

vegetables such as spinach (2.4) and Komatsuna (*Brassica rapa* L., 1.1). The values for cabbage (0.3) and Chinese cabbage (0.1) were intermediate.

In this study, we have carried out radiotracer experiments using Andosol (the most common of Japanese arable soil) to determine the values for other plants. New data on the transfer factors of Tc for various plants are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Transfer factors of Tc from soil to edible part of plants (wet basis).

Vegetables (common name)	Scientific name	Transfer factor
Sweet pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	0.03
Egg plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	0.01
Kidney bean (pod)	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	0.01
Taro	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> Schott.	0.09
Yam	<i>Dioscorea Japonica</i> Thunb.	1.0
Cauliflower	<i>B. oleracea</i> L. var <i>botrytis</i> L.	0.3
Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merrill	0.8

Compared with our previous experiments, the transfer factors of sweet pepper, egg plant and kidney bean showed similar values that observed in tomato (0.03). The value observed for cauliflower was comparable to cabbage (0.3) and Chinese cabbage (0.1). In the case of taro, the transfer factor for edible part (tuber) was lower than those observed in Yam (edible part: root), although both are categorized as root vegetables. For soybean, the transfer factors obtained in the experiment were higher than those observed in wheat and upland rice. It can be seen from our results that the values of transfer factor are highly dependent