One of the most important goals and means of SFM is to enhance biodiversity thus providing nutritious foods which are culturally acceptable and often adapted to local and low-input agricultural systems. It is also a source of important traits for breeding resilient, nutritious crops and animal breeds (Biodiversity International, 2017a).

Biodiversity should exist at the genetic (breeds and varieties), species (crops and animals) and ecosystem (farmlands, field margins, hedgerows, streambanks, etc.) levels too, which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure and processes (Biodiversity International, 2017a).

On ***species level*** diversity can be enhanced for example with having animals and crops on the farm. ***Mixed farms*** with not only crop production but with animal husbandry too are very important to have, as the health of these food production systems is supported by the natural and healthy interactions between plants and animals. That can take the form of pest control (chickens eat pests and weed seeds), fertility cycles (animal manure is used to fertilize crops), etc. (Growth Farms Australia, 2018).

***Crop rotation*** is another method to maintain agrobiodiversity on ***species level***. It is based on growing a series of different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons. It is one of the most effective agricultural control strategies that is used in preventing the loss of soil fertility and lessening plant protection problems, weeds included. ***Second cropping*** is when crop rotation is further diversified with inserting a second crop after the main crop is harvested and therefore the soil remains uncovered for an extremely short period only.