Agricultural aspects of Pulses cultivation

Including pulses in crop rotations reduces the risks of soil erosion and depletion.

Many pulses are drought-resistant.

Pulses are able to increase biodiversity as they are able to fix their own nitrogen into the soil, which increases soil fertility.

Multiple cropping systems, such as intercropping or rotating crops with pulses, have a higher soil carbon sequestration potential than mono-cropping systems.

Pulses have a long shelf life, which means they can be stored for long periods without losing their nutritional value.

For smallholder farmers, pulses are an important source of affordable proteins that are cheaper than animal sourced protein.