

Supporting Information

Intelligent Analysis Strategy for the Key Factor on Soil Nitrogen and Phosphorus Loss via Runoff under Simulated Karst Conditions

Yuqi Zhang, Rongchang Zeng, Tianyang Li, Lan Song, Binghui He*

College of Resources and Environment, Southwest University,

Chongqing 400715, China

* Corresponding author

E-mail: hebinghui@swu.edu.cn (B.H.)

Table of Contents

Figure S1	S3
Figure S2	S4
Figure S3	S5
Figure S4	S6
Figure S5	S7
Figure S6	S8
Figure S7	S9
Figure S8	S10
Figure S9	S11
Figure S10	S12
Figure S11	S13
Frame diagram of RF	S14
RF code	S14

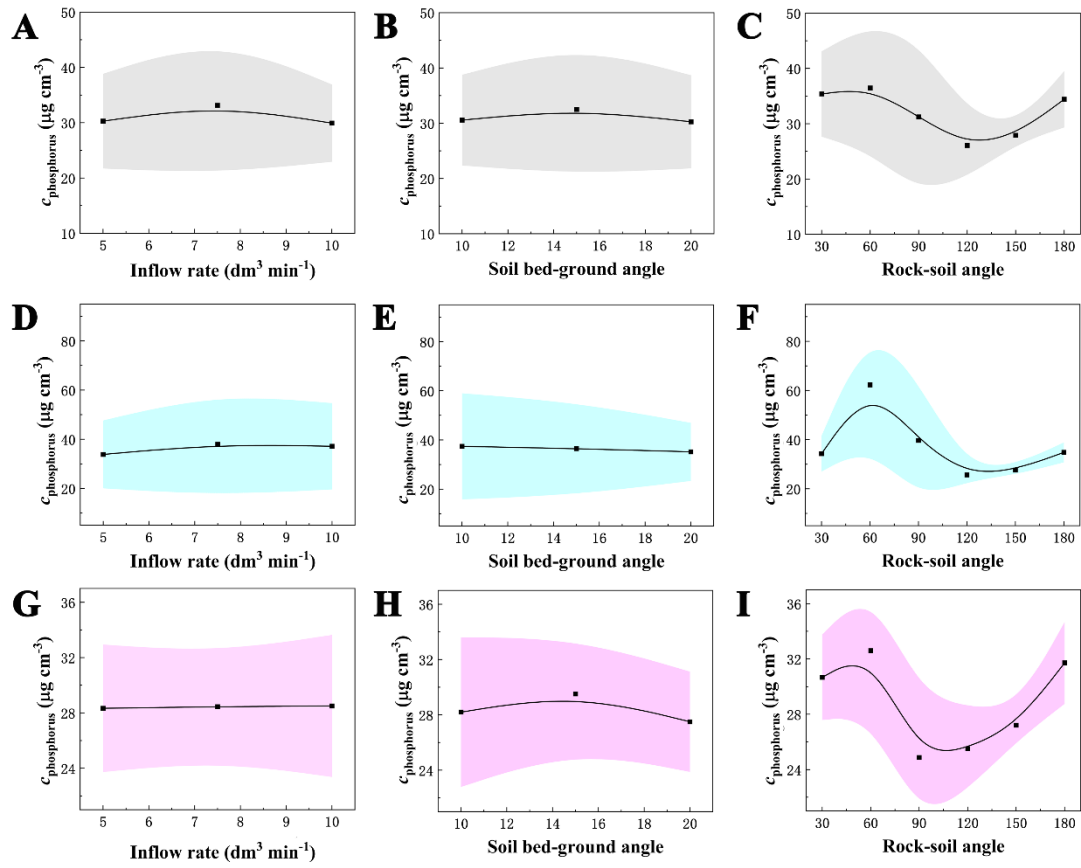


Figure S1. Characteristics relationships between the concentration of SP and inflow rate (v), soil bed-ground angle (α), and rock-soil angle (β) in soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I), respectively. The dot means the average nitrogen concentration and the graph means the standard deviation.

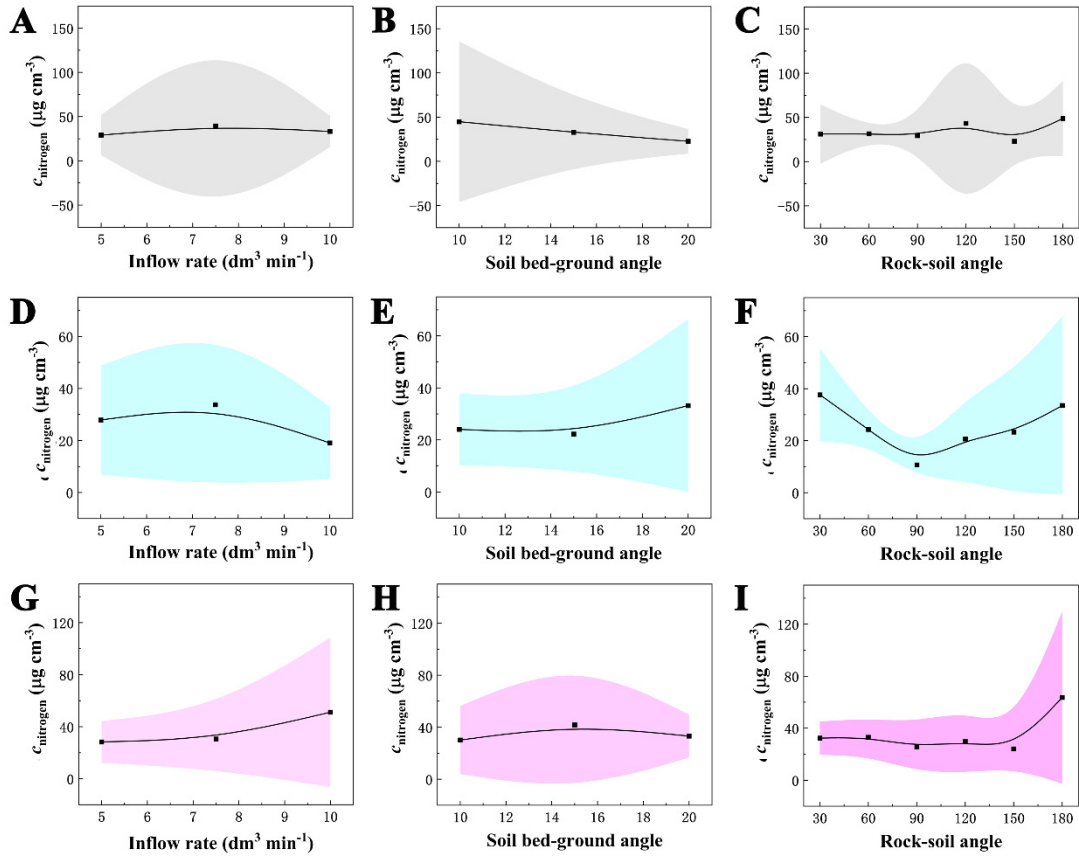


Figure S2. Characteristics relationships between the $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ concentration and v , α , and β in soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I), respectively. The dot means the average nitrogen concentration and the graph means the standard deviation.

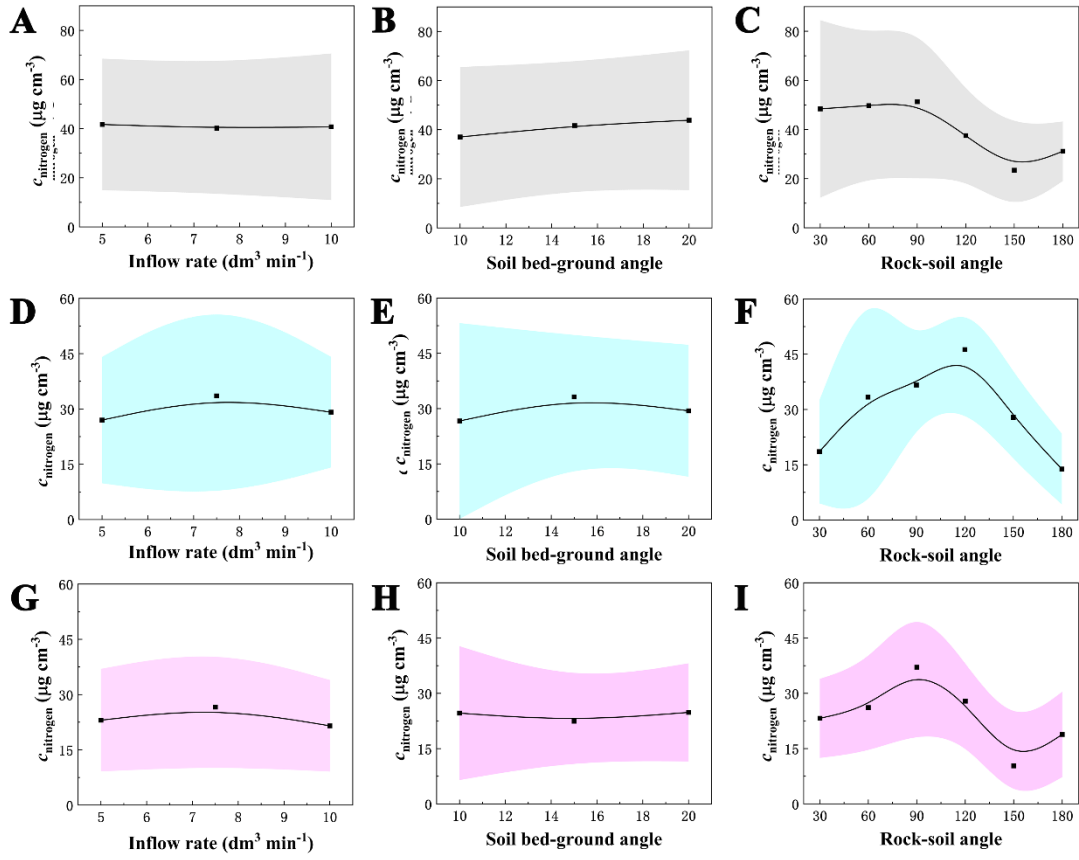


Figure S3. Characteristics relationships between the $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration and v , α , and β in soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I), respectively. The dot means the average nitrogen concentration and the graph means the standard deviation.

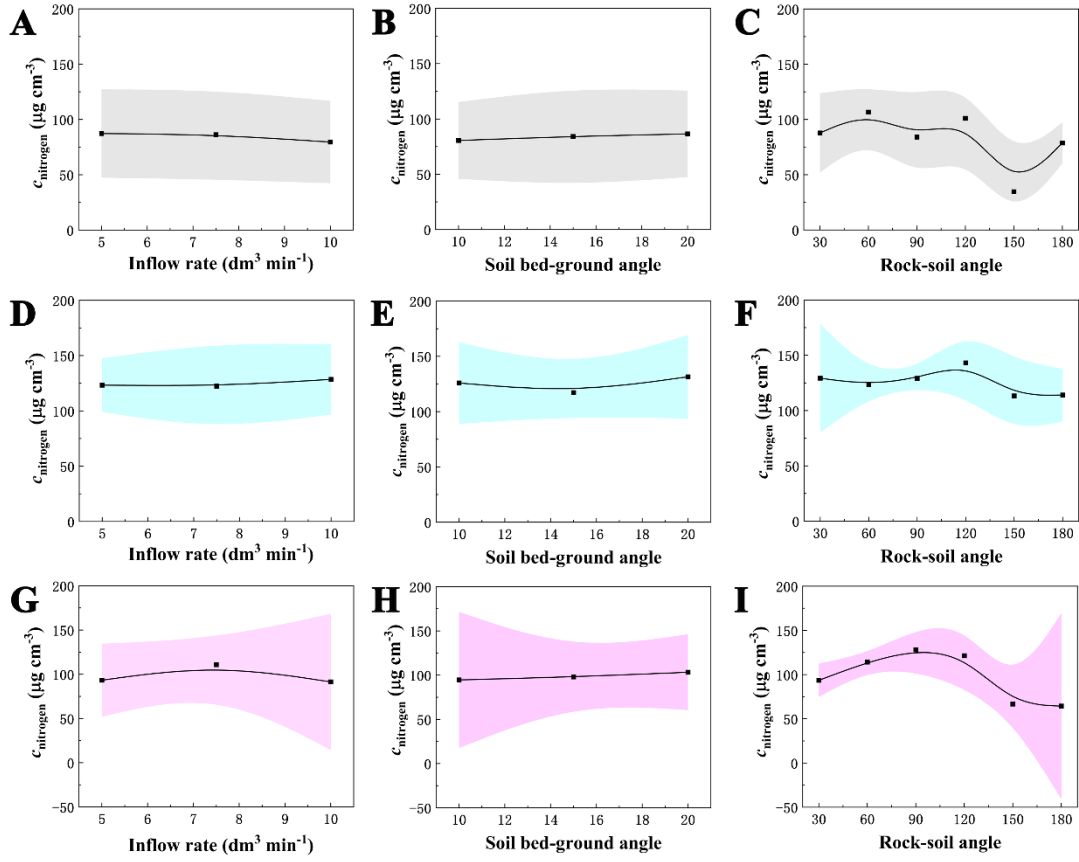


Figure S4. Characteristics relationships between the TN concentration and v , α , and β in soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I), respectively. The dot means the average nitrogen concentration and the graph means the standard deviation.

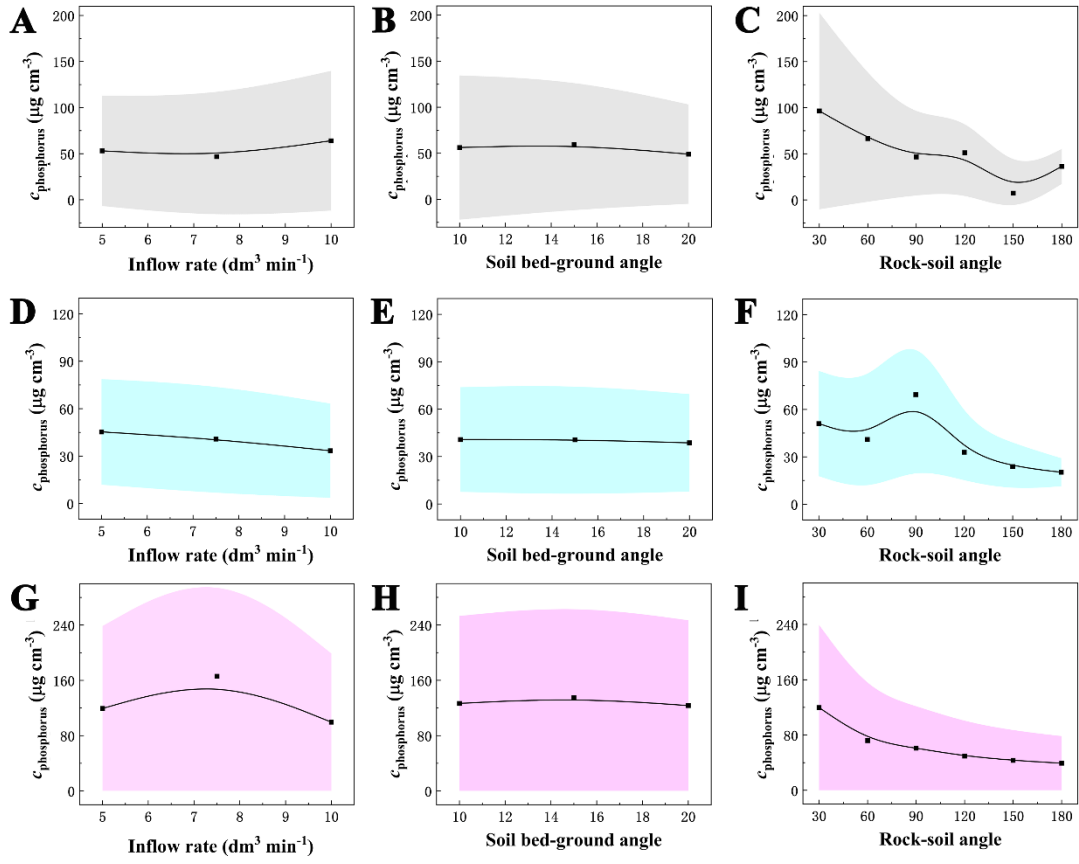


Figure S5. Characteristics relationships between the TP concentration and v , α , and β in soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I), respectively. The dot means the average nitrogen concentration and the graph means the standard deviation.

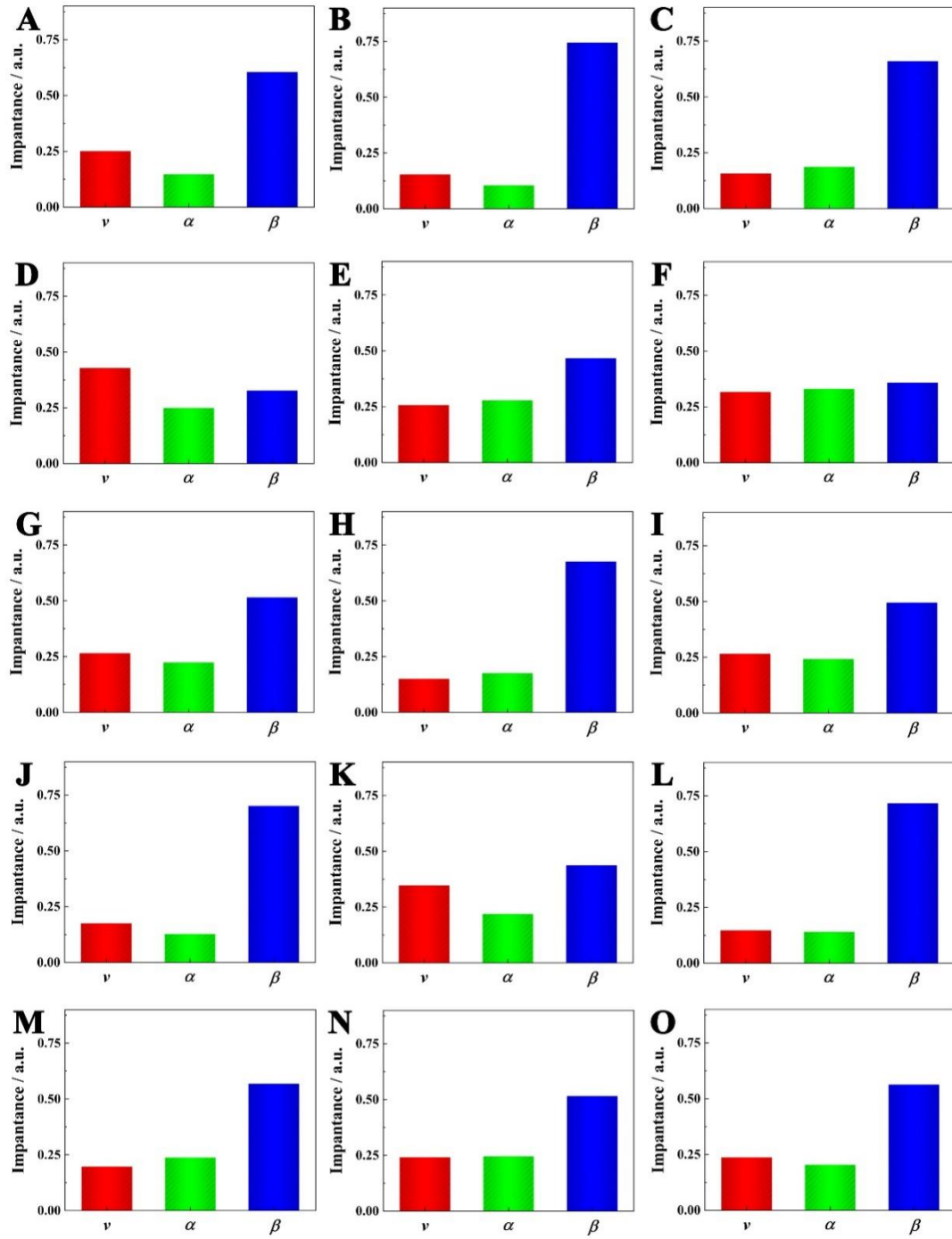


Figure S6. Characterizations of the Importance factor to estimate the effect of every feature, including the ν , α , and β , on the TN (A – C), NH₄-N (D – F), NO₃-N (G – I), SP (J – L) and TP (M – O) concentration in the soil surface runoff (A, D, G, J and M), subsurface runoff (B, E, H, K and N), and fissures runoff (C, F, I, L and O), respectively.

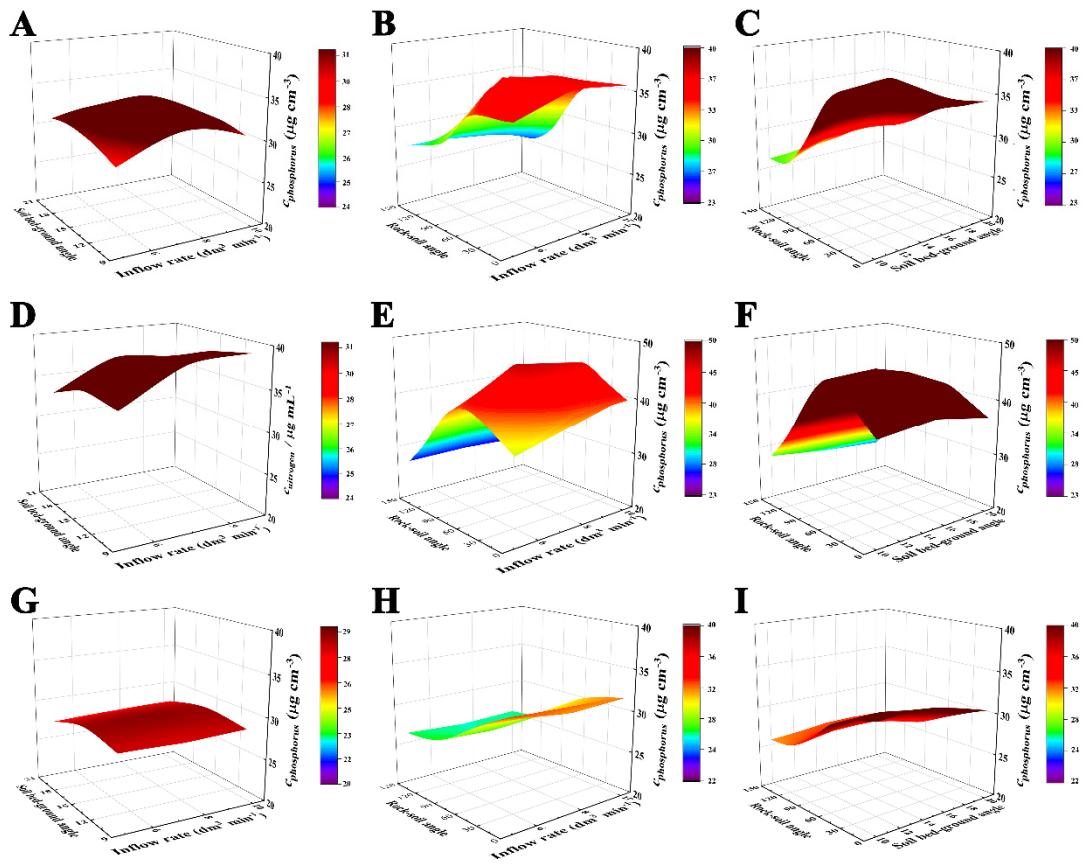


Figure S7. Characterizations of the relationship between the concentration of SP in the soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I) and the v , α , and β , respectively.

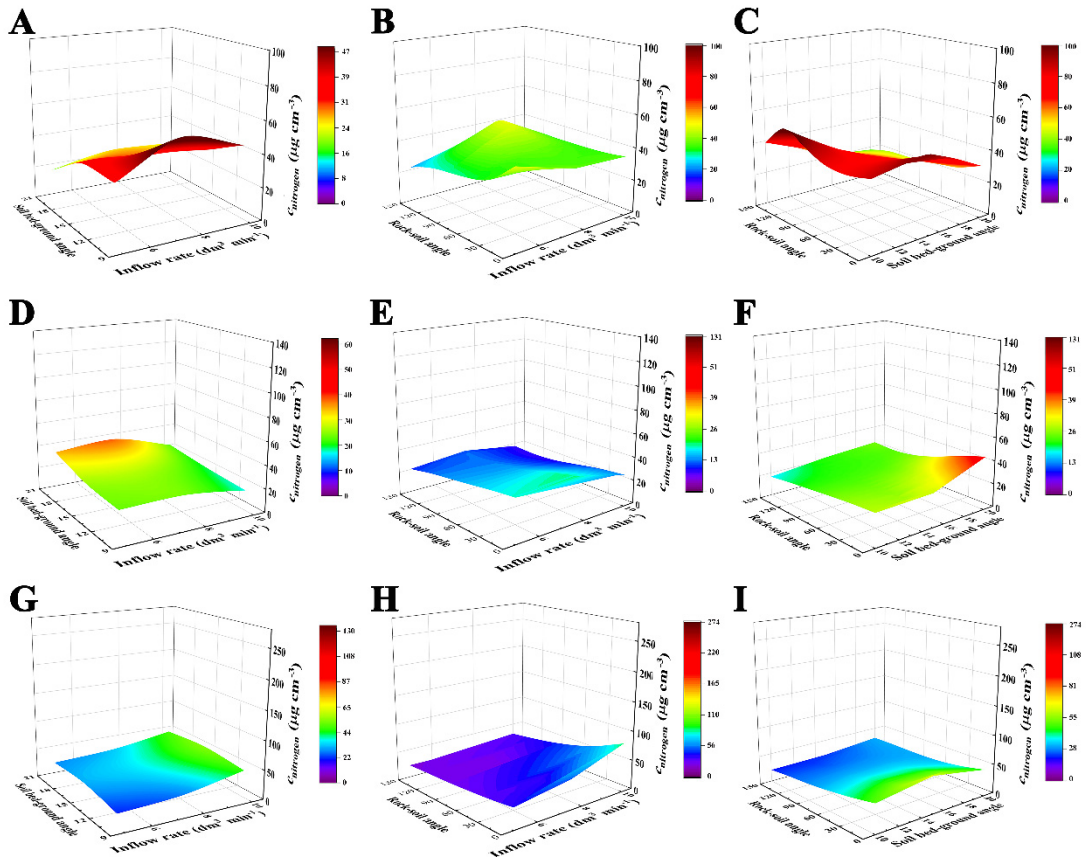


Figure S8. Characterizations of the relationship between the concentration of $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ in the soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I) and the ν , α , and β , respectively.

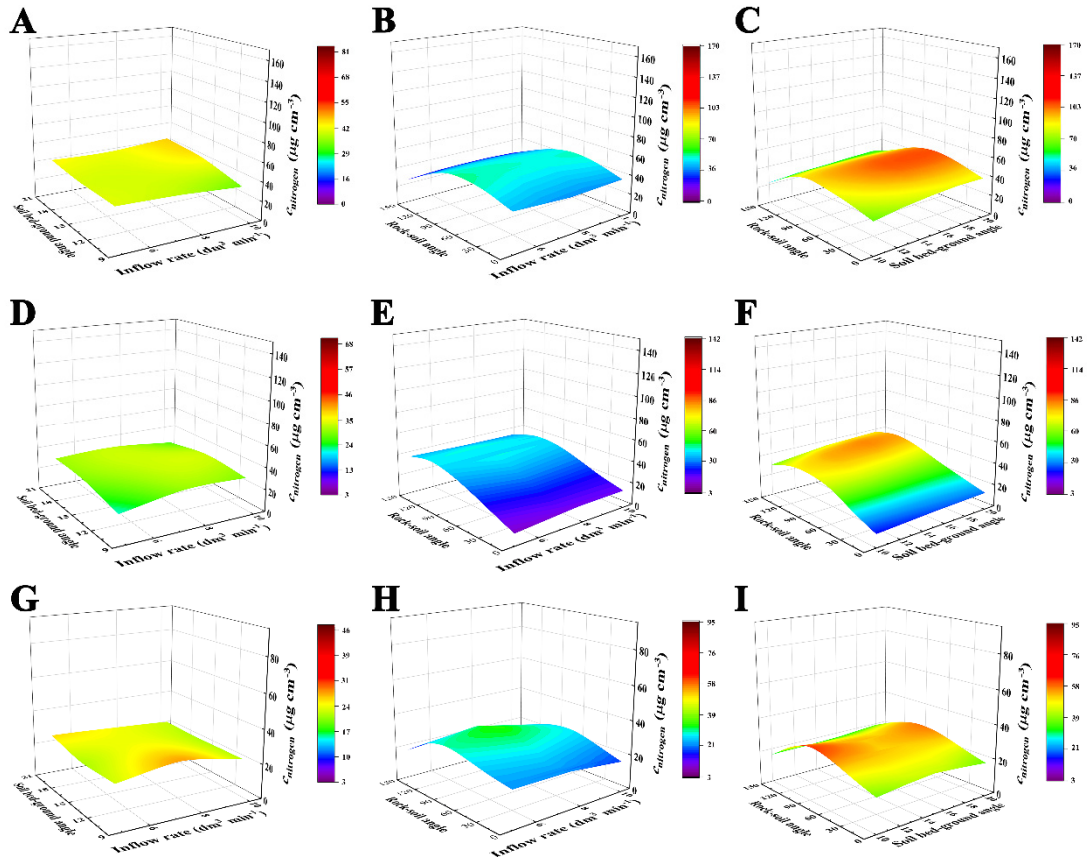


Figure S9. Characterizations of the relationship between the concentration of $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ in the soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I) and the ν , α , and β , respectively.

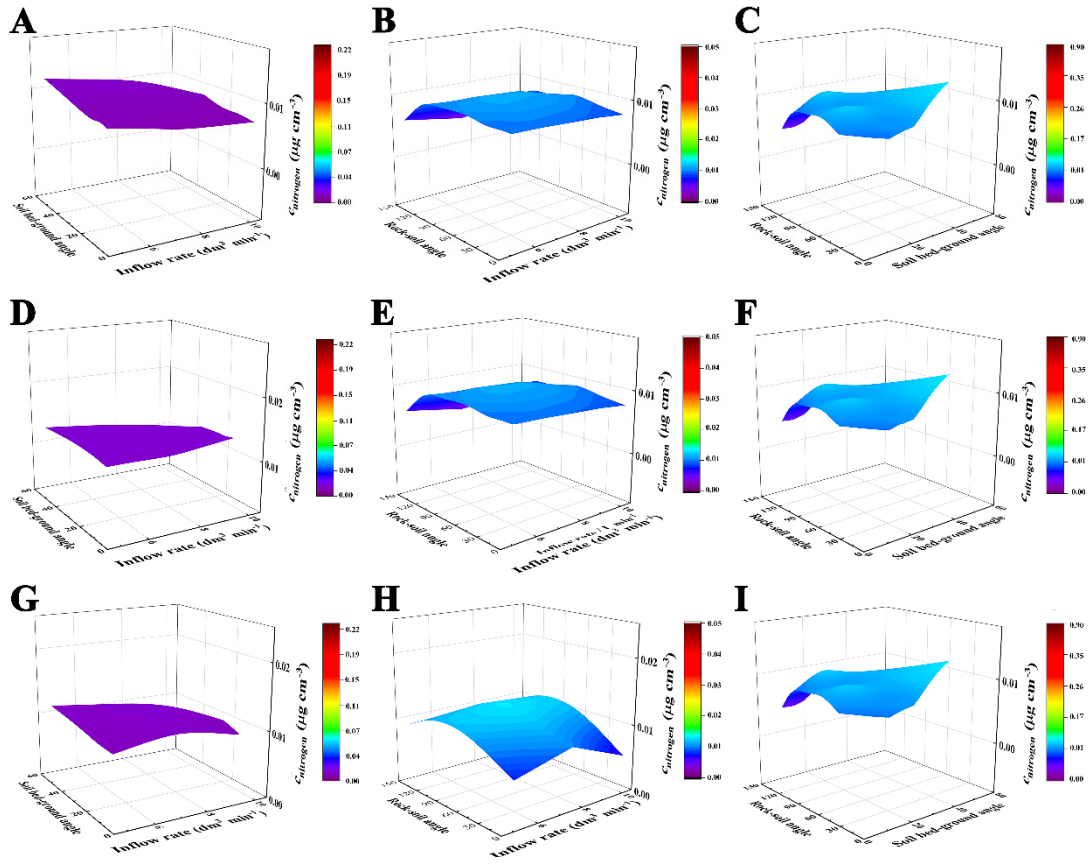


Figure S10. Characterizations of the relationship between the concentration of TN in the soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I) and the v , α , and β respectively.

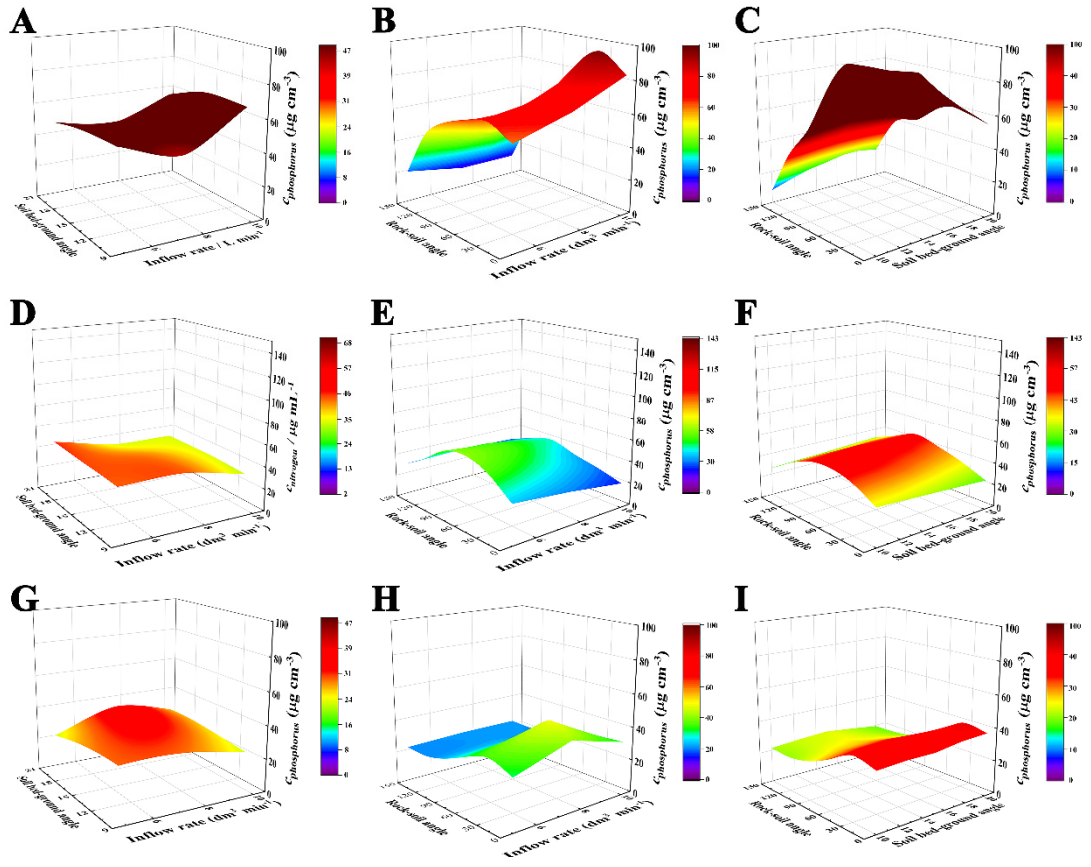
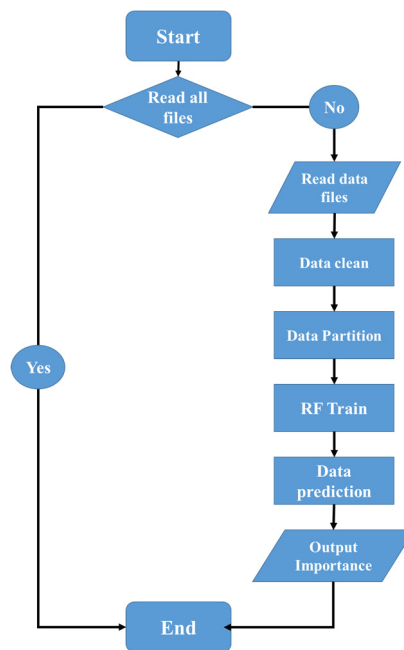


Figure S11. Characterizations of the relationship between the TP concentration in the soil surface runoff (A – C), subsurface runoff (D – F), and fissures runoff (G – I) and the v , α , and β , respectively.

1. Frame diagram of RF



2. RF code

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import numpy as np
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False
```

```
from glob import glob
print(glob("*xlsx"))
```

```
def f(x):
    try:
        return float(x)
    except:
        return np.nan
```

```
for file_name in glob("*xlsx"):
    data = pd.read_excel(file_name,header=1)
    label_name = "Concentration"
    try:
        data = data[["Flow","Angle","RockAngle",label_name]]
    except:
        print("Wrong Name! ")
```

```

data["Flow"] = data["Flow"].apply(f )
data = data.dropna()

data_x = data[["Flow","Angle","RockAngle"]]
data_y = data[label_name]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data_x, data_y, test_size=0.25,
random_state=0)

print("Name::",file_name)
print("Target: ",label_name)
print("Sum of datasets: ",data_x.shape[0])
print("Training set: ",X_train.shape[0])
print("Test set: ",X_test.shape[0])

rf = RandomForestRegressor()
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
predictions = rf.predict(X_test)
print("Goodness of fit",r2_score(predictions,y_test))
print("MSE",mean_squared_error(predictions,y_test))
print("MAE",mean_absolute_error(predictions,y_test))
print("Importance: ")
print(list(zip(X_train.columns,rf.feature_importances_)))
plt.barh(X_train.columns, rf.feature_importances_)
plt.show()

```