

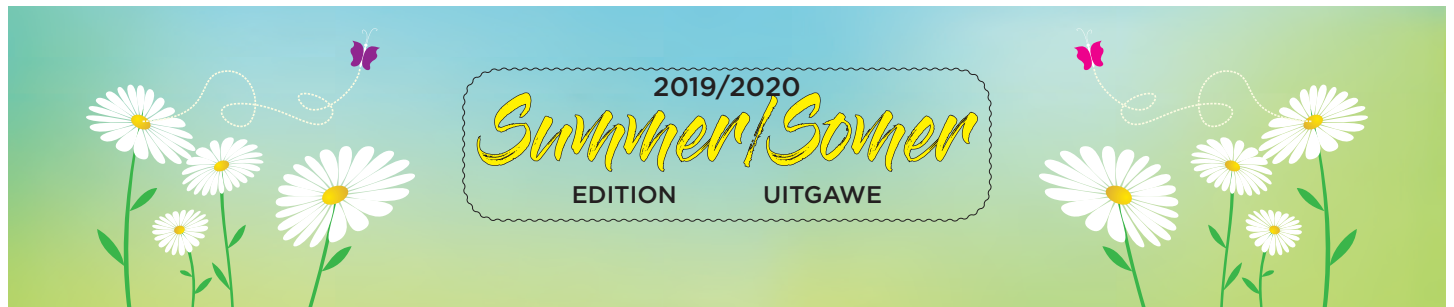


The Chat

The Chat | 2019 Volume/Uitgawe 2

The Familiar Chat/Gewone Spekvreter (Cercomela familiaris)

Length about 15cm and weight up to 28g. Bare parts are iris brown, bill, legs and feet are black. Chats can be darker grey-brown below, with a richer chestnut rump and outer tail feathers. Chats like to flick their wings when at rest and some will tremble its tail. **Habitat:** All over South Africa and Namibia, but not in the higher parts of Botswana and KZN because of the wetlands. You will see them regularly around human habitation and common residents. **Food:** insects, fruit, bread, animal fat (formerly ate grease from wagon axles, hence "Spekvreter"). **Breeding season** - July to April.



LANDBOU IN SUID-AFRIKA

Deur: Dr. Piet Croucamp

'n Spesifieke kenmerk van mega-landbou in Suid-Afrika is dat dit in meer as 80% van die gevalle familie-besighede is. Die institusionele geheue van 'n familie-besigheid verbruik groot hoeveelhede sosiale kapitaal en is afhanklik van nuwe inisiatiewe en innovasie deur opeenvolgende geslagte.

Vertroue is belangrik, maar dit is ewe noodsaaklik dat die vaardighede wat elke individuele familielid na die besigheid bring, inpas by die som van veranderlikes wat diversiteit vereis. Die mees onlangse geslag bring nuwe skolasiese ervaring en gespesialiseerde akademiese opleiding. Anders as voor 1994, is boerdery op megaskaal meer 'n besigheid as wat dit 'n lewenswyse is. Elke individuele lid van die familie moet waarde op 'n unieke wyse toevoeg.

Die sterk teenwoordigheid van landbouproduksie het uiteindelik momentum gekry met die deregulering van markte in 1997/1998. Die meeste megaboere sal vertel hoe die deure van wêreldmarkte oopgeswaai het sedert 1994. Deregulering het dit moontlik gemaak om gebruik te maak van geleenthede in die internasionale ekonomie. Boere kon self verantwoordelikheid neem vir beide die produksieproses asook die identifisering van standhoudende markte. Suid-Afrika voer by tye byna die helfte van die totale landbouproduksie uit na internasionale markte.

Die land is die 32ste grootste uitvoerder van landbouprodukte in die wêreld. Suid-Afrika is tans die 11de grootste uitvoerder van wyn in die wêreld en internasionaal

die 2de grootste uitvoerder van lemoene: ons voorsien 18% van die globale mark van lemoene. Ons is ook een van die grootste uitvoerders van makadamia-neute in die wêreld en produseer grootliks vir die Chinese mark. Makadamias verdien ongeveer R375 000 per hektaar wat dit waarskynlik Suid-Afrika se mees winsgewende uitvoerprodukt maak.

Landbou in Suid-Afrika se bydrae tot die BNP is ongeveer 2.5% en ongeveer 5% van die werkende arbeidsmag vind 'n heenkome in dié bedryf.



vervolg op bl. 2

Ongeveer 17% van landbouers neem verantwoordelikheid vir sowat 80% van die geraamde “voedselsekerheid” van Suid-Afrika. In Afrika is Suid-Afrika op die voorpunt van landbouproduksie en internasionale handel. Ons landbou-uitvoere is 1% van die totale agri-uitvoere wêreldwyd; vergeleke met die hele Afrika wat net 3% van die internasionale ekonomie se landbou-uitvoere doen.

Die werklikheid is ook dat ongeveer 65% van die geraamde 70 000 “kommersiële” boere in Suid-Afrika nie meer as ‘n middelklas- of selfs laer-middelklasbestaan voer in die landbou nie. Net ongeveer 35 000 boere is geregistreer vir BTW, wat ‘n goeie indikasie is van die beperkte skaal en lewensvatbaarheid van boerdery hier aan die suidpunt van Afrika.

Vir alle praktiese doeleindes, egter, is die skaal en omvang van landbou, as ‘n persentasie van BNP, ver bo ‘n normale verwagting. Plaaslike landbouers is waarskynlik van die mees effektiewe agri-bedrywe in die wêreld. Indien klimaatstoestande verreken word, is landbou in Suid-Afrika ‘n spreekwoordelike wonderwerk.

Die persoonlikheidseienskappe van megaboere was altyd vir my ‘n fokuspunt tydens my instudering van die verskynsel vir die televisiereeks oor groot kommersiële landbou. Die uitstaande kenmerk van die werklike suksesvolle landbouers is hulle aandag aan die fynste besonderhede. Of, soos die Engelse sê, hulle “attention to detail”. In gevalle waar dit nie noodwendig ‘n persoonlikheidseienskap van ‘n individuele boer was nie, is ‘n stelsel gevestig in die hart van die bedryf wat elke moontlike veranderlike wat die uitkomst van die proses kan beïnvloed, sou verdiskonteer. Die institusionele geheue van ‘n komplekse besigheid soos mega-landbou is afhanklik daarvan dat die stelsel goed gevestig is, maar dat daar ruimte is vir aanpasbaarheid wanneer die omstandighede binne die groter prentjie wysigings vereis.

Megaboere slaag daarin om die stereotipes van die verlede af te skud. Hulle is meer entrepreneurs as boere in die konvensionele sin van die woord. Die produksieproses op plase word deel van ‘n waardeketting van prosessering wat waarde toevoeg binne sowel as buite die plaashek. Anders as met middelklas-familieboere, word grond minder belangrik in die proses van welvaartskepping terwyl produktiwiteit die waarde en kapasiteit van die besigheid bepaal. Vir konvensionele boere is grond ‘n historiese bate en ‘n belangrike deel van hul identiteit; vir megaboere is dit dikwels net ‘n kommoditeit.

Histories het landbou nog altyd onder druk gekom weens die ongelyke magsverhouding tussen arbeid en die boer as eienaar van die plaas. Die sosio-ekonomiese mobiliteit van arbeid in die organogram van mega-landbou is noodwendig meer progressief-elasties as die van byvoorbeeld tradisionele “plaasarbeid”. Megaboere skep dus geleenthede wat die historiese konsep van arbeid totaal omvorm en moderniseer. Bevorderingsgeleenthede en vaardigheids groei in die mega-landbou is vergelykbaar met die omstandighede van arbeid in die vervaardigingsektor.

‘n Omvattende besef van die komplekse hoeveelheid veranderlikes wat ‘n invloed het op die produksieproses, gee aan besluitnemers in mega-landbou ‘n perifere visie wat dit moontlik maak om in ‘n groter ekonomiese konteks steeds mededingend te wees. En, omdat Suid-Afrikaanse landbou nie werklik deur die staat finansiële ondersteun word nie, is mededingendheid van kardinale belang. Winsmarges is beperk en wisselend en soms kan ‘n enkele, soms selfs onbeduidende verskynsel in die mark, die verskil wees tussen wins of verlies.

Saam met mededingendheid en die groter politieke ekonomie van die mark, gaan skaal. Indien winsmarges laag en mededingend is, word die ekonomie van skaal die belangrikste voordeel van ‘n produsent. Baie markte in Europa en Asië stel nie belang in die variërende kwaliteit wat by kleiner produsente voorkom nie. Hulle verkies ‘n enkele produsent wat hoë-kwaliteit produkte teen ‘n voorspelbare konsekwentheid kan lewer. Die vertrouensverhouding tussen die produsent en die mark is van onskatbare waarde. Dit is net die megaboere wat werklik in hierdie mark suksesvol kan funksioneer. Selfs korporatiewe stelsels wat die uitsette van ‘n groter groep produsente bestuur, het meer dikwels nie die kwaliteitsbestuur wat nodig is vir skaal-uitvoere nie.

Suid-Afrika se onvoorspelbare klimaatstoestande en weerpatrone is ‘n onmiddellike gevaar vir “vertroue” en konsekwentheid. Maar dit is juis die vermoë van Suid-Afrikaanse landbouprodusente om met komplekse bestuurspraktyke die risiko van onvoorspelbaarheid te bestuur wat hulle uiters mededingend maak. Sommige groenteboere in die Wes-Kaap sal byvoorbeeld klimaatstoestande bestuur deur hul grondbesit aan te pas by die “seisoenale aard” van weerstoestande. Sodoende word die mark regdeur die jaar bedien en behou die boer mededingendheid onder wisselende omstandighede.

vervolg op bl. 4



RE/MAX KALAHARI

MINING BOOM TO BOLSTER KATHU PROPERTY MARKET

There has been some speculation that there might be another mining boom in the Northern Cape thanks to the province's rich supply of minerals that are often used in the manufacturing of new technology (such as zinc, nickel, lead, copper and cobalt). Kumba Iron Ore, one of the major mining companies in this region, also recently announced that their headline earnings for the first half of the year had increased by 239% to R10.1 billion largely owing to higher iron ore prices. These recent developments spell good news for the property market in surrounding areas.

Madeleine de Waal, Broker/Owner of RE/MAX Kalahari operating in Kathu, says that her office is very excited about the future of Kathu following these developments. "Kumba Iron Ore's recent report causes people to be more positive about the long-term prospects of Kathu and bolsters job security in the area. The job opportunities that will be created owing to the expansion of not only Kumba, but also other mines in the district, should also attract an influx of people to the area. This will increase the demand for rental houses, which in turn will inflate current rental prices, making it a more appealing option to buy a property rather than to rent it at inflated prices," de Waal explains.



According to her, roughly 85% of property sales are attributed to the mines in the area, as these buyers are reliant on the mines for work, either directly or as a contractor. This means that the local property market is directly affected by changes within this industry. "House prices climbed well above inflation during the original expansion of the mine (roughly around 2010). In 2016, the Iron ore price fell quite dramatically due to drop in demand worldwide. This meant that a lot of homeowners were retrenched or relocated and had to sell their property. Owing to very little interest and uncertainty from buyers, house prices came down substantially as homeowners were relocating and accepted low-ball offer just to sell. Prices have stabilized since then and currently reflect a more accurate representation of true market value," says de Waal.

"Currently, properties priced below R1,600,000 are selling best within our market. There are a variety of properties within this price segment, ranging from full title 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom duets (priced between R400,000 - R980,000) as well as 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom town houses within security complexes (priced between R 1,050,000 – R 1,500,000). We also have plenty freestanding 3-bedroom and 4-bedroom properties for sale. Prices can range anything from R 700,000 up to R4,500,000 on these kinds of homes," describes de Waal.

From a national perspective, Regional Director and CEO of RE/MAX of Southern Africa, Adrian Goslett, says that should the Northern Cape's mining sector continue to grow and expand, investors stand to make a sizable return on investment by purchasing property within mining towns such as Kathu now before prices climb. "Should growth in this industry continue, the South African economy could see an uptick in foreign investor confidence and experience greater economic growth as a whole, which could potentially stimulate the property market outside of the northern Cape as well. We are therefore eager to see what becomes of the mining sector within this province," Goslett concludes. For more property related advice, speak to a local real estate advisor from the world's largest real estate brand by visiting www.remax.co.za.

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'n Uiters belangrike kenmerk van die landbouers wat primêr belas is met die druk van voedsel-onsekerheid, is hulle aptyt vir risiko. Risiko het te doen met die onsekerhede wat bestaan in die produksieproses, maar dikwels ook in die mark. Die wisselende koste van kapitaal, onvoorspelbare beleidsveranderings, onvoldoende infrastruktuur, en logistieke ontoereikendhede, is alles faktore wat in 'n risiko-indeks ingebou moet wees, maar dit is maar net die interne onvoorspelbaarhede.

Internasionale markte word dikwels onvoorspelbaar beïnvloed deur irrasionele geo-politieke kwessies waaroor nié die produsent óf verbruikers enige beheer het nie. Die dispuut tussen Xi Jinping en Donald Trump wat betref tariewe op invoere en uitvoere tussen China en die VSA, asook die ongedefinieerde nadraai van Brexit kan uitvoermarkte vir lande in Afrika en Asië maak of breek. Landbouers bestuur hierdie risiko's deur te diversifiseer na nuwe of gediversifiseerde markte. Maar, dit is onderhandelings wat groot vernuf en baie emosionele intelligensie vereis. Bestendigheid is 'n strewe vir elke entrepreneur in enige bedryf of onderneming, maar in internasionale markte is dit soms 'n rare verskynsel.

'n Kwart van Suid-Afrika se sagtesitrus-uitvoere gaan na die Britse mark. Net in die tweede kwartaal van 2019 het Suid-Afrika \$2.4miljard se landbouprodukte na die VSA uitgevoer. Die Agoa-ooreenkoms tussen Afrika en die VSA skep markte sonder buitensporige uitvoertariewe in Noord-Amerika. Maar, die Agoa-ooreenkoms maak ook voorsiening daarvoor dat die president van die VSA met 'n enkele handtekening 'n land uit dié ooreenkoms kan verwyder.

President Cyril Ramaphosa se opsigtelike vermyding van 'n gesprek met Donald Trump tydens die 2019 G20-vergadering was dus 'n meetbare politieke risiko wat landbouers nie nou kan bekostig nie. Suid-Afrika het tans 'n handelsurplus met die VSA, terwyl ons handelsbalans met China en selfs die Europese Unie in die rooi is. Ideologiese vertrekpunte was nog nooit goed vir besigheid nie. Die meeste markgeleenthede is en word beding deur landbouers self, en nié die staat nie. Maar, swak of ideologiese diplomatieke verhoudinge sluit deure toe en nie oop nie.

Ons is netto uitvoerders van voedsel en indien ons beleidsbestendigheid kan vestig en in stand hou, kan landbouers deur middel van tegnologiese innovasie selfs

eksponensieel groter boer. Daar is ontsaglik baie ruimte vir uitvoere na die res van Afrika. Landbou se potensiaal as 'n persentasie van BNP het nog baie moontlikhede om te gedy. Ongeveer 34% van Suid-Afrika se uitvoere gaan tans na lande in die Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsgemeenskap. Logistieke probleme, die koste van energie, en ontoereikende bemarking beperk steeds toegang tot die markte van Afrika, maar dit is alles probleme wat aangespreek kan word.

Dit is 'n uitdaging om kleiner boere deel van die waardeketting van landbou te maak. Indien dit vermag sou kon word, sal dit beduidende armoede-verligting in landelike gebiede teweeg bring. Dit is moontlik om bestaansboere in die operasionele definisie van "voedselsekerheid" in te bring - en hul risiko's te verlaag in 'n skaalekonomie, maar dan moet hul toegang tot bates en kapitaal dringend aandag kry. Sekerheid van verblyf en eienaarskap is kenmerkend van 'n suksesvolle markeconomie.

Grondhervorming in Suid-Afrika het besliste morele gronde, maar dit bring ook onbestendigheid en beleidsonsekerheid. Teen Maart 2020 behoort die parlementêre ad hoc-komitee wat die wetgewer adviseer oor moontlike wysigings aan die grondwet spesifieke voorstelle te finaliseer. Die grondwet sal waarskynlik gewysig word om dit wat reeds implisiet is aan artikel 25 op 'n eksplisiete wyse te stel. Die grondwet maak waarskynlik reeds voorsiening vir waardasies van nul vergoeding in grondtransaksies, en beskerm inderdaad ook die gekodifiseerde regte van grondeienaars en boere.

Mega-landbou floreer in 'n vryemark-ekonomie en 'n omgewing van beleidsbestendigheid. Suid-Afrikaanse boere is weergaloos gegewe die klimaatomstandighede aan die suidpunt van Afrika en die logistieke vereistes van vergeleë markte. Die antwoord is daarin geleë om van 'n plaas 'n besigheid te maak. Entrepreneurskap is polities neutraal en grond is weinig meer as 'n kommoditeit wat produksie moontlik maak. Die uitdaging is vir landbou om meer rolspelers te betrek en om nuwe markte te ontgin. Die moontlikhede is legio. Landbou is 'n werklike potensiele groeipunt vir ons stotterende ekonomie. Die megaboere weet reeds hoe om dit te doen en hul besighede het reeds die institusionele geheue oor verskeie geslagte heen opgebou.

Dr. Piet Croucamp

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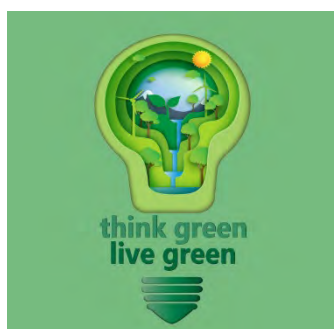
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GREEN STARTS AT HOME ... continue



Where/how do we start to live “greener”?, the contribution of households to the country’s electricity consumption, greener lifestyle is a mental change and humans’ contribution to climate change are a few topics that were mentioned in *The Chat 2019 Volume 1*.

LOW HANGING FRUIT

Following from the previous article, the immediate reaction to a statement of living greener will most likely be “where do I start and how much will it cost me?”. The best and easiest way is to start with the so-called “low hanging fruit”, in other words those things that can be done easily with an immediate effect at no additional cost.

The challenge is whether we **want** to change our lifestyle or habits to achieve savings of various daily energy consumers. Examples of the “low hanging fruit” electricity savings are listed below and contain only obvious examples in our daily lives, but the list can be extended as you see fit.

1. **Switch off** any lights in a room when room is not occupied.
2. **Switch off** the air conditioner when a room is not occupied. The temperature setting can be adjusted to 10°C or 15°C more (in winter) or less (in summer) than the outside temperature.
3. When using a **kettle to boil water** fill it with the exact amount of water to be boiled. Do not fill it and only use one cup and re-boil the water later for more cups.

cont. on p. 7

SPINNEKOPPE & SKERPIONE SPIDERS & SCORPIONS

Daar is werklik baie goggas op ons Landgoed en elkeen speel 'n belangrike rol in ons ekologiese sisteem. Moet hulle asseblief nie doodmaak nie. Gebruik 'n besem en "help" hulle terug na hul natuurlike habitat.

There are many "goggas" in our area and they all play an important role in our ecological system. Please do not kill them. Take a broom and help them return to their natural habitat.

GIFTIGSTE SPINNEKOPPE MOST POISONOUS SPIDERS



Swart knopiespinnekop



Viooltjiespinnekop



Sakspinnekop

Die swart en bruin Knopiespinnekoppe is volop in ons omgewing en sodra een jou gebyt het, moet jy dadelik by 'n hospitaal uitkom vir behandeling.

SKERPIONE OP DIE LANDGOED

Skerpioene hiberneer in die winter maar is baie aktief vanaf Augustus wanneer dit warmer word en veral wanneer die wind waai. Wees ten alle tye versigtig. Kyk maar uit vir hulle in jou huis, skud jou skoene en ook jou handdoek uit voor jy dit gebruik. Buite sal hulle deur die dag onder klippe of in hulle gate skuil teen die son, maar snags is dit hulle jagtyd. Hulle eet enige insekte wat hulle kan vang en mag selfs 'n kleinerige tipe muis of akkedis wat in hulle sig kom, as prooi beskou. Verskillende spesies sal mekaar ook aanval en vreet.

VERSKIL TUSSEN GIFTIGE EN MINDER GIFTIGE SKERPIONE

Skerpioene met 'n dik stert en klein knypers is die baie giftige tipe. Die geel skerpioen wat baie giftig is, kom hier op die Landgoed voor. Indien u deur een van hulle gestek word en nie onmiddellik 'n hospitaal kan bereik nie, kan u intussen dadelik 'n antihistamine neem soos Celestamine of Phenergan. MAAR u moet u dadelik hospitaal toe gaan vir behandeling.



Baie giftig



Baba Skerpioen

Please feel free to contact me if you need any help or information.

Neem asb die vrymoedigheid om my enige tyd te skakel vir hulp of inligting.

Susan Myburgh

083 448 9272

Green starts at home continue ...

4. Use **natural light** as far as possible inside the house. A single north-facing window can illuminate 20 to 100 times its own cross-sectional area.
5. Be clever with **window coverings** and opening/closing of windows. Close blinds/curtains and/or windows in the house of different rooms during the day. Block the sun during summer but allow it into the house during winter.
6. Rather **shower** than bath. Much less hot water is used when showering than filling a bathtub. Hot water is expensive as it requires electricity (or maybe gas) to be heated.
7. Take **shorter shower** times. Less time in the shower, less hot water required.
8. Turn **water off** when shaving, washing hands and brushing teeth. Rather use the cold water than the hot water tap.
9. **Fix** that **leaking water** tap. Wasting water also wastes electricity, because water down the drain must be pumped and treated again at the municipality water treatment works.
10. **Unplug** unused electronic devices. Standby power of electronic devices consumes energy.
11. **Adjust the geyser** thermostat set-point. You can easily save 10% on the electricity used for water heating when you decrease the setpoint by 5°C.
12. **Switch off** the geyser when you go on holiday or extended periods away from home.
13. **Reduce heat** in the kitchen during summer by adapting your style of food preparation for the respective season of the year. Avoid using the oven in summer and vice versa for winter.
14. Run **full loads** in the washing machine as far as possible to avoid using the washing machine for very small loads of laundry.
15. Wash laundry in **cold water** as far as possible to reduce usage of hot water.
16. **Hang dry** the laundry. Tumble dryers are huge consumers of electricity.
17. If you use a **tumble dryer** and the type of clothes allow it, a dry towel added to the tumble dryer load can significantly reduce drying times, thus saving electricity.
18. Skip the **heat-dry** setting of the dishwasher. That heat-dry setting consumes more energy.
19. Use the **microwave oven** rather than the electric stove oven.
20. **Reduce** the swimming pool pump operating hours. If you have a pool with a cleaning system pump, reduce its operating hours to the minimum (e.g. 4 to 6 hours a day).

cont. on p. 8



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Green starts at home continue ...

ELECTRICITY SAVINGS INITIATIVES WITH COST IMPACTS

The following improvements or changes at home will further contribute to electricity saving, but require a financial investment:

- i. Whenever you must **replace a light bulb**, replace it with an LED lamp and not the traditional incandescent (lamp with a clearly visible wire that glows when you switch it on) or low energy Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs). The latter two lamps consume anything between 12 to 3 times respectively more electricity than LED lamps.
- ii. **Install a water efficient shower head.** It is good practice to limit shower head flow rates to no more than 10 litres per minute. To test this at home, hold a bucket under the showerhead for 12 seconds. Measure the amount of water in the bucket with a measuring jug. If there are more than 2 litres, then your showerhead is inefficient.
- iii. Install a **geyser "blanket"**, which maximises heat retention in the geyser water tank. Check heat loss first using a basic "hand test". If the outside of the geyser tank is warm, then it's losing heat and needs better insulation. Furthermore, geysers should be installed with a time controller for the best possible savings.
- iv. Replace the conventional geyser with a **solar water heater (solar geyser)**. It typically saves about two thirds of water heating costs but varies for each household's warm water habits.

- v. A **heat pump** is an alternative to heat water, if a solar water heater is not an option. Heat pumps achieve similar savings but are more maintenance intensive than solar water heaters.
- vi. **Insulate the house ceiling/roof void.** A ceiling and good roof insulation can keep the house 5°C warmer in winter, and 10°C cooler in summer. Electricity cost savings on space heating or cooling can be 75% by adding both a ceiling and ceiling insulation, or 25% for just adding ceiling insulation (if there is already a ceiling).
- vii. **Insulation of windows** and/or glass doors will help to reduce electricity costs of space heating/cooling.
- viii. **Swimming pool** covers during winter reduce electricity by reducing pump running hours.
- ix. New house developments should include specific **energy efficient designs** with different construction techniques. Various options will be discussed in future editions.
- x. **Solar Photovoltaic (PV)** installations to supply electricity for all the needs of a household. Various options are available and will be discussed in future editions. This is the most expensive option in terms of immediate costs but can save up to 100% of a household's electricity expenditure.

Until we **CHAT** again ...

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Aanbouings & Restourasies

SOMERTUIN (Spaarsamig met water)

Water is ons waardevolste hulpbron en as inwoners moet ons dus probeer om tuine aan te pas deur meer droogtebestande, inheemse plante te plant.

Die plant van inheemse plante soos voorgeskryf deur die Landgoed (Riglyn verkrygbaar by Landgoed Kantoor) vereis minder water, verminder lugbesoedeling en bevorder biodiversiteit.

Wenke vir waterwys-tuine:

1. Groepeer plante met dieselfde waterbehoefte saam.
2. Plant minder gras en sny gras nie te kort nie, want dan benodig dit meer water.
3. Installeer 'n drupbesproeiingstelsel eerder as om sproeiers te gebruik. Indien jy sproeiers het, gebruik n tydskakelaar vir meer effektiewe waterverbruik.
4. Gee plante vroeg soggens (vanaf 05:00) of laat namiddag (vanaf 17:30) water; minder verdamping vind plaas in hierdie tyd.
5. Gebruik deklae (grondbedekkers) bv boombas om verdamping of uitdroging te verminder.
6. Geute en reënwater tenks vang reënwater op vir die tuin.
7. Werk kompos in jou beddings in om vog te behou vir langer vogtigheid in die grond.

8. Verwyder alle onkruid. Onkruid "steel" waardevolle vogtigheid en lyk slordig.

9. Versier jou tuin met klippies. Dit lyk stylvol sonder om water te gebruik en lyk beslis beter as dooie gras.

10. Plant 'n verskeidenheid inheemse plante (veral vetplante) wat baie min water benodig en daar sal steeds 'n groenigheid in die tuin wees.

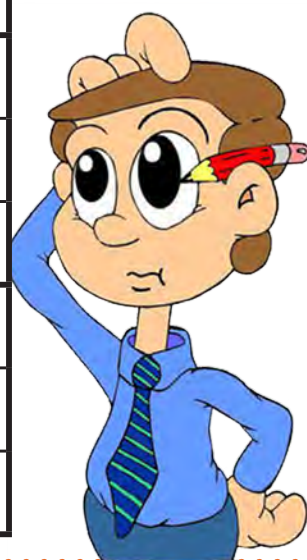
Diegene wat gelukkig is om 'n boorgat te hê, moet steeds oordeelkundig met water werk aangesien droogte die watervlakke aansienlik laat daal.

Lekker Tuinmaak



SUDOKU

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





SOMERSEISOEN VIR DIE SIEL



Deur: Ds. André

Volgens Prediker 3:11 (Ou Afrikaanse Vertaling) het God “alles mooi gemaak op sy tyd”. Bepaalde aksies hoort in sekere seisoene. So ook die seisoene van ons siel. Elke ding is reg en goed en “mooi” op sy bestemde tyd.

Die somerseisoen word in die natuur gekenmerk deur vrug dra en oorvloed. In die somerseisoen van die siel gaan dit goed met ons, en wil ons ook graag vrug dra en na buite leef. In hierdie tyd ontwikkel daar dikwels die begeerte en vermoë om te kan gee en uitdeel. Om ander te wil dien, om te werk vir reg en geregtigheid, om vrywillig uit te reik na ander, kom in hierdie seisoen meer natuurlik. Ons beleef God se liefde, vreugde en vrede op diep bevredigende maniere en wil dit graag deel met ander.

In hierdie seisoen vol energie en dinamiek, raak ons bewus dat ons deel is van ‘n gemeenskap en wil ons graag dien “soos Christus”. Ons besef dat Christus se plan om die wêreld te bereik en te oortuig, is deur die liefde wat daar tussen sy dissipels heers.

As ons vooruitgang in ons lewe wil hê, moet ons besef dit

sal net kom as almal rondom ons floreer. Gooi daarom jou gewig in by jou gemeenskap, leef positief, dra vrug, en julle sal ‘n somerseisoen beleef.

God-gegewe vrug in die somerseisoen van die siel is:

- Om van onafhanklikheid en self-beheptheid te groei na ander-gesentreerdheid.
- Om deel te word van ‘n gemeenskap wat groter is as jyself en jou eie doelwitte, besittings en prestasies.
- Om God se liefde te demonstreer deur werklike sorg vir ander mense.

“Bo dit alles moet julle mekaar liefhê. Dit is die band wat julle tot volmaakte eenheid saambind. En die vrede wat Christus gee, moet in julle lewens die deurslag gee. God het julle immers geroep om as lede van een liggaam in vrede met mekaar te lewe.” (Kol 3:14,15)

YOUR ATTITUDE ON THE ESTATE

“Simply smiling and being friendly is a way to bring flavour into a tasteless society.”
- Innah Delos Angeles -

When walking, jogging or driving on the Estate I pass many people not greeting back or without a smile on their faces . It is actually sad to think that we stay on this beautiful Estate surrounded by nature and wildlife and we are so “unhappy”.

Take a moment and Think about this:

- You can make a positive impact with your friendly attitude.
- Friendly people will always get help.
- Friendly behaviour also makes you feel good about yourself.
- Friendliness reduces stress because you pay less attention to yourself and your problems.
- Friendly people are never alone (you attract company).
- Being kind (helpful, indulgent, considerate, or humane) to others boosts your serotonin (the neurotransmitter responsible for feelings of satisfaction and well-being).



As residents at this Estate don't we all want that?

Then start with yourself – start greeting people passing you on the road or walking past your house.

ONS NUWE BESTUURDER

BEN BURGER



Ontmoet ons nuwe landgoed bestuurder mnr. Ben Burger wat vanaf Julie 2019 by Kalahari Gholf en Jag Landgoed aangestel is.

“Ek was werksaam by Iscor en daarna Kumba vir 42 jaar waarna ek afgetree het. My strewe is om ‘n positiewe impak op die Landgoed te maak. Daarom nooi ek enigeen uit om met positiewe of negatiewe insette met my in verbinding te tree dat ons sodoende die kwaliteit diens aan die huiseienaars kan handhaaf of verbeter.”

Kontak my gerus by +27 73 766 8306.



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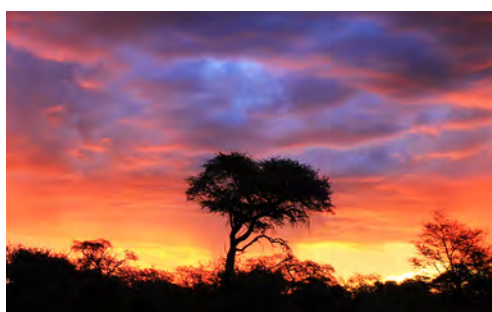
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Jandre Lubbe - jandre@worxarch.co.za - 0833887537
Gerne Lubbe - gerne@worxarch.co.za - 0788948377

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





*Best wishes to our residents who celebrate their Birthdays
in November, December and January!*

*We would also like to wish all our residents a peaceful
Christmas and a prosperous new year!
All the best for 2020!*



Please feel free to contact me, **Floris Kruger**, on
079 869 4969 or send an e-mail to
floris@kalaharigholf.co.za.

PLEASE NOTE that any views or opinions
presented in this newspaper are solely of the
authors and not necessarily represent those of
Kalahari Gholf en Jag Landgoed.



NUMBERS TO REMEMBER

for Residents of Kalahari Gholf-en-Jag Landgoed

IN CASE OF A SECURITY EMERGENCY:

JWC Security	- Riaan Lourens	076 777 3698
	- Ryno Pretorius	066 205 0374
	- Beheerkamer	053 004 0203
	- OPS Medics	067 337 7768
Kathu Police		053 723 9100/20/21
Police Emergency		10111
Fire Department	- Office	053 739 7222
	- Emergency	074 123 0124
Lenmed Hospital		053 723 3231

IN CASE OF AN ENQUIRY REGARDING ELECTRICITY, WATER, SEWAGE & REFUGE REMOVAL:

Gamagara Municipality Office	053 723 6000
Gamagara Municipality Call Centre	053 004 0242

PT-GUEST & 42006 FOR PIN NUMBERS (You must be registered at office):

Estate office - Monday to Friday

ESTATE OFFICE:

Administration (Monday-Friday office hours)
083 381 1294 : admin@kalaharigholf.co.za

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS:

Animal Welfare of Kathu	- Marietjie	083 942 9658
	- Izandri	083 336 9422
Fauna & Flora	- Samantha	054 338 4800
Snake Removal	- Freddie	073 090 5246
Spiders & Bugs	- Susan	083 448 9272

REDAKSIONELE PANEEL

Floris Kruger

Freda Hattingh

Susan Myburgh