Table 4. Role of the organic amendments in reclamation/remediation of FA deposits

Plantation	Amendments	Remarks	References
A. indica, A. squamosa, D. strictus., P. pinnata, E. hybrid, E. officinalis, T. grandis, D. sissoo and C. siamea	Soil, lime slurry, VAM, FYM, *Bradyrhizobium*and Azatobacter.	FA remediate with biofertilizer and FYM. The WHC and porosity increases due to the FYM. Nitrogen content improves due to the nitrogen fixing strains. This addition was observed to be useful in lowering metal toxicity of Cd, Cu, Ni and Pb by 25%, 46%, 48% and 47%, respectively. Root extension was 15 times greater in *D strictus* plant in a contrast to the control.	(Juwarkar and Jambhulkar 2008).
E. officinalis, A. indica, E. hybrida, P. pinnata, C. siamea, T. grandis D. strictus, and D. sissoo,	lime slurry, farm yard manure, soil, VAM, Rhizobium and Azatobacter.	Experiment conducted in 10-hectare on FA site. *C.siamea* recommended as effective hyperaccumulator species for metal removal from FA landfills.	(Jambhulkar and Juwarkar 2009)
Dalbergia sissoo, Populus deltoides, M. Azadirachta, B. ceiba C. equisetifolia, A. procera, E. tereticornis, S. robusta, P. euphratica, D. strictus, G. arborea, T. grandis and P. aculeate	FYM and AMF biofertilizer.	Mycorrhizal based fertilizer efficient to progress a healthy, condensed, and resilient green covering.	(Das et al. 2013)
A. auriculiformis and L. leucocephala	Lagoon ash -vermiculite-N fertilizer; lagoon ash-sewage sludge compost-N fertilizers; lagoon ash-	SSC improves nutrient level of the FA. These fertilizers improved the porosity and thus	(Cheung et al. 2000)

	vermiculite- Rhizobium inoculation- NFertilizer and lagoon ash- sewage sludge compost- rhizobium inoculation- N fertilizers	aeration, in FA media for root growth and development. A. auriculiformis showed the better potential to sustain in lagoon ash than L. *leucocephala.*	
Arrhenatherumelatius, Populus euramericana, *Secale cereale, F. rubra, Medicago sativa,* *Lolium multiflorum, Vicia villosa,* , Tamarixtetrandra, R. pseudoacacia, Salix alba, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Dactylis glomerata*	Application of mineral fertilizer, grass legume mixture	Present study documented the FA improvement in its various physico-chemical attributes as a positive outcome of grass and legume co-culturing at landfill.	Kostic et al., 2018
Alnus viridis	FA (control), FA+ lignite culm, Sewage sludge, NPK fertilizer, seeds of *D. glomerata and L. multiflorum*	Surface preparation by hydroseeding, addition of lignite culm in pits and NPK fertilizers had constructive effect on *Alnus viridis* seedling parameters. Outcome represents that *Alnus viridis* can be opted as a competent plant on FA landfills when planted with bioadditives.	(Pietrzykowski et al. 2015)
A. viridis, A. glutinosa, *A. inana.*	Coal combustion waste; coal combustion waste + Lignite culm started up with NPK fertilizers followed by hydroseeding with sewage sludge and a mixture of *Datylus*	It resulted acknowledge the finding of the study by Pietrzykowskiet et al.,2015 on Alder plant growth on CCW dumping sites and restates the predominance of Alders plants, especially *Alnus*	(Pietrzykowski et al. 2018)

	glomerata and Lolium multiflorum	*glutinosa,* for eco-restoration motives.	