Emulating SWAT+ for Hydrological and Water Quality Prediction: A Multi-Stage Random Forest Approach

Nada Jumaa1, Javier Osorio Leyton1,2, Amy Hansen3, and Natalja Čerkasova1

- 1 Blackland Research & Extension Center, Texas A&M AgriLife Research, Temple, TX 76502, USA.
- 2 Department of Rangeland, Wildlife, and Fisheries Management, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA.
- 3 Civil, Environmental, and Architectural Engineering, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, USA.



I. Research Question And Motivation:

Can the ML emulate the SWAT+ model?

- **✓** WB, WQ variables
- ✓ Scalable (Field: HRU-Regional: UMRB)
- **✓** Large Agri-conservation practices Basin





- timely and accurate decision-making
- > Effective watershed management modeling
- Data (availability/quality)
- Water process ~ watershed characteristics
- Large heterogeneous agricultural basin.



Efficient modeling framework

SWAT+:

Benefits?

- large heterogeneous landscapes.
- data-driven models:
- physical relationships.
- generalization across regions.





Physics-guided Random Forest Regression (RFR) model emulates SWAT+ outputs.

- Scalability.
- Transferability.



Do current modeling frameworks have the capacity to evaluate effective watershed management across large and heterogeneous basins?





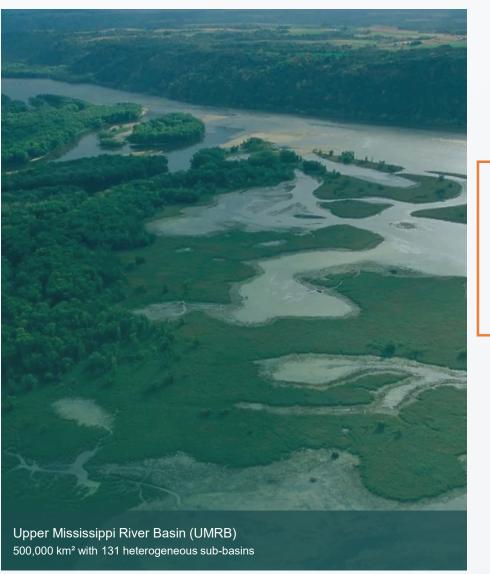
Whate

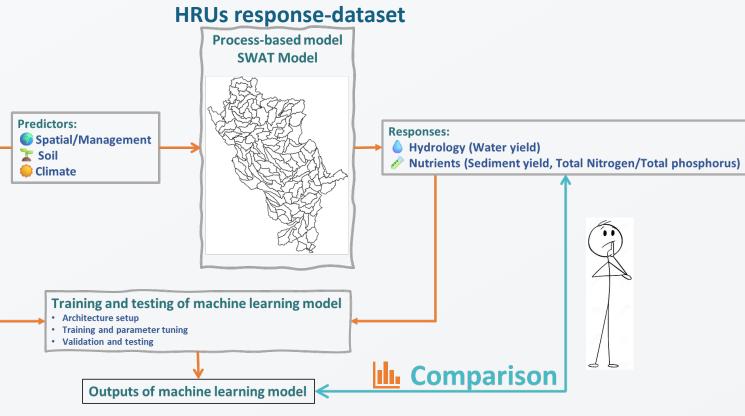
- **Evaluating conservation practices:**
- Hydrologic and water quality hotspots.
- Supporting management decisions.



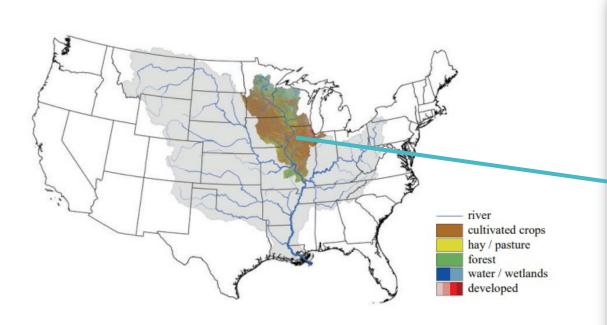
A multi-stage physics-guided RFR framework to replicate SWAT+ outputs and spatial variability efficiently.

II. Research Goals & Approach:





III. Study area-Dataset:



Show affiliations

National Agroecosystem Model subset: Upper Mississippi River Basin HUC8 Scale SWAT+ model

his dataset is a subset of the National Agroecosystem Model (NAM) (see doi: 10.1111/1752-1688.13056 for details) for the Upper Mississipi River Basin (UMRB) using the Soil nd Water Assessment Tool (SWAT+). There are 132 folders in the dataset, each represents a standalone SWAT+ model.

. The folders contain all the neccessary input data and files to run the SWAT+ model.

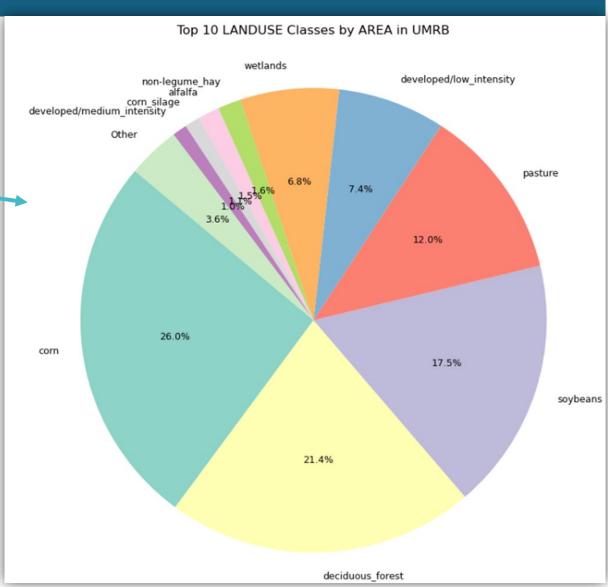
Data

Open-S

This subset of the NAM was soft-calibrated for water yield and corn/soybean yields. Some hard-calibrated was performed on a local stream reach level Using Dynamically Dimensioned Search Algorithm (citation will be updated once available).

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12750127





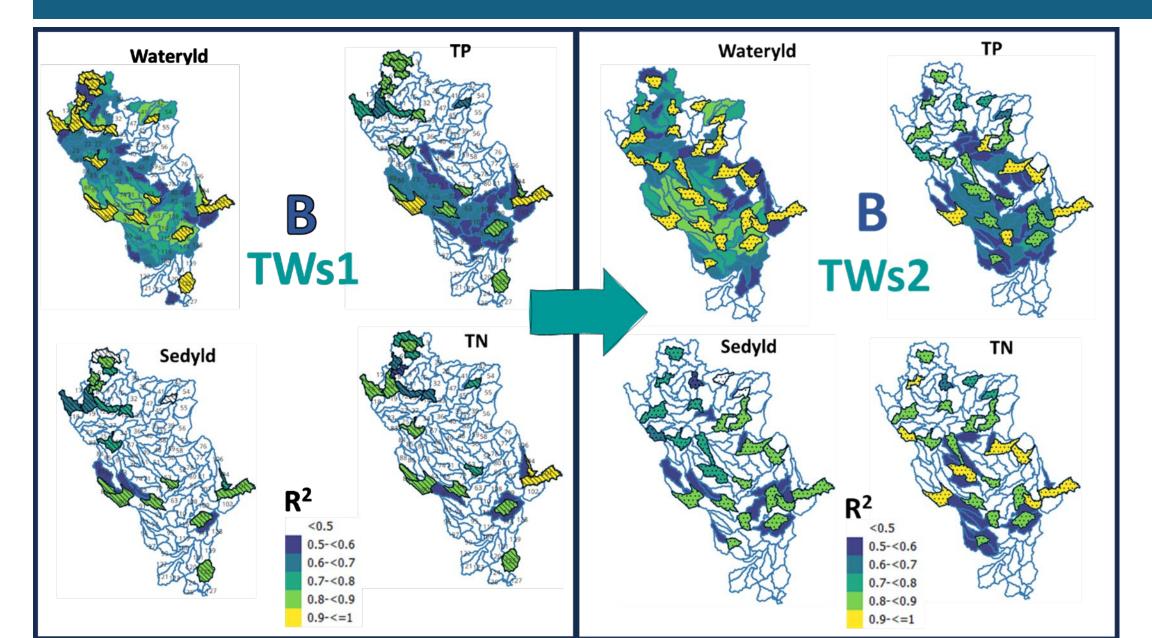
III. Method:

Single + Generalizable Model for the Entire UMRB

Representative Training Sample "Sub-watersheds"

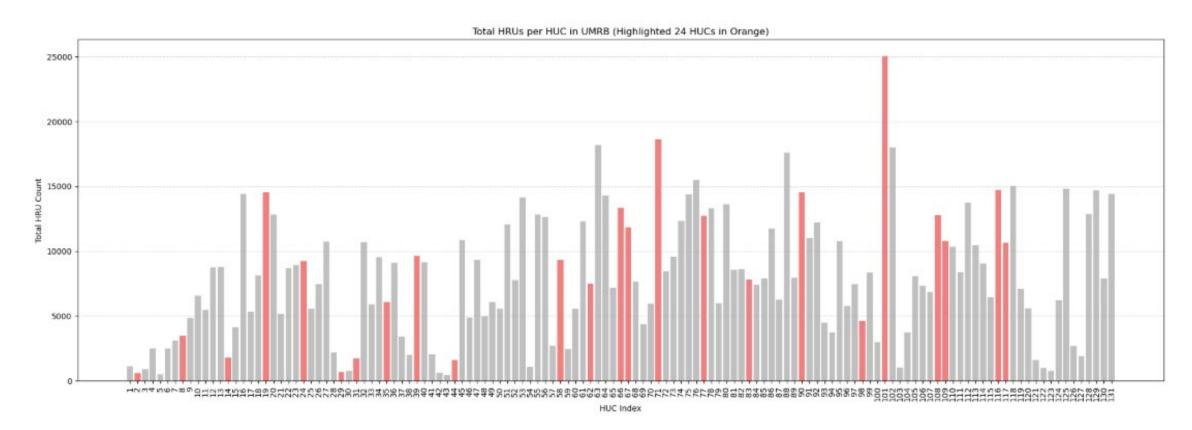


III. Results:

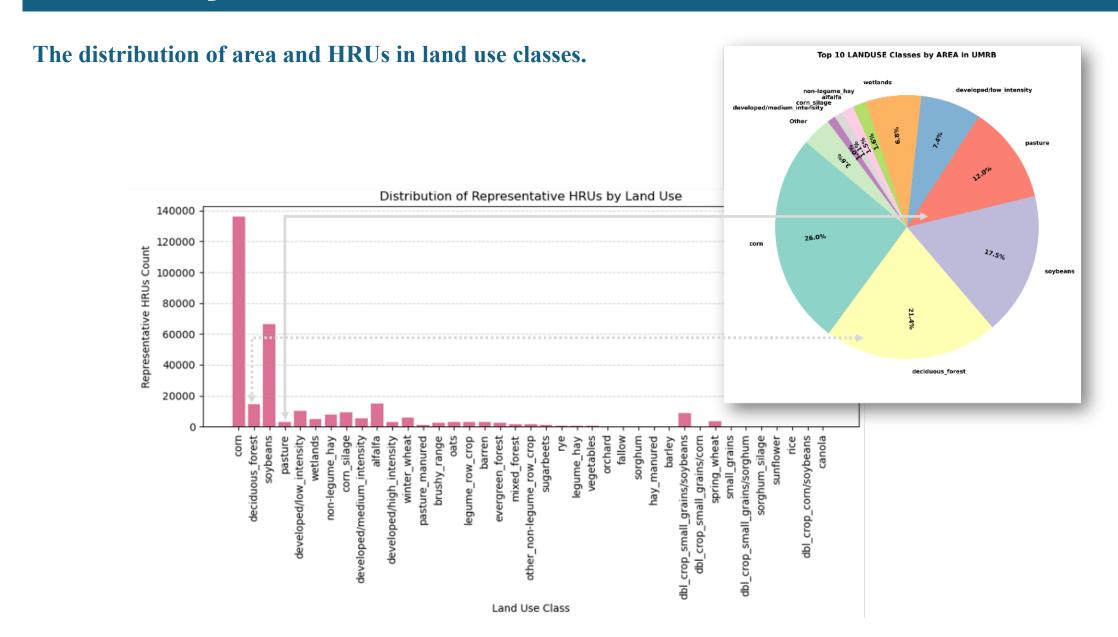


III. Analysis:

The distribution of HRUs in the representative 24-HUC8

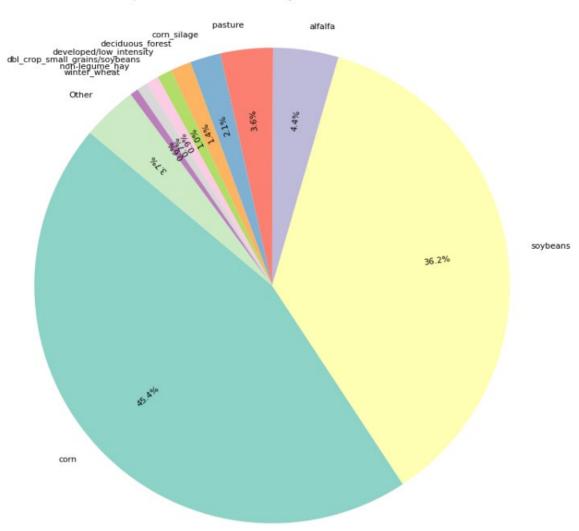


III. Analysis:

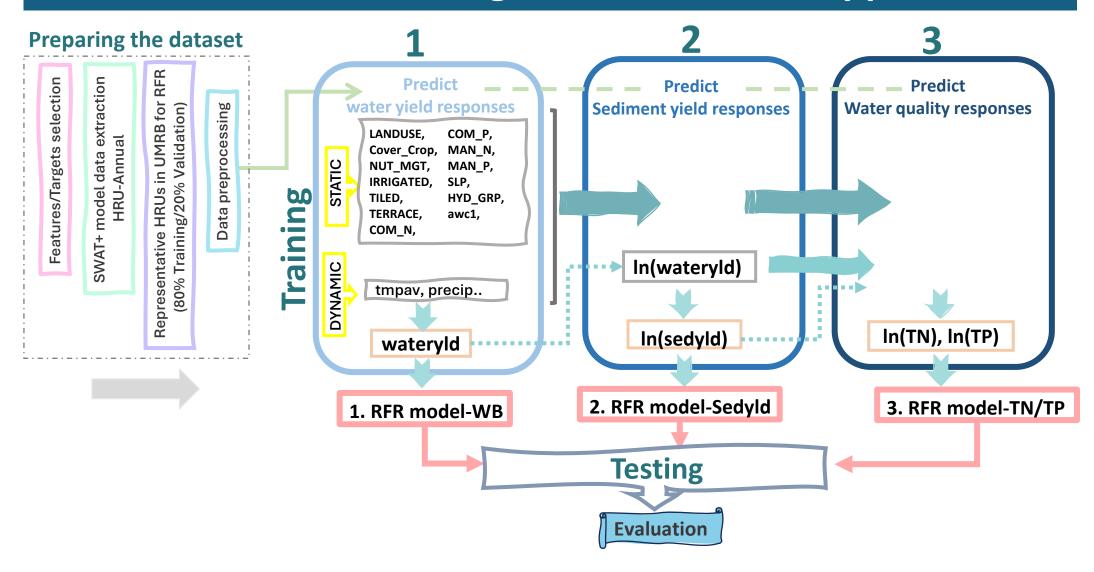


III. METHOD:

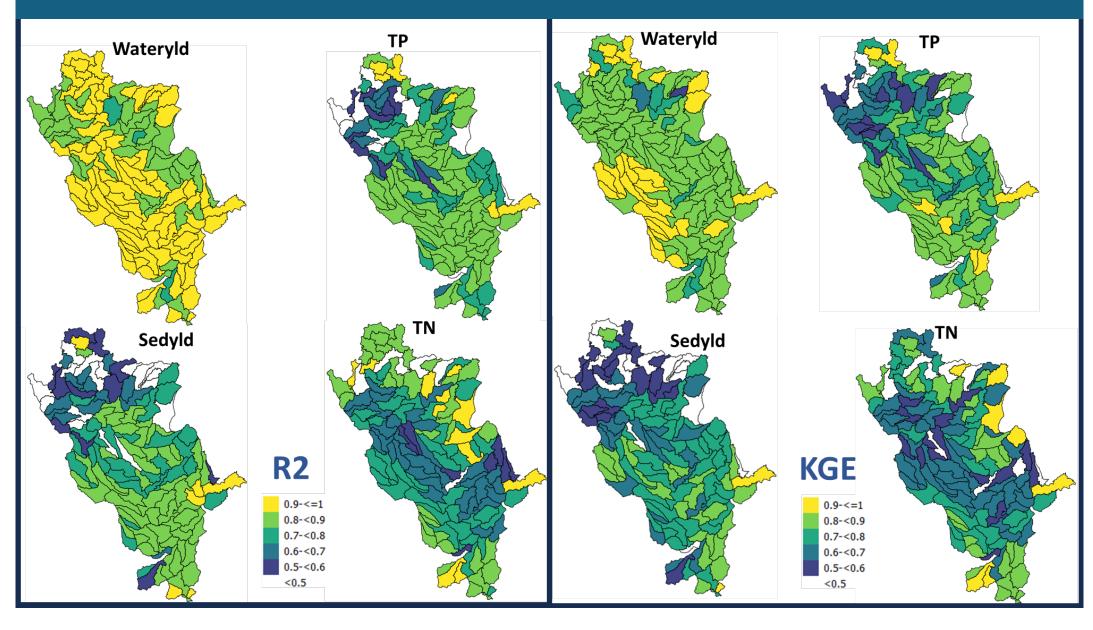
Top 10 LANDUSE Classes by HRU Count in UMRB



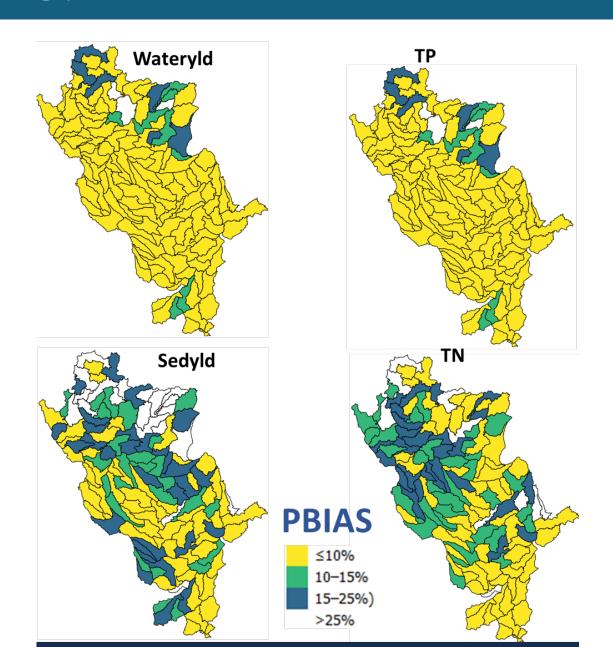
III. METHOD: A Multi-Stage Random Forest Approach



V. RESULTS:



V. RESULTS:



III. Conclusion:

- ✓ Surrogate
- **✓** Scalable
- **✓** Transferable
- ✓ Large heterogeneous agricultural basin
- ✓ Real-time watershed management decisions



