3.25 mg kg^{-1} respectively. In turmeric cultivated soil nickel, cadmium, lead, zinc, copper and manganese concentration was estimated as 3.83 mg kg^{-1}, 0.14 mg kg^{-1}, 47.60 mg kg^{-1}, 3.12 mg kg^{-1}, 14.95 mg kg^{-1}, and 2.25 mg kg^{-1} respectively. In corn cultivated soil nickel, cadmium, lead, zinc, copper and manganese concentration was estimated as 3.84 mg kg^{-1}, 0.12 mg kg^{-1}, 48.80 mg kg^{-1}, 2.94 mg kg^{-1}, 12.70 mg kg^{-1}, and 2.70 mg kg^{-1} respectively [26].

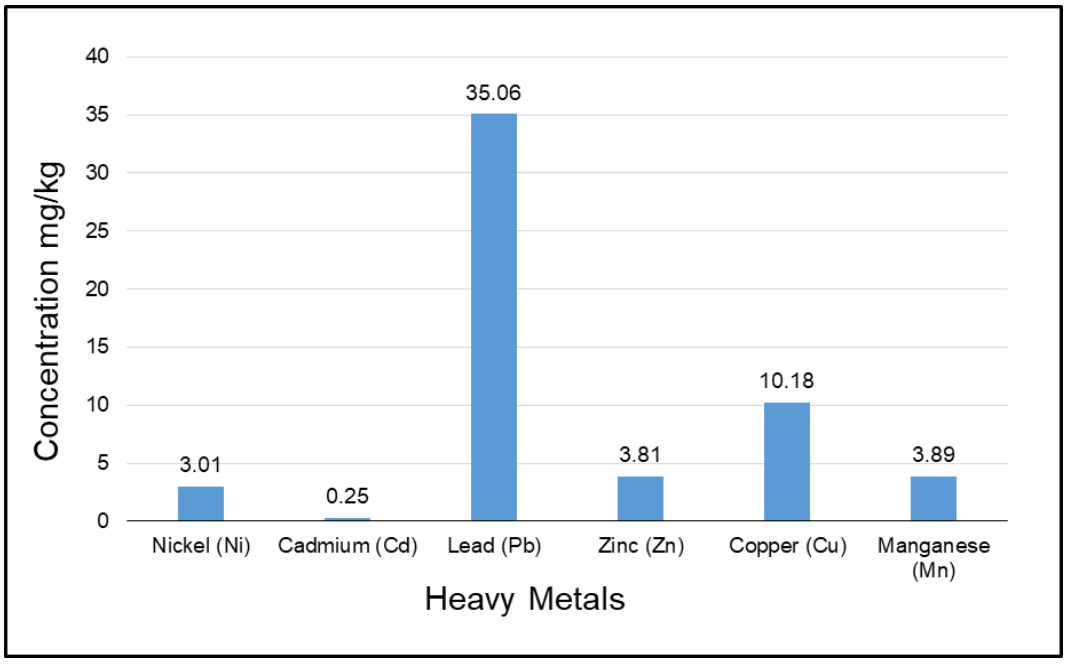

Figure 1.Heavy metal contamination in brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) soil

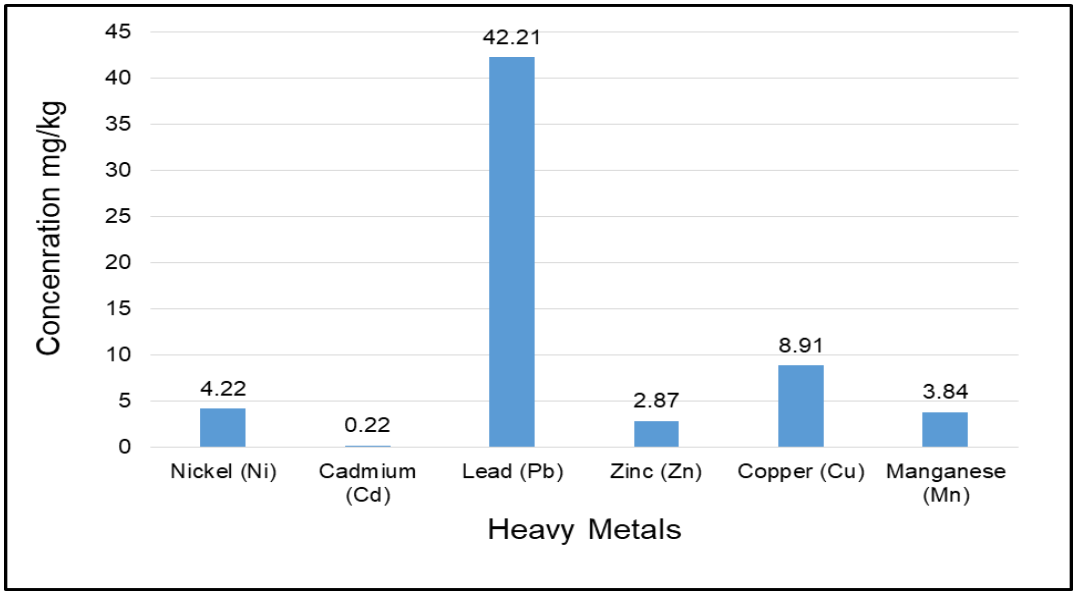

Figure 2.Heavy metal contamination in ladies finger (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) soil

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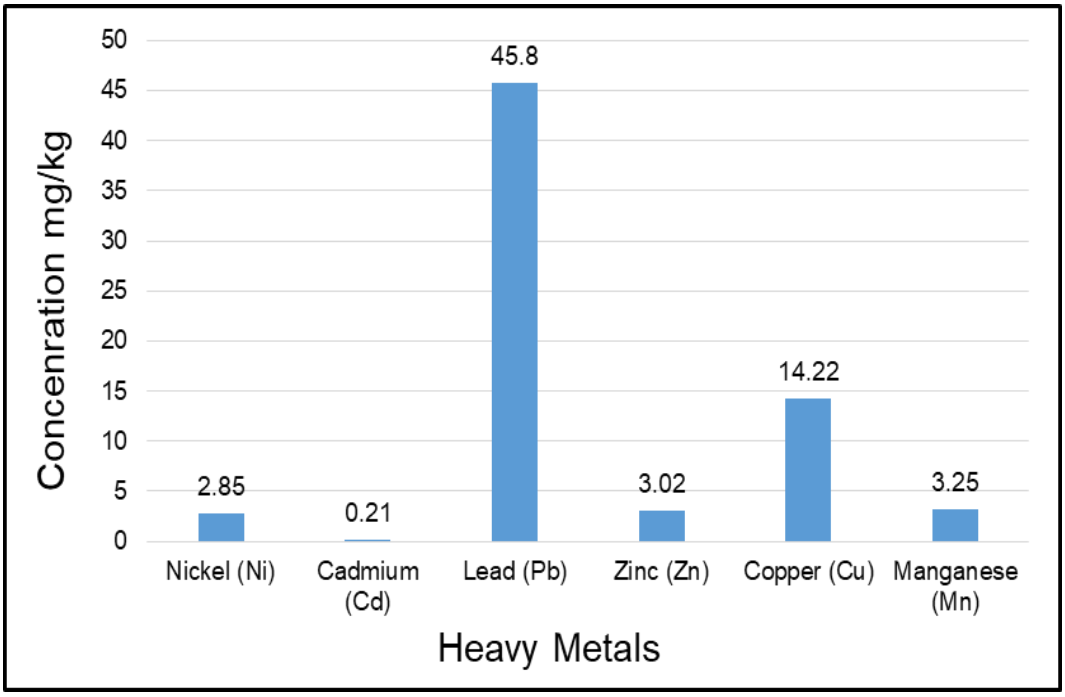

Figure 3. Heavy metal contamination in paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.) soil

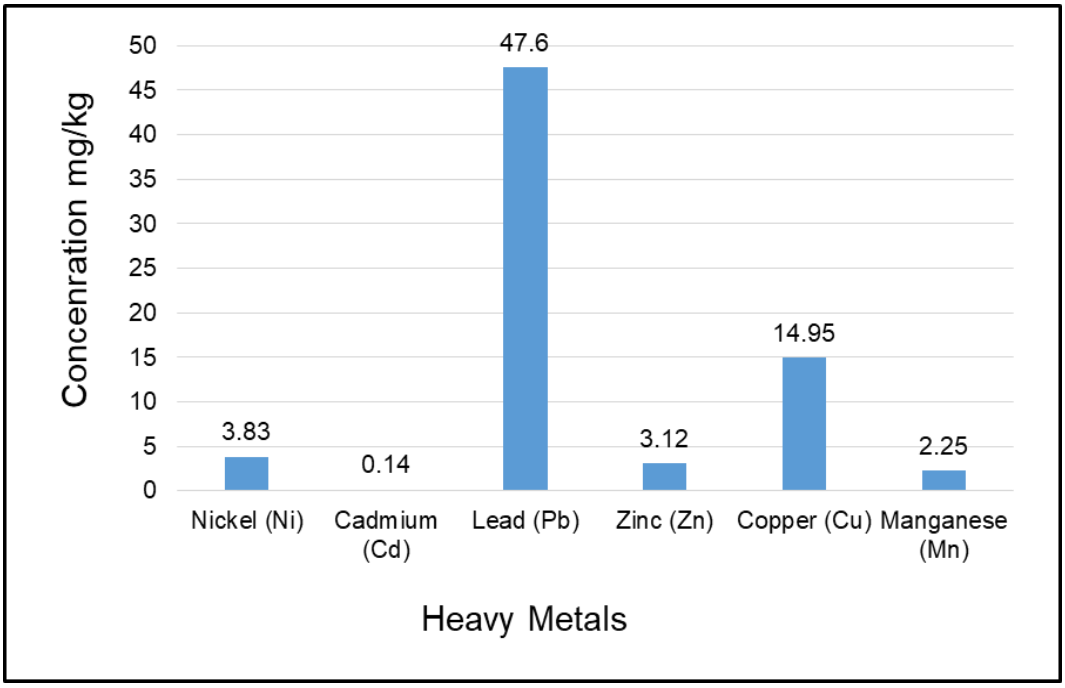

Figure 4. Heavy metal contamination in turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) soil

(*K.Chitra)

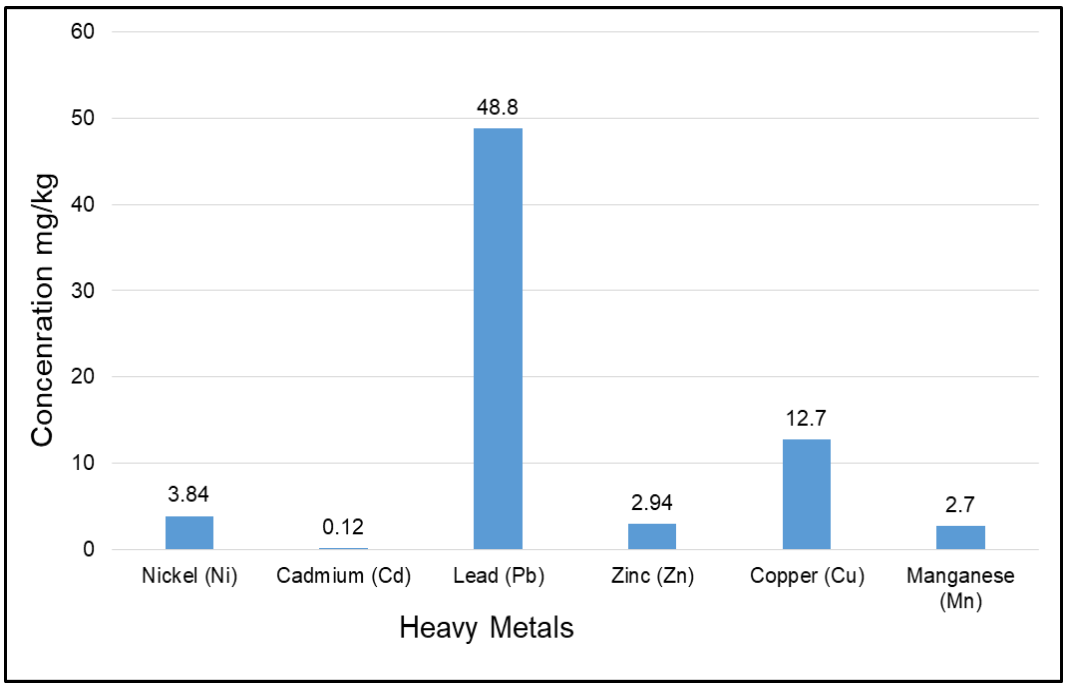

Figure 5. Heavy metal contamination in corn (*Zea mays* L.) soil

Conclusion:

All the agricultural soils have nearly ideal soil temperature and moisture. They were good in their physicochemical parameters and nutrient content. Four agricultural soils were acidic in nature and paddy soil is slightly alkaline in nature. They are non-saline. Nutrient content was present in appropriate level in all the soil samples. In heavy metals, lead was present in higher amount and cadmium was present in lower amount in all the agricultural soils. Sodium level was low in all the agricultural soil samples and calcium level was very low in all the agricultural soil samples. So all the agricultural soils are good for agricultural production and they are not contaminated with heavy metals. But farmers should concentrate on the sources of accumulation of lead in their soils. In future it will become more available in agricultural soils. So farmers should take necessary action to check the accumulation of lead in agricultural soils.

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