

ROW RIVER REVIEW

Our Voice, Our Valley, Our Future



Pinard Falls, photo by Laura Bee

Together We Can: A Season of Home & Stewardship

As autumn settles into the Row River Valley, our October/November issue of the Row River Review brings a rich blend of seasonal insight, community updates, and practical guidance to help you stay connected, informed, and inspired.

This issue takes you into the heart of our natural landscape with features on wildcrafting acorns as well as fascinating facts and observations about Swallowtail Butterflies, Ospreys, and the ever-busy squirrels preparing for winter. This edition's History Corner is on the Kalapuya people, and their Stewardship of the Row River Valley..

We also spotlight our recent RRVCP Community Event: Together We Can, which brought neighbors together to strengthen resilience and community bonds. You'll find a helpful review of the event, along with an overview of Tiffany Brown's presentation (from

Lane County Office of Emergency Management) about Genasys, a regional emergency notification system, now available to residents of the Valley. Also highlighted are results from our Community Interest Survey on neighborhood needs.

As fire season lingers into fall, we offer essential information on outdoor burning rules and resources, 8 tips for a safer burn pile, and a guide to the top invasive and volatile plants and shrubs you may consider removing. Plus, don't miss our checklist of autumn wildfire mitigation tasks to help you reduce risk around your home and property.

Whether you're here to learn, prepare, or simply appreciate the natural beauty of the season, there's something for everyone in this issue. Stay safe, stay connected, and enjoy the fall!

Community Event: Together We Can



With Guest Tiffany Brown, from the Lane County office of Emergency Management

On September 14, around 50 people gathered at the Row River Grange for a Community Event, hosted by Row River Valley Community Partnership. Our guest, Tiffany Brown from the Lane County Office of Emergency Management shared a map of Row River Valley Evacuation Zones and introduced Genasys, an emergency alert system available for valley residents. (For more about the event see pg 11.)

Emergency Alerts

Lane County, Oregon, uses a system called **Lane Alerts**, which uses software from the vendor Genasys, to send emergency notifications. The **Genasys** software is used by officials to create evacuation maps and deliver alerts to residents.

How to sign up for Lane Alerts

Everyone who lives or works in Lane County is encouraged to sign up for the free service.

Online

1. Go to the official website: www.LaneAlerts.org.
2. Create an account with a username and password. You will be asked to provide your name, contact information, and at least one address.
3. Add all relevant addresses, such as your home, workplace, and your child's school, to receive location-specific notifications.
4. Specify your preferred contact methods, which can include phone calls, text messages, and email.
5. You can also opt-in to receive weather alerts from the National Weather Service.

By text message

You can register anonymously by texting your ZIP code to 888777.

What kind of alerts can you receive?

Lane Alerts are sent for a range of public safety situations, including:

- Emergency evacuations
- Wildfire and flooding threats
- Severe weather warnings
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Missing persons
- Police activity

What to expect when an alert is sent

- Alerts will be delivered via your chosen contact methods, such as phone, email, or text message.
- Phone calls will come from the number (541) 255-1577.
- It is recommended to save the alert numbers to your phone's contact list so you recognize the alerts when they arrive.

Are there other ways to receive alerts?

In addition to the opt-in Lane Alerts, authorities in Lane County use other systems for mass communication:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS): Broadcasts alerts over radio and television during imminent threats.
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA): Sends free, location-specific emergency messages directly to mobile phones in the affected area. No sign-up is required.



Row River Valley History Corner



by Laura Bee

The Valley Remembers: Kalapuya Stewardship

An important story of Indigenous heritage is of our local Kalapuya people and the relationship to the lands of the Row River Valley and its environs.

The Kalapuya are a network of related tribes and bands speaking Kalapuyan languages, organized broadly into northern, central, and southern divisions. The southern Kalapuya, the Yoncalla (sometimes spelled "Yonkalla" or "Kommema") band, extended into the Umpqua and Row River areas. Census and treaty-era documents mention that the Yoncalla had "at least one village at Row River" outside of Cottage Grove, up until 1865.

One key figure in local oral and treaty-era memory is **Chief Halo** (pictured above), whose Kalapuya name Cam-a-pee-ma, means "Fern." Halo was a Yoncalla leader whose people still have ties to the region.

Topographical reconstructions of the area suggest likely village sites on defensible hilltops above floodplains, particularly upstream of present-day Dorena and near confluences where tributary creeks enter the Row. One such reconnaissance argues that a hilltop on the south side of the Row above the modern village site may have hosted a settlement up until 1856.

Seasonal Rounds & Resource Use

The Yoncalla Kalapuya communities practiced a seasonal round of movement, harvesting, hunting, fishing, and resting. In the late Summer and early Fall, people harvested roots (camass, yampah), acorns, hazelnuts, berries, seeds, and bulbs.

During the summer and fall, hunting deer, elk, small game, and fishing in streams or rivers and gathering were the main activities. One interesting custom: mass deer drives. Bands would coordinate line or "beaters" carrying noise or fire to drive deer toward ambush positions. In the Row River area, Chief Halo and a settler (John Walker), also built a fish trap about 4 miles east of Cottage Grove, where the two alternated days in harvesting salmon, trout, and eels. In this way Chief Halo was able to sustain his people, while in cooperation with the settlers. A move that has helped the local Yoncalla maintain relationship to the Land and space.

Land Management: Fire, Meadows, and Ecosystem Stewardship

The Kalapuya were not passive occupants of the valley but active managers of their landscape. As was the custom, **Kalapuya women used controlled burns** on periodic cycles to clear underbrush, maintain open oak-savanna meadows, suppress competing shrubby growth, and stimulate growth of camas and other edible plants. These fires also improved visibility for game tracking and limited fuel loads to reduce the chance of severe wildfires.

Over time, "oak savanna" was a dominant habitat in many parts of the Willamette and foothill zones, a cultural landscape shaped by the Kalapuya.

Within the Row River locality, the Kalapuya had camas and wetland meadows interspersed among oak and mixed forest patches. The Kalapuya had a working relationship with the land, having long maintained the forest for production and inter-generational sustenance. For thousands of years they stewarded the valley and knew where to dig bulbs, how and where to burn, and where to graze game animals seasonally for the long-term health and well-being of this Land.



Row River Valley Community Partnership
and our partners at Lane County are
working together to mitigate
SIX more homes to the 100' zone!

**BREAKING
NEWS**



Wildfire mitigation aims to reduce the risk and severity of wildfires, protect lives and property, and preserve the health of our forests and natural landscapes. In communities like those along the Row River, this means managing vegetation, creating defensible space around homes and infrastructure, and ensuring access routes are clear for emergency response. Mitigation efforts also support long-term forest resilience by promoting healthier, less combustible ecosystems. As we move into autumn, a critical time for preparation, residents and landowners have an important role to play in reducing potential fire hazards before the next wildfire season.

More info about Defensible Space check out RowRiverValley.org

Autumn Mitigation Tasks

As the vibrant leaves of autumn blanket the Row River Valley, it's easy to forget that wildfire season still casts a long shadow. While cooler temperatures and occasional rain bring relief, they also present the perfect window for homeowners and land stewards to take proactive steps to reduce wildfire risk before next summer.

Here are a few key autumn tasks for effective wildfire mitigation:

Clean Up Debris

Dry leaves, pine needles, and branches accumulate quickly in fall. Remove these from gutters, roofs, decks, and around the home's foundation. This flammable material can act as a fuse if embers land nearby.

Create or Maintain Defensible Space

Autumn is an ideal time to assess your home's defensible space, the buffer between a structure and the surrounding vegetation. Trim back brush, limb up trees at least six feet from the ground, and clear vegetation within 30 feet of buildings.

The goal is to slow fire spread and give firefighters a safer area to work.

Dispose of Yard Waste Properly

Avoid burning leaves or brush piles unless permitted and safe to do so. Instead, compost, chip, or haul them to a designated green waste facility, such as County Transfer & Recycling station at 78760 Sears Rd, CG. Burning yard debris, especially on dry or windy days, can spark unintended wildfires.

Evaluate Access and Water Supply

Ensure your driveway is clear and wide enough for emergency vehicles. Mark water sources such as hydrants, ponds, or tanks clearly so responders can access them if needed.

Prepare Emergency Plans

Wildfire mitigation includes readiness. Review your evacuation plan, update go-bags, and make sure all household members know what to do in case of an emergency.

Connect with Neighbors

Mitigation efforts are most effective when communities work together. Fall is a great time to join or attend community wildfire preparedness events and meet your neighbors.

Safe Outdoor Burning in Lane County, Oregon

Before You Burn/ What to Do

Check if burn season is open

Check on the Lane County Air Protection Agency Website, (LRAPA-OR.gov) or call the number listed at the end of this article.

Call the daily burn advisory line

For inland Lane County: **(541) 726-3976**
or: **(541) 997-1757**

Use only allowed materials

Clean, woody yard debris generated *on the property*. No garbage, plastic, treated wood, green waste, etc.

Attend & extinguish properly

Burn pile must be supervised until fully out. No smoldering overnight. Extinguish by end of burn day/advisory. Tools & water nearby.

Prohibited or Restricted Practices

- Do not burn during closed season or when daily advisory prohibits it.
- Do not burn materials that produce excessive smoke, odors, or are hazardous: garbage, plastic, treated wood, tires, animal remains, etc.
- Do not participate in burning that creates a public nuisance or hazard.
- Fires in barrels are restricted in many fire districts.

Permits & Special Burning

- Some burns outside the regular residential yard debris program require a **Letter Permit** from LRAPA: commercial burns, construction/demolition wastes, forest slash, bonfires for entertainment, etc.
- Local fire districts may have additional rules; always check with your fire district.

Useful LRAPA Contacts & Resources

Outdoor Burning Advisory (inland)
(541) 726-3976

General phone / office (541) 736-1056;
toll-free (877) 285-7272

Air Quality Complaints (541) 726-1930; or file complaint via LRAPA website

Home Wood Heating Advisory (541) 746-4328

WEBSITE: lrapa-or.gov



8 tips for the best (and safest) burn-pile

- **Clear a Safety Zone:** Create a 10-15 foot clearance around the pile. Bare soil is ideal.
- **Keep Piles Manageable:** Build piles no larger than 4x4x4 feet.
- **Burn When Conditions Are Safe:** Choose a cool, calm day with no wind, and never burn during high fire danger, red flag warnings, or in extreme heat.
- **Have Tools and Water Ready:** Keep a charged hose, buckets of water, and tools like shovels or rakes nearby to control or extinguish the fire if needed.
- **Never Leave a Fire Unattended:** Stay with your burn pile at all times.
- **Start Small, Burn Slowly:** Light a small section and gradually feed the fire.
- **Extinguish Completely:** Drown the pile + 2 feet with water, stir the ashes, and repeat until everything is cold to the touch. Smoldering embers can reignite hours or days later.
- **Report Escaped Fires Immediately:** If your burn gets out of control, call 911 right away.

Autumn is a great time to work with trees and shrubs

Let's start with the invasive and volatile ones!

Removing highly volatile invasive species such as the ones listed below is a critical step in any effective wildfire mitigation plan for the Row River Valley. These plants and trees not only outcompete native vegetation, but many of them also dry out quickly in late summer and autumn, becoming highly flammable fuel sources.

Species like Scotch broom, Himalayan blackberry, and gorse form dense thickets of dry, oily, or woody material that ignite easily and burn intensely. Others act as dangerous "ladder fuels," allowing fire to climb from the forest floor into the tree canopy, increasing the risk of fast-moving crown fires.

By clearing these high-risk invasives, landowners and community groups can reduce fire intensity, slow the spread of wildfires, and protect homes, forests, and wildlife habitats. This proactive approach also allows native, fire-resilient species to recover, creating healthier, more sustainable landscapes across the valley.

Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) **High.**

Produces a lot of dead canes, leaf litter; dries out and ignites easily. Dense thickets, can climb and smother underlying shrubs/trees; provides a "ladder" into tree canopy.



Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) **Very high.**

Oily, woody stems; explosive seed pods; lots of dead material. Dense shrub canopy; can reach heights that allow bridging between ground fuels and higher shrubs / lower trees.



Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) **Very high.**

Highly flammable, lots of fine woody fuel; famous wildfire hazard. Dense enough to climb/connect layers; mainly shrub layer but can be tall.



Common/European Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) **Moderate to high.**

Dense thorns, dead wood, retention of older branches. Moderate. As understory shrub or small tree, can bridge to canopy, especially in mixed vegetation zones.



English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) **Moderate to high.**

Evergreen, keeps foliage; flammable oils; retains dead leaves inside dense canopy. Because of its evergreen nature and dense interior, fire can climb through.



Ignition Risk is written in red.

We have included some of the higher risk species as ideal candidates for removal

Notes & Caveats:

- "Ignition risk" depends on moisture, season, how much dead material has accumulated. Even species rated "moderate" can become high risk in hot dry fall periods.
- Ladder fuel risk depends on how the plant is situated (under trees, in dense mixed vegetation, proximity to canopy) and whether lower limbs are removed.
- Some invasive species listed are not universally present in all parts of the Row River Valley; however, they are known in western Oregon and surrounding areas and likely present or likely to become established.

Juniper (ornamental, possibly native juniper used outside its usual zone) **High.**

Many species of juniper have volatile resins and oils; dead foliage and fine branches contribute. Shrubs low to ground but can reach up; if planted under trees, worst case ladder effect.

Cypress trees (Leyland, Italian, etc.) **High.**

Flammable bark, foliage; dry very out; dense growth. If lower branches remain, and if other shrubs beneath, ladders exist.

Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) **Very high.**

Fine annual grass that dries early; ignites very easily; fast spread. Its main risk is surface fire spread rather and when dense under shrubs it can help ignite shrubs

False brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) **Moderate to high.**

Once dry provides continuous thatch/or surface fuel. Primarily ground/surface fuel unless very heavy accumulation.

Butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) **Moderate.**

Woody stems, dead wood, dry flowers; can burn. If growing under trees or mixed shrubs, can act as stepping stones.

Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) **Very high.**

Large stands; tall dry plumes; leaves sharp, dead matter accumulates; easily ignites. If near trees/shrubs, fire can spread upward.

Bamboo (invasive types or ornamental escapes) **Moderate to high.**

Dense stands; dead canes; dry leaves; potentially ember sources. Usually ground-layer but tall enough or in thickets to contact lower tree branches.

Old man's beard clematis (*Clematis vitalba*) **Moderate.**

Dry vines; retains dead wood; can catch and transmit fire. Vines are classic ladder fuels, climbing from ground into shrubs and trees.





CREATURES OF THE ROW RIVER VALLEY



Oregon Swallowtail Butterfly

Did you know that the swallowtail butterflies have been Oregon's official state insect since 1979?

This beautiful creature goes through 4 basic life cycles, from egg to larva/caterpillar, then pupa/chrysalis, and lastly butterfly.

- The eggs start out as small pearly spears on the underside of leaves preferable on carrot family plants, such as parsley, dill, fennel and others.
- The egg will turn darker each day until they hatch, usually this takes 4 to 10 days in early spring.
- Once they hatch you have the larva/caterpillar which goes through 5 instar stages in 3-4 weeks molting and growing until it turns a brilliant blue/green caterpillar in its last instar stage.
- Now the caterpillar is ready to go through its last major transformation, the pupa/chrysalis stage to butterfly. Depending on what they are on a plant or wood the pupa/chrysalis could be either green or brown. **During this stage they turn to complete goo inside the chrysalis, and reform themselves into a beautiful butterfly.** This can take anywhere from a couple weeks to a couple months.

In late summer they are getting ready to spend the cold winter months in this chrysalis stage, so they can come out and start the next generation of butterflies the following spring. We have one on our compost bin, it's brown because it chose wood for an attachment spot. I am anxious to see it complete its transformation over the winter. Then to see it fly off to mate, and start this cycle all over again.

Painted Lady Butterfly

There have been many migratory Painted ladies coming through this last month of September. On sunny days they tend to find a warm sunny spot

to congregate and rest before returning on the long journey. They travel from Mexico through the US and on to Canada then back. They are on their way back to the warmth of Mexico now, and in spring they will be heading north to Canada. It takes several generations for them to complete the journey, each single butterfly can travel about 100 miles in a lifetime.

I have always enjoyed seeing them flutter around with their brilliant orange and yellow colors.

Western Gray Squirrel

If you've looked out in your yard recently chances are you have seen the gray squirrel busying about, working to prepare for the long winter months by gathering nuts and seeds. These fascinating rodents live in trees, primarily older conifers and oaks.

When it's nesting time in spring, they build dreys high in trees, or even old wood pecker holes to house their young. Dreys are made from sticks, leaves and shredded bark. Gray squirrels usually have a litter of 3-5 young a year in late spring early summer. They stay in their nest for the first few weeks of their lives completely reliant on their mother drinking milk and getting strong. In late summer you start to see the little one venture out with their mother playfully running around, as mom teaches them to collect and store their food for winter.

These playful high energy rodents have been at my house all day everyday, collecting acorns and other nuts and burying them in a million places. I really get a kick out of watching them scurry around with their big bushy tails and beautiful gray coats.





ACORNS: FOR CRAFTS AND WILDCRAFTING

Acorns are great for Wildcrafting

As autumn paints the Row River Valley in golds and reds, a lesser-known harvest quietly drops from the trees: acorns.

For those who practice wildcrafting, these small nuts are a seasonal gift, rich in nutrition, tradition, and connection to the land.

Wildcrafting is the sustainable gathering of wild plants and fungi for food, medicine, or craft. Acorns, the nuts of oak trees, have been wildcrafted and used by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years across North America, including in Oregon. The Mackenzie River Trust has established a 326 acre oak conservation area four miles east of Cottage Grove. This land is in the area of the Village of Chief Halo Tish of the Yoncalla Kalapuya Tribe. In fact, if you find oaks, especially at the mouths of tributaries into Row River, you may be on an old, managed Camp, once maintained for seasonal Kalapuya acorn harvesting!

Gathering acorns begins in late September through October, once they've fallen to the ground. Look for firm, brown acorns without holes—an indicator of weevil larvae. It's best to gather soon after a windstorm, before rain or mold set in. Always harvest responsibly: never take more than you need and leave plenty for wildlife.

Raw acorns contain tannins, which are bitter and can be toxic in large amounts. To make them edible, they must be leached/soaked in water to remove tannins. There are two main methods: cold leaching, which preserves starch for baking, and hot leaching, which is faster but removes some nutrients. Once leached, acorns can be dried and ground into a versatile flour, used in pancakes, breads, or even to thicken stews.

Beyond food, acorns offer a chance to reconnect with seasonal cycles and local ecology. Wildcrafting encourages us to slow down, observe the forest, and participate in traditions

that stretch back generations. In our fast-paced world, there's something deeply grounding about turning a wild nut into nourishing food with your own hands.

How to Leach Acorns for Eating (Cold Water Method)

- Shell the acorns and chop them into smaller pieces for faster leaching.
- Place the pieces in a large jar or bowl and cover with cold water.
- Change the water 1–2 times daily until the bitterness is gone (this may take several days to a week).
- Taste a piece to check: if it's bland or slightly nutty, it's ready.
- Drain and dry thoroughly before storing or grinding into flour.

Tip: Use clean, cool water and keep the jar refrigerated to prevent fermentation or mold.

A Fun Craft with Acorns

With some feathers and a bit of glue (hot glue gun if there's a big helper around), and a fine tipped felt pen, you can make some cute little acorn people. Here's a photo tutorial from wooljr.com



Helpful hint: bake acorns at 200* for 10 min to get rid of any bugs.



OCTOBER & NOVEMBER

RRVCP Community Event

**Think Tank Tuesday,
November 4th, 5:30- 7pm**

*Together
We Can!*

At the little white church*, 37553 Row River Rd
We would like to welcome you to a Community Meeting to present on Evacuation Preparedness and discuss Neighborhood Teams and Community needs. **We will have food for you!**

See more on pages 3 & 11

Sunshine Club

**Wednesday, October 1st & November 5th,
9:30am-12:00pm**

At the little white church*: 37553 Row River Rd

Potluck lunch included

Poetry Night

**Tuesday, October 21st & November 18th
7:30-9:30pm**

Kalapuya Books' long running and much beloved Poetry Night now at **The Cottage Events Venue**

FREE! Come one, come all!

Row River Rural Fire Protection District Board Meeting

Tuesday October 21st & November 18th, 6:00pm

At the Row River Christian Fellowship (RRCF)*
37553 Row River Rd

Open to the Public



Guys & Dolls

Journey back to the vibrant world of 1950s New York with a Golden Age Broadway classic.

October 3rd-26th

Show Times: Th, Fr, Sat 7:30 pm/Sun 2:30 pm
Cottage Grove Theater, 700 Village Drive, CG
(541) 942-8001 info@cottagetheatre.org

COMMUNITY WORK PARTY

*Together
We Can!*

**SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 8TH, 10-3
AT THE LITTLE WHITE
CHURCH IN DORENA**

*Volunteers
needed*

**Let's work together to help make
the Little White Church more fire-resilient!**

This beloved community gathering spot needs some TLC, and many hands make light work.

What We'll Do: Clear brush and reduce wildfire risk around the building. We have light duty tasks too! Bring tools if you have them: gloves, loppers, rakes

**Enjoy good tunes and great company!
Food will be provided-so come hungry!**

**Whether you can stay for an hour or all five,
your help makes a big difference.**

Email us at: Programs@RowRiverValley
Let's protect this community space-together!

ROW RIVER GRANGE HARVEST FESTIVAL

Vendors : Live Music : Apple Cider Press : Chili : Raffle

OCTOBER 18TH, 2025

10:30 Opening Yoga

11:30 Vendors open & Apple Pressing begins

11:45 Kitchen Opens

12:00 Live Music - Axon

4:00 Raffle closes

5-6:00 Raffle Drawing

34360 ROW RIVER RD. CG

***The Row River Christian Fellowship (RRCF), also known as the 'little white church', would like us to start using their formal name in future editions.**



Laura Bee and Lena Harding take suggestions from the dozens of people present.

Community Event: Together We Can

(continued from pg 2)

Community input results from 9/14 event

RRVCP Team Members, Lena Harding and Laura Bee, led a community discussion on the pros and cons of Neighborhood Teams as well as some of the needs and values of our Valley Community. Participants also enthusiastically responded on Volunteer Interest Forms, showing great promise for potential community involvement in Neighborhood Teams initiative.

Over half of the participants returned a survey with 95% interested in a Neighborhood Team program. High interest results were shown for more educational programs as well as many who are interested in developing the Neighborhood Teams idea. We will be connecting with all of you soon!

Primary positives for a Neighborhood Teams project include: increased security, getting to know neighbors, emergency help, phone tree, compassion/empathy, identify neighbors who may have special needs, wildfire mitigation help, and ride shares.



Arielle won the raffle for this wonderful firefighter suit! We see great things in Arielle's future!

Considerations for working with neighbors and a Neighborhood Team approach may include: what if we don't get along, dogs, will neighbors allow you to help, privacy, timing, being too busy, noise.

High-value needs, as expressed by the many people present are: Evacuation, safe places in emergencies, equipment, conflict resolution strategies, effective communication systems, and surveys to identify general community needs.

We are just getting started and would like to invite you to our next Neighborhood Teams + Evacuation Preparedness **"Think Tank" meeting, as well as a Work Party**, both at the Row River Christian Fellowship, also known as the 'little white church', in Dorena.

Think Tank Tuesday November 4th, 5:30-7pm
Work Party Saturday November 8th, 10-3pm
 See previous page for more info! **TOGETHER WE CAN!**

HELP

OK

In a disaster emergency, **HELP/OK signs** are away for residents to communicate their status to first responders.



How they work:

- **"Help" side:** If you need help, display the "HELP" side of the sign. This alerts responders that you need help.
- **"OK" side:** If you are safe and do not need help, display the "OK" side. This allows first responders to move on to others who may require immediate assistance.
- **Visibility:** The signs are typically designed to be easily seen from the street so responders can tell whether they need to stop at your location.

Pick up at Dorena School, Dorena Post Office, the RRRFPD, or at one of your RRVCP community events.

WE WOULD LIKE
TO THANK
OUR PARTNERS



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MAYBELLE CLARK
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LANE**ELECTRIC**



Weyerhaeuser
Giving Fund



Special Thanks to the
**Oregon State Fire
Marshal** for providing
funding for the
Row River Review, the
best little newspaper in
the Row River Valley!

Contribute, Participate, Celebrate with us. We need **you!**

RowRiverValley.org

Communications@RowRiverValley.org



ROW RIVER REVIEW

Your Community News

Row River Valley Community Partnership
P.O. Box 4, Dorena, OR 97434

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BREAKING NEWS

Weyerhaeuser Company has announced it has donated 38 acres of land in Disston, OR. to Row River Valley Community Partnership, reinforcing the organization's commitment to wildfire response in Oregon's rural communities.

The donated land, which connects the Row River and Lower Brice Creek areas, will serve as the site for a new RRRFPD emergency substation facility aimed at improving wildfire response times.

Thank you to Weyerhaeuser, for this donation.



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Volunteers
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