Table 1: Summary of questions, answer options (highest % answer in bold) and sample size.

Question	Answer Options (highest in bold)	Sample size	Significant difference between Researcher and non-researcher
Demographic			
Which continent are you from?	**Europe (84.5%)**, Americas (5.5%), Oceania (5%), Africa (0.9%), Asia (4.1%)	219	No
For those of you from Europe – select which region you are from	**UK & Ireland (30.4%)**, Mediterranean (26.8%), Western (24.2%), Northern (7.7%), Central & Eastern (10.8%)	194	No
What is your gender?	**Male (62%)**, Female (38%)	216	No
What best describes your profession?	**Research scientist (84.9%)**, public authority/policy maker (6.7%), industry (2.2%), farmer (1.8%), advisor/consultant (4.4%)	225	No
Select your institution type?	**University (44.4%)**, government organisation (43%), private organisation (10.3%), other (2.3%)	214	No
Indicate your years of experience	Student (12.8%), 0-5 (18.1%), 5-10 (17.2%), 10-20 (24.2%), **>20 yrs (27.8%)**	227	No
Indicate the agricultural system in which you have greatest expertise?	Livestock (24.9%), **arable (43.9%)**, mixed (15.8%), horticulture (9%), regulator (6.3%)	221	Yes
Main Session Theme I - Advances in Understanding N-flows and Transformations			
Rank the largest N pathway in term of mass flow?	*Top Ranked – first preference only* Loss of water (18.9%), ammonia (9.4%), N_20/N_2 (15.1%), **uptake (46.7%**), immobilisation (9.9%)	212	No
Rank the N related issues that have greatest policy relevance to your region	Top Ranked – first preference **N loss to water (69.7%)**, ammonia (15.1%), N_20/N_2 (15.1%)	218	No
Do you think that molecular biology can help us identify the fate of missing N?	**Yes (59.8%)**, no (4%), maybe (36.2%)	199	No
Rank the following soil microbial processes	*Top Ranked – first preference* Nitrification (36%),	211	No

	ammonification (11.4%), **denitrification (36.5%)**, immobilisation (16.1%)		
Rank which factor you think is the most important for turning on microbes	*Top Ranked – first preference* Temperature (27.8%), moisture (25.8%), **substrate type/quantity/quality (43.1%)**, microbial abundance (3.3%)	209	No
Can episodes of N-loss be predicted and prevented?	**Yes (50.9%)**, no (7.9%), maybe (41.2%)	216	No
Can better understanding of microbial mediators help prediction and prevention?	**Yes (73%)**, no (3.5%), maybe (23.5%)	200	No
Main Session Theme II – A Holistic Approach to Understanding Impacts of N on the Environment			
Changing human protein consumption patterns is the key to reducing total reactive N losses to the environment	**Strongly agree (41.6%)**, slightly agree (36.1%), undecided (9.1%), disagree (9.1%), strongly disagree (4.1%)	219	Yes
Considering future population growth, do you think it is possible to reduce human protein consumption over the next 25 years?	Yes (25.4%), **no (61.6%)**, do not know (12.9%)	224	No
Rank the following policy options that should be used to reduce N_r loss	*Top Ranked – first preference* **Increased public awareness & education (46.6%)**, restriction on animal numbers & emissions (24%), Taxes on animals and N use (4.8%), Consumer tax on food with high N footprint (21.2%), supermarket "voluntary requirements" (3.4%)	218	No
Rank the components of the agricultural management system in terms of their potential to reduce N_r losses	*Top Ranked – first preference* Animal dietary management (11.6%), **fertilizer management (39.7%)**, manure/grazing management (32.6%),	224	No

	soil/crop management (11.2%), animal performance/genetics (4.9%)		
Main Session Theme III – Global Perspectives on N and Food Security			
Society can continue to meet global food demands while protecting environmental quality	Strongly agree (23.3%), **slightly agree (38.8%)**, undecided (7%), disagree (18.6%), strongly disagree (12.4%)	129	No
Is sustainable intensification (definition more with less) achievable within agricultural systems?	**Yes (52.7%)**, no (17.1%), do not know (30%)	146	No
What is the present contribution of N fertilizer to global food production?	10 (1.1%), 20 (7.6%), 30 (22.7%), 40 (29.2%), **>50% (39.5%)**	185	No
Do you think the cost of N will threaten food security in the post oil era?	Yes (30.4%), No (11.5%) the purchase cost will threaten it, **Yes (36.1%)**/No (9.9%) **the total cost (including external cost)** or Not a good question to ask (12%).	191	No
Main Session Theme IV – Knowledge Transfer			
Do we need more detailed and narrow research to supply in the short-or mid-term info needs of our governments (for better legislation) or farmers (or more efficient resource use)?	**Yes (51.7%)**, no (48.3%)	203	Yes
To avoid that results of research get lost because an erroneous number of publications, impossible to digest, the maximum number of scientific articles (first) author should be restricted to	1 every 2 year (18.9%), **1 per year (34.7%)**, 2 per year (18.9%), 3 per year (3.6%), no maximum (24%)	196	No
Is there a conflict between drivers of research (e.g. peer reviewed publications, funding) and KT to meet requirements of	**Yes (68%)**, no (23.5%), do not know (8.5%)	200	No

agriculture stakeholders?			
Rank the following factors for effective KT and widespread implementation of changes in practices at farm level	*Top Ranked – first preference* Sound science (16.4%), regulations (3.4%), **trust between research and stakeholder (47.8%)**, generation of peer reviewed articles (1.9%), on-farm research partnerships (30.4%)	207	No
As a researcher. how often per year do you have personal contact (face to face) with a stakeholder (farmer, advisor, government agency, policy maker etc.) as a true partner in your research project	No personal contact (16.7%), 1-2 (14.5%), 3-4 (16.7%), 4-5 (6.5%), **>5 times a year (45.7%)**	186	No