions possess a complex courtship and mating ritual. Mating starts with the male and female locating and identifying each other using a mixture of pheromones and vibrational communication. The courtship starts with the male grasping the female; the pair then perform a dance called the "promenade à deux". In this dance, the male leads the female around searching for a suitable place to deposit his sperm capsule. When the male has identified a suitable location, he deposits the capsule and then guides the female over it. This allows the capsule to enter her, which triggers release of the sperm, thus fertilizing the female. The mating process can take from 1 to over 25 hours. Once the mating is complete, the male and female will separate. The male will generally retreat. Baby scorpions are carried about on their mother's back until they have undergone at least one moult. Mothering can continue for an extended period of time. The size of the litter depends on the species and environmental factors, and can range from two to over a hundred scorplings. The average litter, however, consists of around 8 scorplings. Baby scorpions generally resemble their parents. Growth is accomplished by periodic shedding of the exoskeleton. Scorpions typically require between five and seven moults to reach maturity.



MOUNTAIN REEDBUCK

Mountain Reedbuck are leanly built antelope. Their fur coat ranges from a dark brown colour to a lighter, almost ginger colour. Their horns are not as large as their more common relatives, growing to be an estimated 35cm in length, and are not angled out as much, but still curve forward slightly. They are also considerably smaller in body size when compared to the Common Reedbuck, averaging at around 30kg among both sexes and possessing a shoulder height of up to 75cm. These characteristics have helped them to adapt to the more mountainous environments they live in, making them more agile and quick, helping them to climb better and faster.

Mountain Reedbuck can be found on the edge of the plateau in rocky areas, usually within large mountain ranges like the Drakensberg Mountains in South Africa and the highlands of Ethiopia. The altitudes at which they occur are generally between 1500 meters and 5000 meters above sea level, where there is a steady food supply in the form of highland grasslands which can provide them with enough grass to feed on. A steady water supply is a very important part of their habitats in which they can be found, because of their water dependence due to their predominantly grazer's diet.

Mountain Reedbuck are usually organised into herds of up to 14 animals, but 4 to 5 members on average. One male governs the herd and a few females with the young they gave birth to live with him, under his protection, but also under his control. A herd such as this has a home range, but whether or not they are territorial is not known. Males and females may also be seen living alone, solitarily, although it is quite rare for a male and very rare for a female. Males that do not have a herd and are not yet able to compete for one usually live with other males like them in a bachelor herd rather than living in isolation, more vulnerable and less protected.

As always, the when, where and how of mating and courtship is decided by the female members of a pair, and for most Mountain Reedbuck the sexual maturity age of 1 year among females kicks off the mating season for newly adult pairs to produce young of their own. Once the young ones are born, a mother typically hides and protects them in thicker and denser vegetation areas to boost their survival rate, nourish them properly and keep them out of the harmful path of predators such as eagles, cats and snakes while they are at their weakest and most vulnerable.

Mountain Reedbuck, and also some Common Reedbuck, are very visual when it comes to advertising territory, despite the laid back approach the remainder of the Common Reedbuck population sometimes takes when addressing trespassers within their territory. They erect their posture proudly and snort heavily through their nostrils when a neighbour or wonderer is sighted, and may even make shrill sounds as their whole body shakes egotistically. These same displays may be motivated by obtaining more mates, and may also be recycled during the mating season for the same purpose. Whistling sounds typically accompany these movements, some 1 to 3 whistles at a time.



-Happy- Birthday

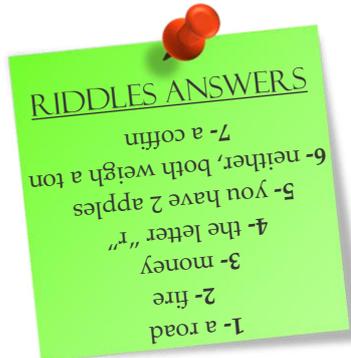
Happy birthday to all our residents who celebrated their birthdays in September:

Rika (Unit 02) on the 10th, Peggy (Unit 91) on the 11th, Werdi (Unit 73) on the 20th, Heini (Unit 96) on the 22nd, Anje (Unit 73) on the 28th and Johan (Unit 73) on the 30th.

RIDDLES

ORIGIN OF SEPTEMBER

September comes from the Latin word septem, meaning "seven," because it was the seventh month of the early Roman calendar.



- 1 What goes through cities and fields, but never moves?
- 2 I am always hungry and will die if not fed, but whatever I touch will soon turn red. What am I?
- 3 People make me, save me, change me, raise me. What am I?
- 4 Two in a corner, one in a room, zero in a house, but one in a shelter. What is it?
- 5 If there are three apples and you take away two, how many apples do you have?
- 6 Which is heavier: a ton of bricks or a ton of feathers?
- 7 The person who makes it has no need of it; the person who buys it has no use for it. The person who uses it can neither see nor feel it. What is it?



Total Rainfall for **SEPTEMBER**

2017 = 0 mm

2018 = 0 mm

2019 = 0 mm

2020 = 3 mm

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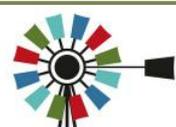
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014 717 4011



Sparrow Shopping Centre
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014 717 3711

Ocean Basket
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die stasie wat nog omgee

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& Plein Street, Modimolle

DENTISTS
Dr Jannie Laubscher
& Esti du Plessis



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95 Thabo Mbeki Avenue



Dr Cynita Conradie
Homeopathic Doctor
082 403 7801 - 72 Kroep Street

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Dr. Magdel de Klerk
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ModiMall 014 717 4010
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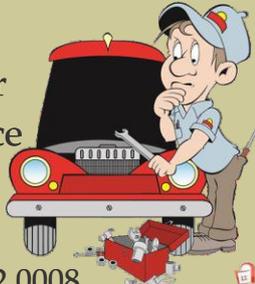
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Modimolle (Nylstroom)

Sanlam

Financial Advisor
in Modimolle
Ben Scott
082 867 2786
ben.s@sanlam4u.co.za

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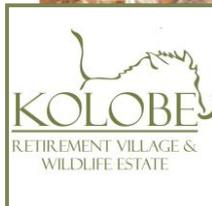
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061 354 0459

SUDOKU CHALLENGE

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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.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Hannes Breyl and his lovely wife Santie who signed an Offer to Purchase for 15 Wag-'n-Bietjie Street.

Progress on the construction of this latest house to be built at Kolobe Retirement Village will be published over the next few months on page 2 of the Kolobe Times.

We look forward to welcoming our new residents soon.



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

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exactly as it did to get you
where you are going next!

CONTACT DETAILS

MARKETING AGENT

Claudia 072 181 5439
info@koloberetirementvillage.co.za

SALES AGENT

Nico Jnr 079 711 7195
kolobejnr@gmail.com

DEVELOPER & MANAGING DIRECTOR

Nico Snr 082 416 8441
kolobesnr@gmail.com

Website www.kolobertirementvillage.co.za
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For the safety, security and privacy of our residents, please note that viewing is strictly by appointments.



KOLOBE

EMERGENCY
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Private Ambulance Service - Life 24 - 072 737 5093



Dr Louis Pienaar

014 717 5354

Modimed Building
Cnr Thabo Mbeki Drive
& Plein Street, Modimole

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