Plate 2.1A:

Hillsides en route to the Aluoi Valley from Hue. This shows sprayed areas in the foreground and nonsprayed forests in the background.

Plate 2.1B:

Denuded hillsides en route to the Aluoi Valley from Hue. Remnants of historical forests that existed prior to herbicide applications appear in the upper right corner of the photograph.

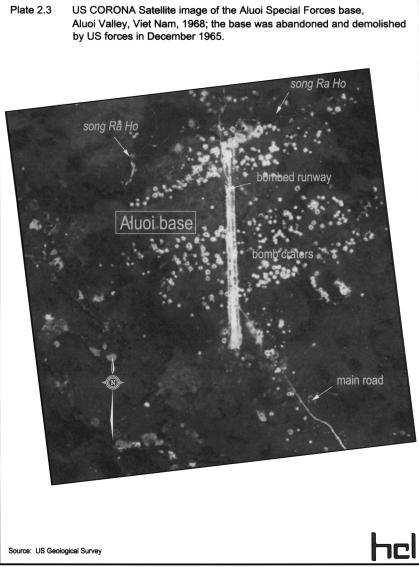




Note: All Hatfield photos were taken March and June 1999.



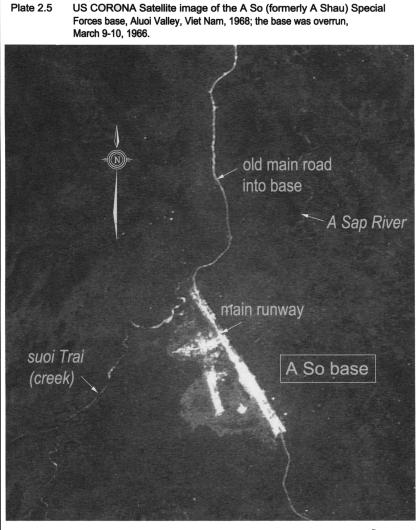
Plate 2.2: One of many landslides along the road from Hue to the Aluoi Valley, affecting the stream and rendering the road temporarily impassable. Prior to herbicide applications, this area was forested as in the background forests of Plate 2.1A.



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Plate 2.4 US CORONA Satellite image of the Ta Bat Special Forces base, Aluoi Valley, Viet Nam, 1968; the base was abandoned and demolished by US forces in December 1965. runway A Sap River main road Ta Bat base hills

Source: US Geological Survey





Source: US Geological Survey

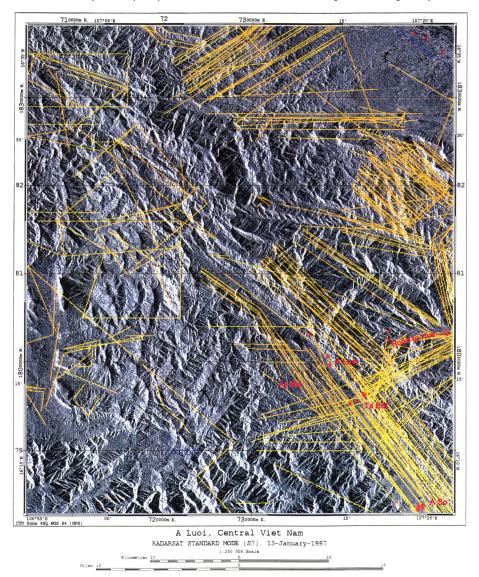


Plate 2.6 RADARSAT image of the Aluoi Valley, Viet Nam, with the paths of herbicide spray planes superimposed. Red dots indicate the location of ground truthing surveys.



Plate 2.7: Remnants of the old airstrip on the former US Special Forces base at A So.



Plate 2.8: Area of former infrastructural components at the northern sector of the A So base. The man in the photo is walking near old concrete foundations (behind him). Note the proximity of local inhabitants.





Plate 2.9: Gerbera Demining Team member determining a safe position for soil core sampling. Red flags indicate exact position from which a core is to be taken.



Plate 2.10: Remnants of the old airstrip at the former Ta Bat US Special Forces base.



Plate 2.11: Unexploded ordnance (UXO; arrow) on the old airstrip of the Ta Bat base.



Plate 2.12: Close-up of UXO on the Ta Bat base.



Plate 2.13: Gerbera Demining Team member inspecting a mortar shell and grenade. UXO sweeping device is on the right.

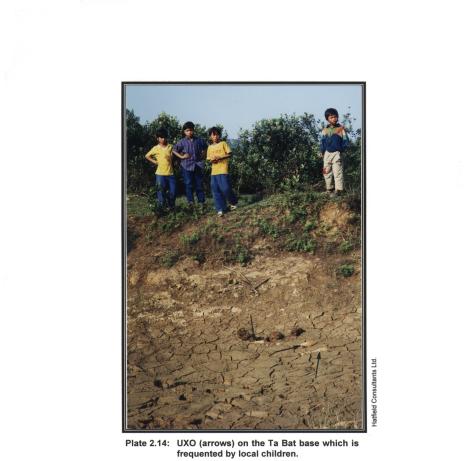




Plate 2.15:

Cattle trails on the Ta Bat base were used to move between soil core collection areas. Excursions from the trails were short, given the abundance of UXO.

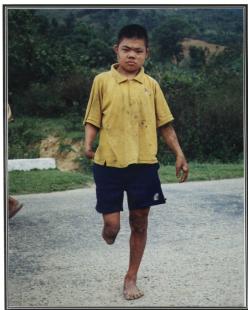


Plate 2.16:

A 22-year old man who was the victim of an explosion, apparently caused by a cluster bomb.



Plate 2.17: Bomb crater on the Ta Bat base. Note thick, scrub vegetation in the area.



Plate 2.18: Old airstrip at the Aluoi Special Forces base which now serves as a soccer field and playground.



Plate 2.19: Typical home in the Aluoi Valley. A bomb crater serves as a garbage pit. Note UXO in centre foreground (small rusty coloured cylinder).



Plate 2.20: Cleaning and preparing coring equipment for soil collection in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 2.21:

Inserting the soil corer in a position cleared by demining personnel.

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Plate 2.22: Removing a soil core from the sampler, and compositing ten separate cores from a given station.





Plate 2.23: Collecting fish from an excavated fish pond in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 2.24: Dissecting fish for tissue removal and freezing.



Plate 2.25: A pig being transported to a local market in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 2.26:

Ducks purchased from residents of the Aluoi Valley.

Hatfield Consultants Ltd.



Plate 2.27: Dissecting a duck for tissue removal and freezing.



Plate 2.28: Local farmers cultivating rice fields in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 2.29: Collecting a rice sample from a local farmer in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 2.30: Collecting a blood sample in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 2.31: Collecting a breast milk sample in the Aluoi Valley.



Plate 4.1: Medical kit provided by the 10-80 Committee, Ha Noi, to medical technicians in the Aluoi Valley, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).