and plants.

The relationship between dissolved arsenic in soil and plants is important for the determination of the bioavailability of arsenic in the environment. Arsenic is a toxic element that can bioaccumulate in plants and is toxic to human health.

In the study, a methodological protocol for the analysis of arsenic was developed. The protocol includes the extraction of arsenic from soil samples using a buffered extraction method and the determination of arsenic using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

The results of the study indicated that arsenic is bioavailable in the soil samples tested. The bioavailability of arsenic was found to be higher in the samples collected from the topsoil compared to those from the subsoil. The concentration of arsenic in the plants was also found to be higher in the samples collected from the topsoil.

The study also showed that the bioaccumulation of arsenic in plants varies with the species of plants. The bioaccumulation of arsenic in grass was found to be higher than that in trees.

The results of the study suggest that arsenic is a toxic element that can bioaccumulate in plants and pose a health risk to humans. Therefore, the identification and quantification of arsenic in soil and plants are important for the assessment of arsenic pollution in the environment.