

Hands-on food preservation workshop to start soon

A series of six food preservation workshops taught by Lane County OSU Extension Master Food Preservers will begin on Saturday, June 22, with an introductory class on hot water bath canning — making and preserving jams and jellies.

Other workshops will cover various techniques, such as pressure canning, dehydrating, freezing, and smoking. You will learn how to “put up” summer fruits, vegetables, safely can salsa, preserve meats and make holiday food gifts.

While classes may be taken individually at prices ranging from \$10-\$20 each, the whole series can be paid for by June 15 for \$65 (a 10 percent discount); scholarships are available. Most classes will take place at the Rural Organizing Proj-

ect building, 632 E. Main St. or The Cottage Events Venue, 2915 Row River Road. For details and to register (required at least five days prior to each class), contact Beth Pool, bethpool.or@gmail.com or 541-942-2360.

Classes begin June 22 with “Starting with Strawberries,” 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., and continue each month through Nov. 16 with “All About Apples & Holiday Food Gifts,” from 11 a.m. to dusk.

Hiring from AI

Ingman announced that next year he will be leaving the school to go be principal at Sheldon High School in Eugene.

“I have enjoyed the professional and personal relationships that I have cultivated over the 20 years that I have been in education, including 7 years as a teacher 7 years as an administrator in South Lane,” Ingman wrote in an email to parents announcing his departure.

Ingman first came to CGHS in 2000 as social studies teacher before becoming dean of students in 2006. The following year he was assistant principal at South Albay High School before becoming principal at Albany Options School in the winter of 2011. In 2012, he returned to SLSD, where he was principal at

Al Kennedy High School before becoming principal at CGHS in 2017.

While Ingman is leaving, there is also an opening at the assistant principal/athletic director position left by Gary Roberts’ departure. Roberts, who was also the CGHS football coach, announced in April that he will be returning to his alma mater Marshfield, where he will be assistant principal

“Just being the assistant principal will provide me more time to be with my family. I won’t be at school three nights a week until 9 o’clock,” said Roberts at the time. “And then, it’s where I grew up; it’s home. It’s always been a special place for me. That was the kind of the biggest thing behind the decision, a chance to go home. The chance to have more time to spend with my wife and my kids.”

Over at Lincoln Middle School, principal Jeremy

Smith, who has served as principal for the last seven years and was principal at Dorena for the five years prior, is going to CGHS where he will be the high school success coordinator.

The position is funded by the state’s high school success grant to prevent students from dropping out, ensure that freshmen in high school are on track to graduate and give students career and technical education opportunities. By doing these things the state, and district, believe that graduation rates will increase.

“I really like looking at things on a systems level and have always thought about district wide systems and helping kids all across the spectrum. When this

opportunity came up I thought it was something that I’ve been practicing in terms of my skillset and that I could have things to offer and that it would also be a new challenge for me,” said Smith who has worked in the district for 17 years.

Elsewhere in the district Kim Scrima, who was an assistant principal at Cottage Grove High School at the start of last school year, moved to the role of principal at Kennedy midway through the school year as Kennedy principal Halie Ketcher went on maternity leave. On August 1 Ketcher will be at CGHS in the role of assistant principal. Scrima will, according to SLSD Communications Coordinator Garrett Bridgens, continue as principal

at Kennedy.

While those positions will be filled soon, the next job to fill for the district is the biggest job in the district: superintendent. Current superintendent Larry

Sullivan took the position in May of 2018 and will serve one more year before the board hires a new superintendent next year — a process expected to begin in August.



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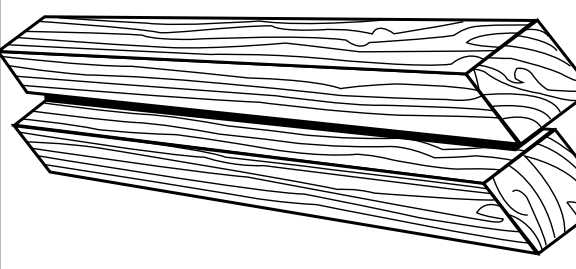
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Firewise Landscaping Checklist

When designing and installing a firewise landscape, consider the following:

- Local area fire history.
- Site location and overall terrain.
- Prevailing winds and seasonal weather.
- Property contours and boundaries.
- Native vegetation.
- Plant characteristics and placement (duffage, water and salt retention ability, aromatic oils, fuel load per area, and size).
- Irrigation requirements.

To create a firewise landscape, remember that the primary goal is fuel reduction. To this end, initiate the zone concept. Zone 1 is closest to the structure; Zones 2-4 move progressively further away.

- Zone 1.** This well-irrigated area encircles the structure for at least 30’ on all sides, providing space for fire suppression equipment in the event of an emergency. Plantings should be limited to carefully spaced low flammability species.
- Zone 2.** Low flammability plant materials should be used here. Plants should be low-growing, and the irrigation system should extend into this section.
- Zone 3.** Place low-growing plants and well-spaced trees in this area, remembering to keep the volume of vegetation (fuel) low.
- Zone 4.** This furthest zone from the structure is a natural area. Selectively prune and thin all plants and remove highly flammable vegetation.

Also remember to:

- Be sure to leave a minimum of 30’ around the house to accommodate fire equipment, if necessary.
- Widely space and carefully situate the trees you plant.
- Take out the “ladder fuels” — vegetation that serves as a link between grass and tree tops. • This arrangement can carry fire to a structure or from a structure to vegetation.
- Give yourself added protection with “fuel breaks” like driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns.

When maintaining a landscape:

- Keep trees and shrubs properly pruned. Prune all trees so the lowest limbs are 6’ to 10’ from the ground.
- Remove leaf clutter and dead and overhanging branches.
- Mow the lawn regularly.
- Dispose of cuttings and debris promptly, according to local regulations.
- Store firewood away from the house.
- Be sure the irrigation system is well maintained.
- Use care when refueling garden equipment and maintain it regularly.
- Store and use flammable liquids properly.
- Dispose of smoking materials carefully.
- Become familiar with local regulations regarding vegetation clearances, disposal of debris, and fire safety requirements for equipment.
- Follow manufacturers’ instructions when using fertilizers and pesticides.

When constructing, renovating, or adding to a firewise home, consider the following:

- Choose a firewise location.
- Design and build a firewise structure.
- Employ firewise landscaping and maintenance.

To select a firewise location, observe the following:

- Slope of terrain; be sure to build on the most level portion of the land, since fire spreads more rapidly on even minor slopes.
- Set your single-story structure at least 30 feet back from any ridge or cliff; increase distance if your home will be higher than one story.
- In designing and building your firewise structure, remember that the primary goals are fuel and exposure reduction. To this end:
- Use construction materials that are fire-resistant or non-combustible whenever possible.
- For roof construction, consider using materials such as Class-A asphalt shingles, slate or clay tile, metal, cement and concrete products, or terra-cotta tiles.
- Constructing a fire-resistant sub-roof can add protection as well.
- On exterior wall facing, fire resistive materials such as stucco or masonry are much better choices than vinyl which can soften and melt.
- Window materials and size are important. Smaller panes hold up better in their frames than larger ones. Double pane glass and tempered glass are more reliable and effective heat barriers than single pane glass. Plastic skylights can melt.
- Install non-flammable shutters on windows and skylights.
- To prevent sparks from entering your home through vents, cover exterior attic and underfloor vents with wire screening no larger than 1/8 of an inch mesh. Make sure undereave and soffit vents are as close as possible to the roof line. Box in eaves, but be sure to provide adequate ventilation to prevent condensation.
- Include a driveway that is wide enough to provide easy access for fire engines (12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet and a slope that is less than 5 percent) . The driveway and access roads should be well-maintained, clearly marked, and include ample turnaround space near the house. Also provide easy access to fire service water supplies, whenever possible.
- Provide at least two ground level doors for easy and safet exit and at least two means of escape (i.e., doors or windows) in each room so that everyone has a way out.
- Keep gutters, eaves, and roofs clear of leaves and other debris.
- Make periodic inspections of your home, looking for deterioration such as breaks and spaces between roof tiles, warping wood, or cracks and crevices in the structure.
- Periodically inspect your property, clearing dead wood and dense vegetation at distance of at least 30 feet from your house. Move firewood away from the house or attachments like fences or decks.
- Any structures attached to the house, such as decks, porches, fences, and outbuildings should be considered part of the house. These structures can act as fuel bridges, particularly if constructed from flammable materials. Therefore, consider the following:
- If you wish to attach an all-wood fence to your house, use masonry or metal as a protective barriers between the fence and house.
- Use metal when constructing a trellis and cover it with high-moisture, low flammability vegetation.
- Prevent combustible materials and debris from accumulating beneath patio decks or elevated porches. Screen or box-in areas below patios and decks with wire screen no larger than 1/8 inch mesh.
- Make sure an elevated wooden deck is not located at the top of a hill where it will be in direct line of a fire moving up slope. Consider a terrace instead.

Access additional information on the Firewise home page: www.firewise.org
Information courtesy of National Fire Prevention Association.

PUT TOGETHER A PLAN

Make sure all the pieces are in place to render you and your family prepared in the event of a natural disaster.

- Listen to radio or television newscasts for the latest weather information, and follow all evacuation directions and suggestions.
- Keep a stock of non-perishable food items as well as bottled water on hand inside your home.
- Keep a 72 Hour Kit on hand inside your home that is easy to get to in the event of a disaster.

For more information and tips on disaster response and preparedness, contact your local emergency services center.
South Lane Fire & Rescue • 233 Harrison Ave, Cottage Grove 541-942-4493 • 55 South 1st Street, Creswell 541-895-2506



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