The empirical studies were drawn from the pilot project which was conducted by Stockholm Universi- ty, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Vatema AB and Instute of Technology and Life Sci- ences (Pol.The farmers were introduced to the farm-gate nu- trient balance concept, a method for assessing how the risk for nitrogen leaching from individual fields is dependent on farming practices, and farm walks to- gether with agricultural advisors (from the public ad- visory offices), and they were provided with soil sur- veys and subsidized lime and catch-crop seeds.Complementary to a fertilization plan is the cal- culation model developed to assess how the risk of nitrogen leaching from individual fields is related to farming practices, including crop rotation, ploughing timescales, previous year yields and fertilization ac- tivities.The plan specifies the optimal dosages of mineral fertilizer and manure for each crop, taking into account its nutritional requirements and soil fertility, i.e. content of available macro- nutrients [GOULDING et al. 2008].Achieving a balanced and sustainable management of organic and mineral fertilizers on farms poses a sig- nificant challenge, and affects production results as well as the state of the environment [BEEGLE et al. 2000].The subjects were selected initially as represent- ing farmers of all type of farms (ranging from 13 ha to 150 ha of arable land), and representing crop, hus- bandry and mixed farms.The farmers were drawn from different age groups and educational backgrounds.1).1).1).