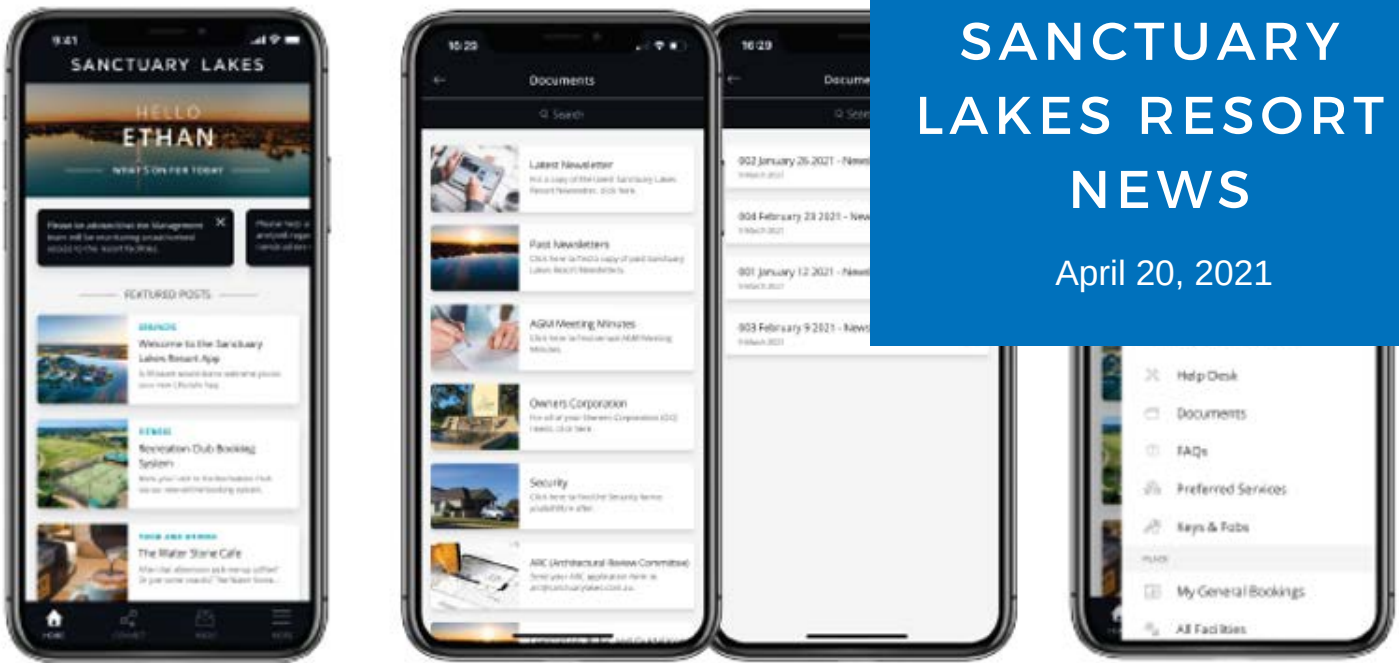


# SANCTUARY LAKES RESORT NEWS

April 20, 2021



## RESIDENT MOBILE APP UPDATE - (KINDRED BY KEYVISION)

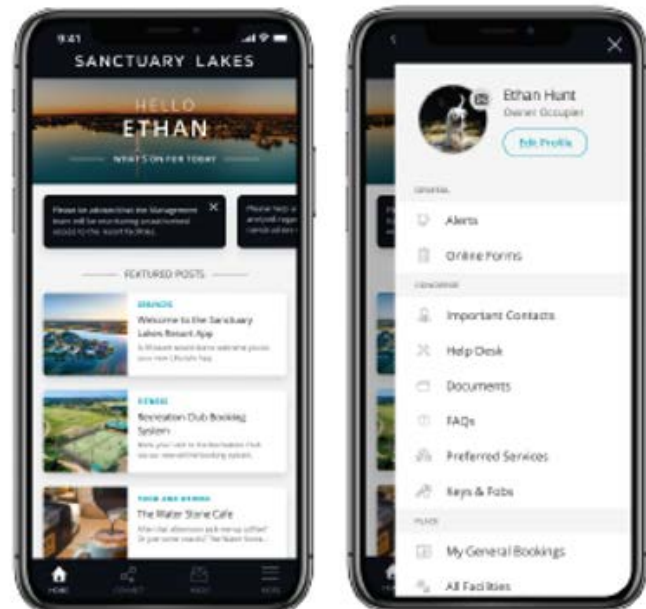
The Sanctuary Lakes Resort Services (SLRS) Resident Mobile App – Kindred by Keyvision, has been implemented and tested In-House by the SLRS Owners Corporation, Resort Maintenance and Security teams throughout the first quarter of 2021. We expect the wider release to the Sanctuary Lakes Community to be in June/July 2021.

Our 'In-House' Go Live has been a success and we are almost ready to kick off our rollout to select Sanctuary Lakes Resort (SLR) residents in the form of a 'Soft Launch' from 27th April 2021.

SLRS have chosen to invite Committee Members of all Owners Corporations within SLR and all Residents within the Signature (Stage 28) Owners Corporation, to participate in this soft launch (they have been invited directly). This is an opportunity to gather data, receive feedback and to test the functionality of the overall platform and app ahead of the wider release to all SLR residents in June/July 2021.

Features include:

- Newsfeed & Alerts
- Help Desk
- Documents & FAQ's
- Event Calendar
- Facilities Bookings and so much more...





## GOLF CLUB ACCESS

We recently made a social media post about what times residents can use the Golf Course.

Residents can walk on the Golf Course paths between the times of 7pm and 7am and must only walk on the paths, walking off the paths and onto the course is not permitted. Dogs on a leash can also be walked but please ensure you always pick up after your pet and keep them on the buggy paths with you.

We remind you that you must keep off the course during operating hours for your own safety as walking on the course during hours of play can result in being hit by a golf ball. This is extremely dangerous and can cause serious injury or even death.

Further to the above, did you know that the Golf Course has an errant shot policy?

The policy ensures that any errant shots made on the Golf Course that may cause any damage to resident's properties can be claimed under the golfer's golflink insurance, the golfer and resident will not be out of pocket.

If a player makes an errant shot, it is their responsibility to report it in the Errant Shot Register and report any damage that has been caused.

Residents can contact the Club and if any damage has been done, you will need to provide pictures, time, date and any other relevant details before the claim can be submitted.

If you have any queries regarding the above please feel free to contact us or the Club ([club@sanctuarylakesclub.com.au](mailto:club@sanctuarylakesclub.com.au)) for clarification.







The Resort's iconic saltwater lake is a man-made marvel constructed over former salt evaporation ponds and covering 60 hectares. It is home to a diverse ecosystem with fish, small invertebrates and aquatic vegetation all thriving in our lake.

One of the key features of this ecosystem is the sea grass. It provides food and shelter for the animals that live in or near the lake. It acts as a filter for water and sediment and has many other useful benefits.

Maintaining health of the lake ensures less likelihood of toxic algae blooms. The maintenance of sea grass levels within the lake is essential to overall lake health, and there's a lot of it to maintain!

This fortnight we take a look at the vessels within the fleet and what roles they play in helping the Resort Maintenance team to keep the lake as healthy as possible.

The M.V. Garry Sleeman is a paddle wheel harvester which operates in the more open and deeper areas of the lake. Its job is to harvest and collect sea grass and algal blooms (when required). The operator of the vessel uses a sophisticated Global Positioning System (GPS) to ensure the sea grass is cut with a perfect overlap and 300mm below the surface.

# LAKE VESSELS

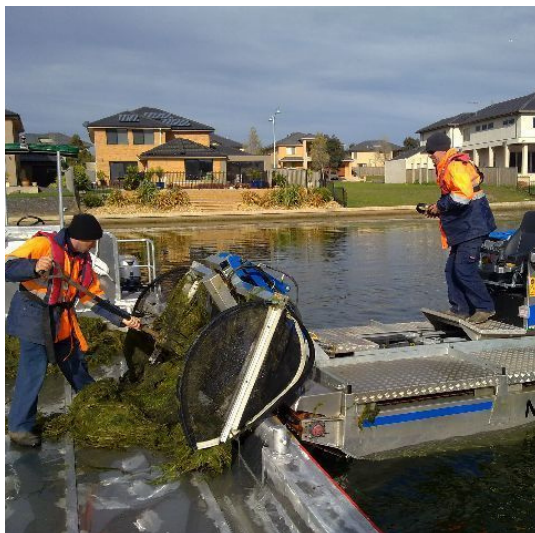
## FEATURE



Truxor



Truxor with t-bar cutter



Unloading truxor on barge

In the shallower areas and edges of the lake, two truxors are used. These amphibious vessels are used to collect floating debris as well as cut and collect sea grass and algal blooms (when required). The vessels were purchased to assist with maintenance close to the lake wall and will typically work 2 widths (or approximately 3 to 4 metres out from the lake wall). Both truxors can regularly be seen collecting sea grass, algal blooms and debris at planned locations around the lake.

Finally, there is the barge. This acts as a supporting vessel for the truxors and the harvester and can hold 2-3 tons of material on it. It receives materials such as sea grass which are later transported to a specialist organic waste facility. The sea grass is recycled into compost at this facility, which is then used at local parks and other open space areas. The barge and the truxors typically work hand-in-hand; the barge travels out to the truxors (due to the slow speed of the truxors in the water), and accepts sea grass, algal blooms and other debris from the truxors. From time to time the M.V. Garry Sleeman will also unload sea grass on the barge.

The schedule of the vessels is dictated by weather (wind especially) and growth rates of sea grass.





# NATURE'S RUBIK



NATURE'S  
RUBIK

by Tom Parkinson

## OUR KINGDOM OF ANTS



Possibly due the strange summer weather patterns this year, there seems to have been a large invasion of Ants on our Estate. Which raises the obvious question, who and what are the Sanctuary Lake's Ants?

We share our world with at least 15,000 unique species of Ants — although this could be an underestimate, as we have no way to count the number of species still unknown to science. Even in Australia there are believed to be over one thousand known species of Ants. It is hard to express how ubiquitous they are. If you were to put all the animal life in Australia on a weighing scale, more than fifteen percent of the weight would come just from our multitude of tiny Ants. Even walking around our densely built Cities and Towns the pavements conceal teeming armies of Ants doing the invisible work of making our food crumbs disappear by the kilo.



**The new macro camera lens gives a fresh view of the tiny Ant**

Ants belong to the family Formicidae, within the order Hymenoptera. This order also includes bees and wasps. Ants are of ecological importance for their roles as predators and scavengers, in seed and pollen dispersal, plus soil structure.

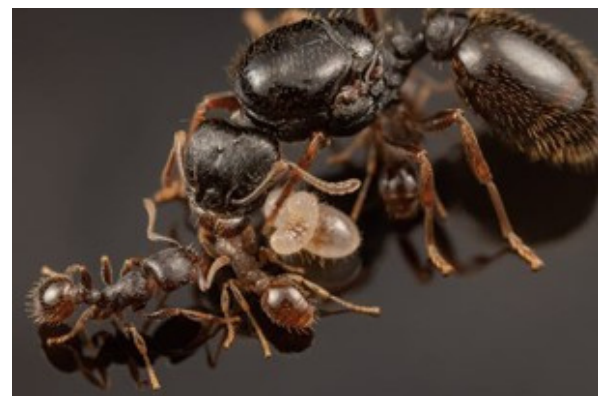
Only a handful of Ants (mostly introduced species) are considered pests. Pest ants often nest in and around buildings, congregate in food preparation areas and have the potential to spread disease.

Most species of Ant have three distinct body segments: head, thorax and abdomen. Small, constricted abdominal segments (the pedicel) connect the thorax and abdomen, giving the ant a 'waist'. Ants have compound eyes and 'elbowed' antennae.

Ants communicate with each other using chemical signals called pheromones. Ants use pheromones to leave trails for food sources, to send alarm signals for help and to differentiate between caste groups. Pheromones are detected by ants through their long, thin antennae, which can also perceive smells. Some species also have three simple light-detecting eyes, called ocelli, to help them fly and navigate, in addition to the standard two compound eyes.

The life cycle of an ant consists of four stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Eggs are small and ovoid in shape. Fertilised eggs become females (usually sterile workers). Unfertilised eggs become males.

The Ants we encounter around the Estate are almost exclusively female; the males are often described as little more than flying sperm missiles that rarely live longer than 36 hours and are often



**Queen and Worker Ants nurturing Larvae**

# NATURE'S RUBIK



NATURE'S  
RUBIK

by Tom Parkinson

## OUR KINGDOM OF ANTS



unrecognizable as ants. Queens are made, not born; fertilized eggs have the potential to be queens or workers, and will develop differently based on what the youngster is fed as she grows, a diet and a future that will be dictated by the needs of the colony.

There are at least a dozen Ant species living within Sanctuary Lakes. The three most commonly seen Ants living around the Estate are the Carpenter, the Bull and the House Black Ant.

Carpenters are probably Sanctuary Lakes most commonly seen Ant. The interesting thing about their appearance is that they vary from black to dark orange and can have a striped abdomen. They measure around 3mm to 12mm. The size variance is dependent upon what function they play in the Colony.



**Queen and Worker Ants nurturing Larvae**

It takes six to twelve weeks for a Carpenter Ant to complete its lifecycle from an egg to an adult insect. Carpenter Ants mate during late spring. It's called a "mating flight" which after it finishes the males die and the females find a place to start their new colony. It can take up to six years for them to establish their colony. Carpenter ants don't really feed on wood, they just bore into it and then, dispose of the wood outside their nest. They prefer nesting in wooden structures, which makes your wooden shed, decking and even house structures, the perfect place for the Carpenter to build their colony.

Bull Ants are large and have been known to grow up to 40 mm. They have characteristic large eyes and long, slender mandibles and a potent venom-loaded sting. They have superior vision, able to track and even follow intruders from a distance of 1 metre. Many species of Bull Ants have bright red or orange colours on the head or abdomen. A queen will mate with one or more males, and during colony foundation she will hunt for food until the brood have fully developed. The life cycle of the ant from egg to adult takes several months.



**Bull Ant Myrmecia**

Bull Ant nests are usually underground and often hidden within piles of logs, rocks, bushes, and around house foundations. Their nests can extend several metres below the ground. They will aggressively attack intruders of any size that come too close to their nest.

The Black House Ant is most commonly found close to human residences. As the name implies these Ants are entirely black in colour, and measure at 2.5 to 3mm in length. They will typically invade homes in search of food and shelter, so any food or dirty dishes left around will become fair game to them. Depending on the temperature and availability of food, please click [here](#) to finish reading this article.



## THE RECYCLING PROCESS FOR YOUR PAPER AND CARDBOARD

Keeping the environment clean is important to us at Sanctuary Lakes and that is why we want to help you learn about how important your recycling is. Over the next few fortnights we'll run through the recycling process of each of the 5 recycling materials.

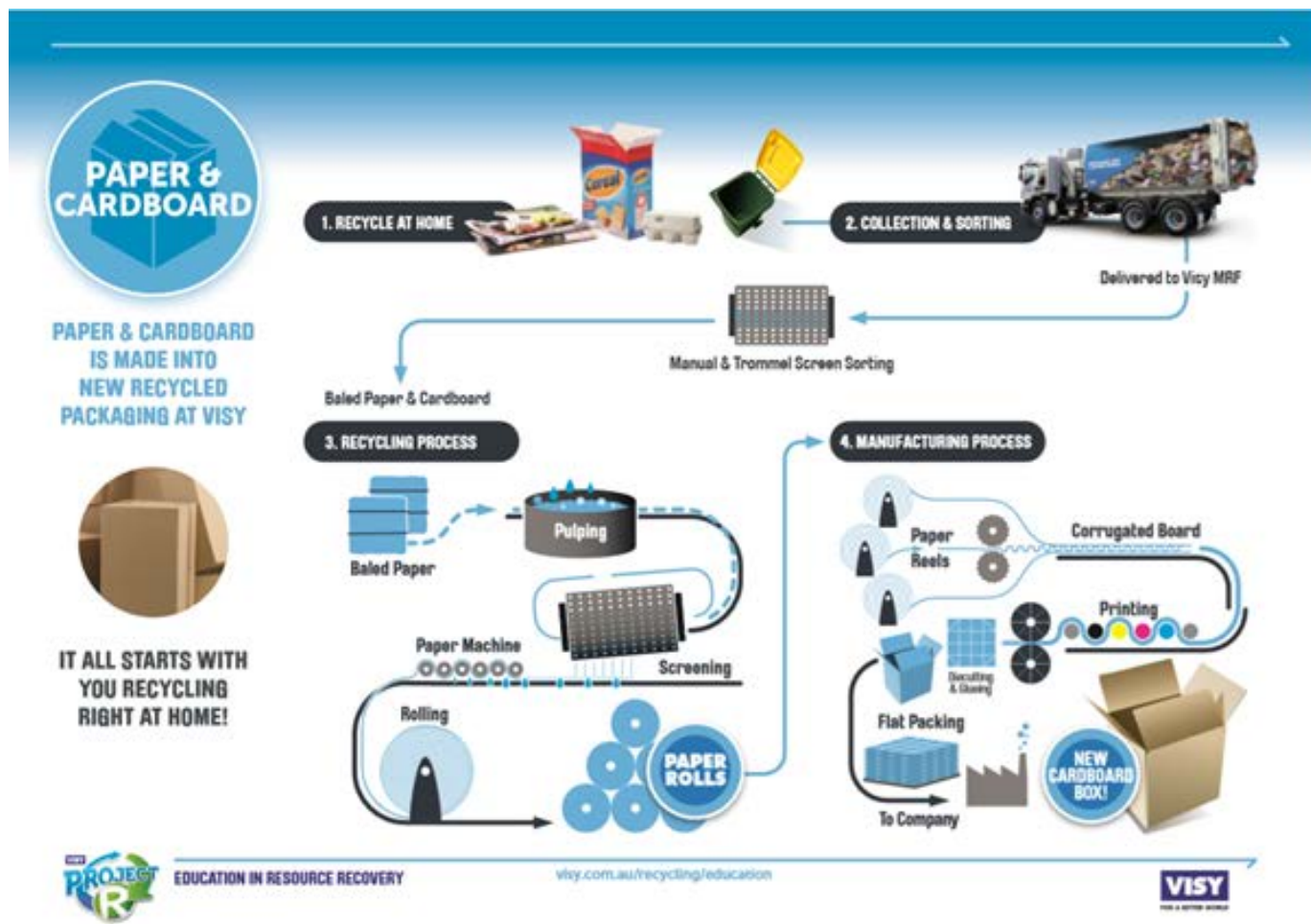
The process for recycling always starts at home. There are 5 types of material that you can recycle in your yellow recycling bins: Paper and Cardboard, Glass, Hard Plastic, Aluminium and Steel.

What you recycle is delivered to a material recovery facility where it first goes through a manual and trommel screen sorting to separate the 5 types of materials.

Once sorted, paper and cardboard (even soiled pizza boxes) go through their recycling process where they get baled, pulped, screened, paper machined and rolled to become paper rolls.

These paper rolls then go through another process to become cardboard boxes. It consists of placing the paper rolls into paper reels where they become corrugated board. Next the corrugated board is printed, cut, and glued to become flat packing. Flat packing is then delivered to companies to use for cardboard boxes.

To ensure your recycling efforts don't go to waste, please make sure to recycle correctly and remember to never tie soft plastics or rubbish bags around your recycling or they cannot be sorted and recycled.





# FIND-A-WORD!

Have you got a keen eye for finding words?  
All the words here help the environment except 1... can you find it?



D	H	E	V	J	P	I	G	W	A	S	T	E	K	R
S	D	N	C	I	L	T	J	M	E	J	D	H	C	E
U	B	V	L	H	A	F	S	R	E	U	S	E	N	D
S	K	I	U	I	S	T	R	E	E	S	Y	L	B	U
T	E	R	N	B	T	G	K	C	X	N	R	C	P	C
A	A	O	P	T	I	U	E	Y	Q	E	E	A	A	E
I	L	N	F	G	C	S	F	C	E	W	Q	R	N	D
N	U	M	O	R	A	C	F	L	Z	S	D	T	G	M
A	M	E	G	N	T	A	P	E	W	P	F	O	L	Y
B	I	N	W	E	Z	N	J	V	O	A	P	N	A	C
L	N	T	O	L	R	S	W	P	A	P	E	R	S	T
E	I	Y	H	T	U	M	A	Q	W	E	V	I	S	Y
X	U	I	Q	T	S	Y	T	W	L	R	D	I	U	P
S	M	R	V	O	X	J	E	V	K	H	O	N	A	K
C	A	R	D	B	O	A	R	D	C	G	R	E	E	N

ENVIRONMENT  
SUSTAINABLE  
WATER  
TREES  
VISY  
ENERGY  
PAPER

BIN  
PLASTIC  
CANS  
CARTON  
REDUCE  
CARDBOARD  
BOTTLE

REUSE  
RECYCLE  
ALUMINIUM  
GREEN  
WASTE  
NEWSPAPER  
GLASS