

SWAT Conference 2025, Colorado

A HAWQS-SWAT-LSTM Framework for Hydrologic Predictions in Ungauged Watersheds

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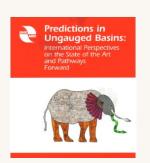
Motivation

First IAHS Scientific Decade 2003–2012, entitled Predictions in Ungauged Basins (PUB)

"Aim of reducing uncertainty in hydrological predictions."

'grass-roots' movement intended to engage the interest of hydrologists around the world

Book was launched in 2003 and concluded by the PUB Symposium 2012



A decade of **Predictions in Ungauged Basins** (PUB)—a review (Hrachowitz et al., 2013)

"There is still a long way to go in terms of predictions: much of the success so far has been in gauged and not in ungauged basins."

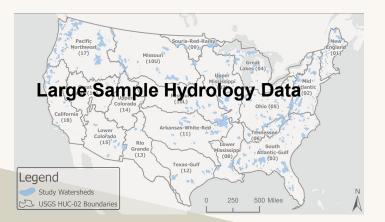
23 Unsolved Problems in Hydrology (Bloeschl et al., 2019)

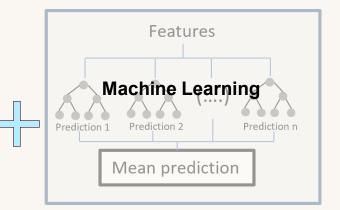
Problem No. 5 – "What causes spatial heterogeneity and homogeneity in runoff, and material fluxes (.... nutrients, sediments)?"

Problem No. 6 - "What are the hydrologic laws at the catchment scale and how do they change with scale?"

In 2019, A large sample hydrology with Machine concept was first to formally demonstrate

"machine learning trained on large-sample hydrological datasets"



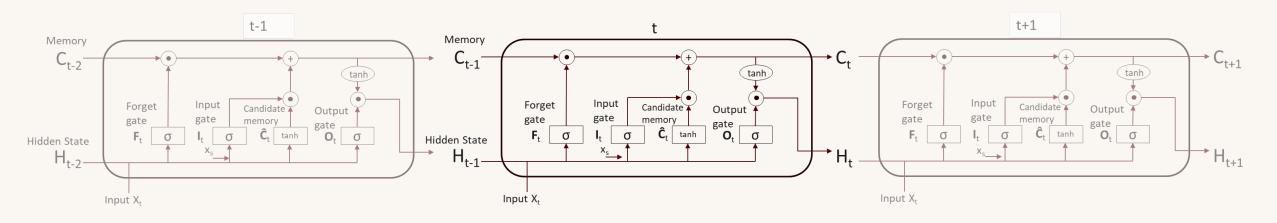


A) Predictive Performance

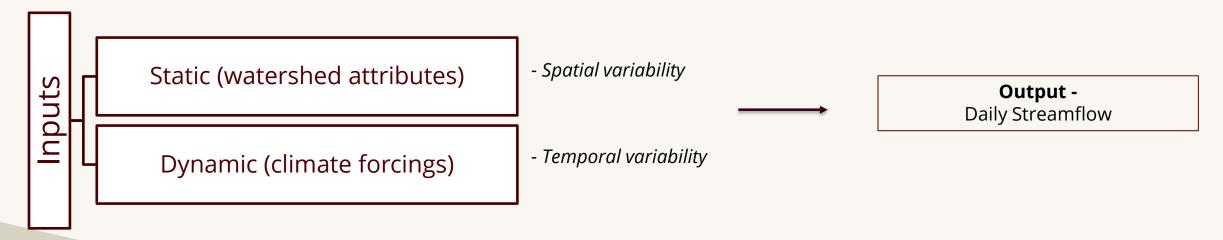
- Hydrologic Signatures (FDCs)
- Daily streamflow
- Water Quality

B) Model interpretations for hydrologic inference.

Entity-Aware LSTMs



Entity Aware LSTMs (EA-LSTM) https://neuralhydrology.readthedocs.io (Kratzert et al., 2019)



Kratzert, F., Klotz, D., Shalev, G., Klambauer, G., Hochreiter, S., & Nearing, G. (2019). Towards learning universal, regional, and local hydrological behaviors via machine learning applied 3 to large-sample datasets. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 23(12), 5089-5110.

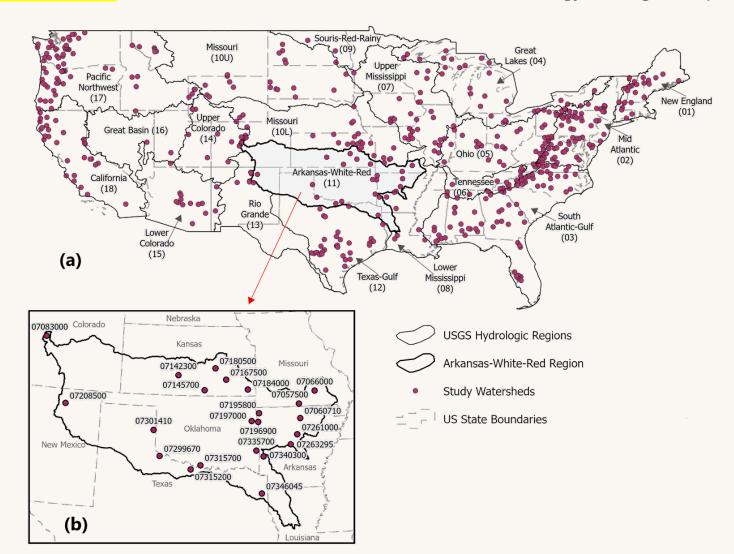
Study Area and Experimental Designs

531 watersheds location from CAMELS

CAMELS: Catchment Attributes and Meteorology for Large-Sample Studies

Training: 509 watersheds

Test: 22 watersheds



SWAT Modeling Made Simple

HAWQS

Hydrologic and Water Quality System



hawqs.tamu.edu

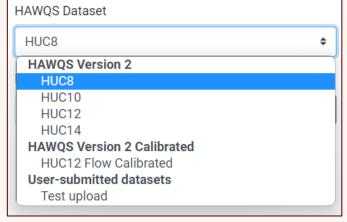


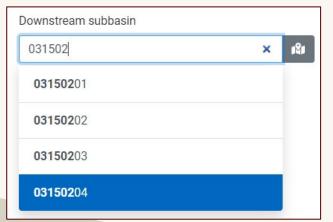




SWAT Model setup - just a few clicks away!!



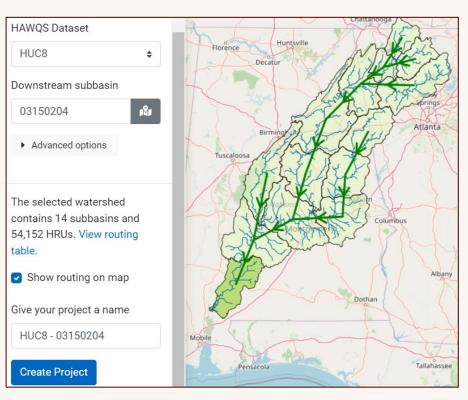






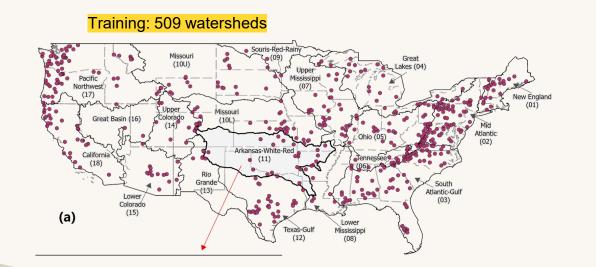
HAWQS API



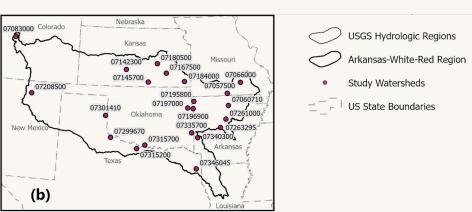


Objectives

- 1) Evaluating HAWQS as a FAIR source for LSTM inputs (HAWQS-LSTM)
- 2) Evaluating HAWQS-LSTM for PUB (HAWQS-PUB-LSTM)
- 3) Calibrating SWAT models using LSTM outputs (SWAT-LSTM)



Test: 22 watersheds



23 attributes for EA-LSTM models

Dynamic-5; Static - 18

Response Variable: Streamflow



Meteorological Forcings

PRCP

TMP_MXdgC

TMP_MNdgC

SOLAR

SNOWFALLmm



SWAT Inputs

Area hydA

SNOW hydB

AVG PET hydC

%forest hydD

CH_W CN2

CH_D Aridity Index

CH_S



SWAT Uncalibrated Outputs

(Annual Average)

SNOW_MELT

TOT_WATER_YIELD

LAT_SOIL_Q

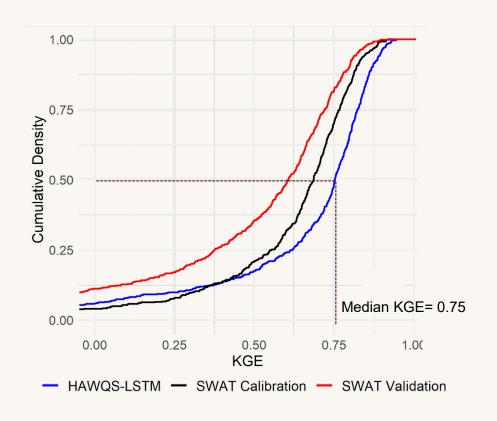
TOT_AQ_RCHRG

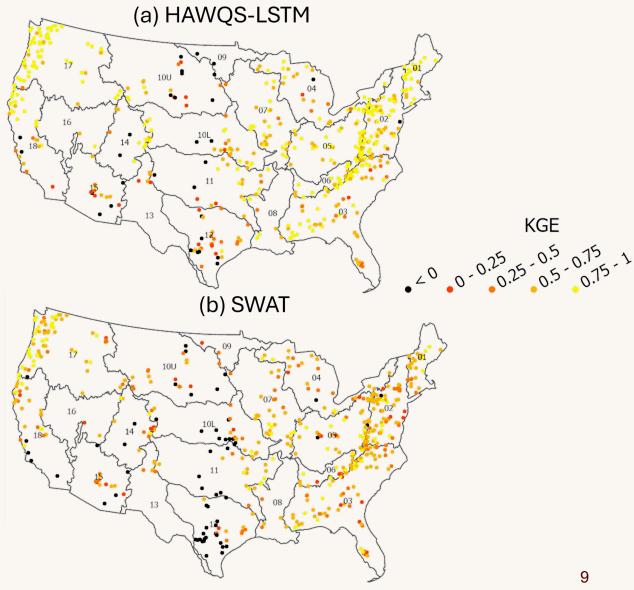
AVG_ET

Dynamic

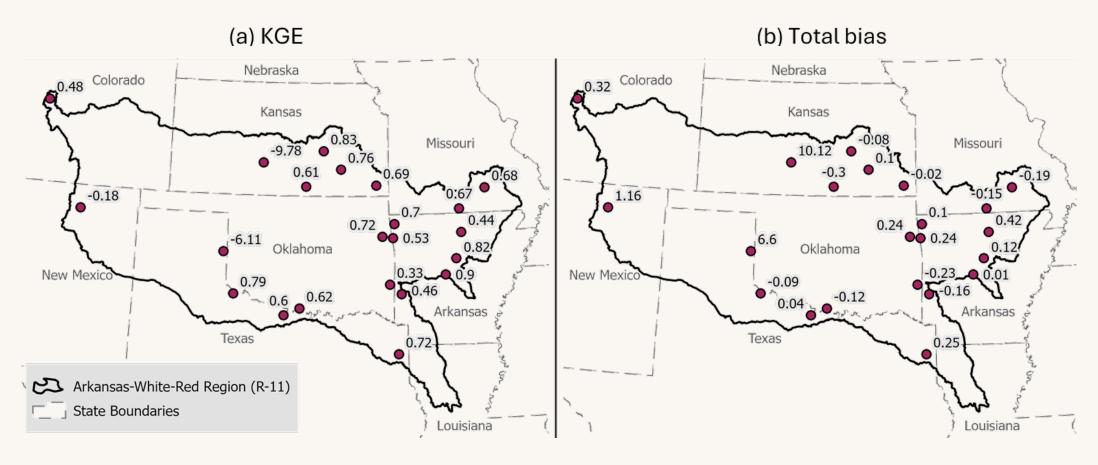
Static

HAWQS-LSTM Forecasting Performance

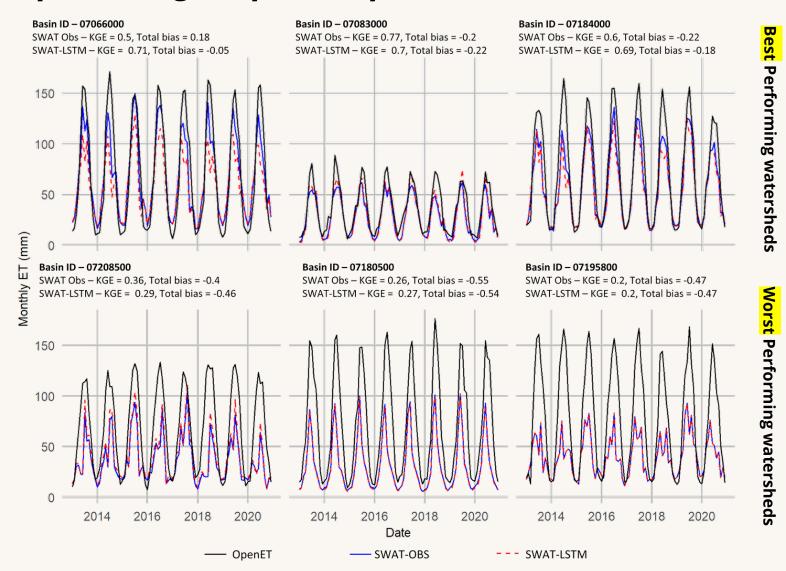




HAWQS-PUB LSTM Performance 19 out of 22 watersheds: KGE > 0.3



SWAT - LSTM for predicting Evapotranspiration



Key Takeaways

✓ HAWQS: a single FAIR source of inputs for Large Sample DL models.

✓ HAWQS-LSTM model- A reliable streamflow prediction framework HAWQS-LSTM: a median KGE of 0.75 [forecasting in 531 watersheds] HAWQS-PUB-LSTM: a median KGE of 0.65 in 22 PUB watersheds

✓ SWAT-LSTM

KGE > 0.3 in 19 of the 22 watersheds [streamflow calibration]

KGE 0.2 - 0.71 [evapotranspiration validation]



hawqs.tamu.edu



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