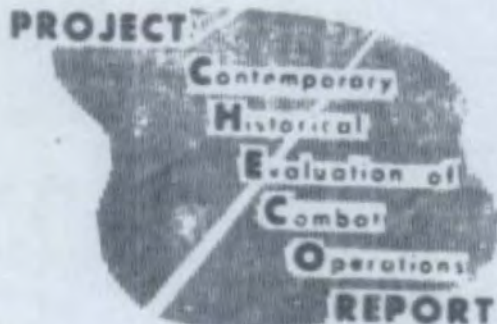


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**HERBICIDE OPERATIONS
IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA**

July 1961-June 1967

11 OCTOBER 1967

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HQ PACAF

**Directorate, Tactical Evaluation
CHECO Division**

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 [26] Xerox copies of original DARRS prepared by target officers of the RANCH HAND organization ~~between~~ during 1966 through 1971, in possession of the authors.
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as flak suppression artillery fire, etc. After the mission, a DAAR is completed and relayed to TACC on a daily basis. ^{136/}

Two modifications in equipment have recently been made to improve the operation. One of these has been the addition of an orange stripe across the top of the aircraft to aid in fighter recognition. Prior to this addition, fighters would have trouble locating the camouflaged spray aircraft until the spray was turned on. The second modification includes a change in ground handling equipment. To facilitate refilling the MC-1 spray tanks, a group of old F-6 refueling trailers have been jointed in tandem. A system of high capacity pumps and manifolds has made it possible for four aircraft to be filled with any of the three herbicides currently in use at the same time. At Da Nang, 12 of these F-6 trailers have been hooked up, providing a storage capacity of 60,000 gallons. At Bien Hoa, 18 trailers are available, giving a storage capacity for 90,000 gallons of herbicide, although only half of the system is hooked up for use. ^{137/}

Characteristics and Availability of Herbicides

The types of herbicides currently in use are Orange, White, and Blue. Orange is composed of 2,4,D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and 2,4,5T (trichloro phenoxyacetic acid) and is used on broad-leaf vegetation and also on mixed targets. It is the best suited for the foliage found in RVN. White (Tordon 101) is composed of trichloropicolinic acid and 2,4,D. It is most effective against broad-leaf vegetation and, because of its low volatility, is used on targets where the spray line is critical. Blue