Maskinlæring og dræning

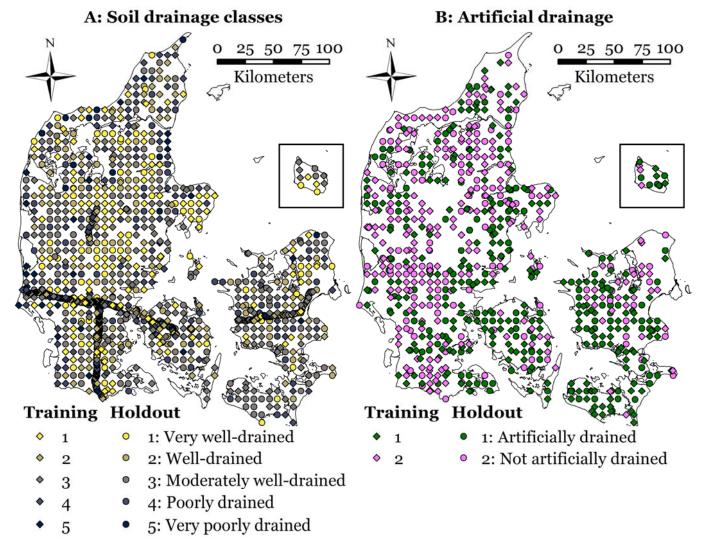
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Department of Agroecology Aarhus University



Hydrologidag 2019, October 22

Observed natural and artificial drainage



Soil drainage classes

Very well-drained soils



Well-drained soils



Moderately well-drained soils



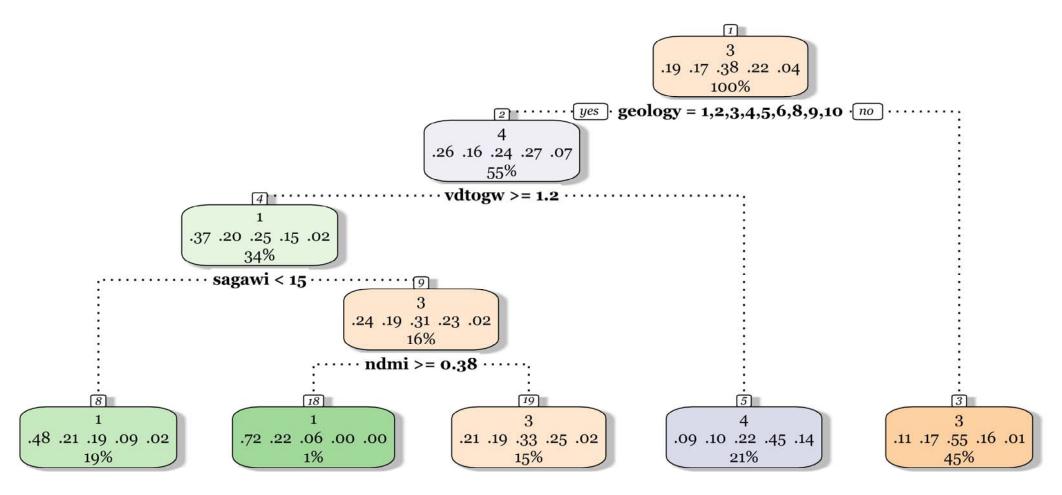
Poorly drained soils



Very poorly drained soils



Classification trees

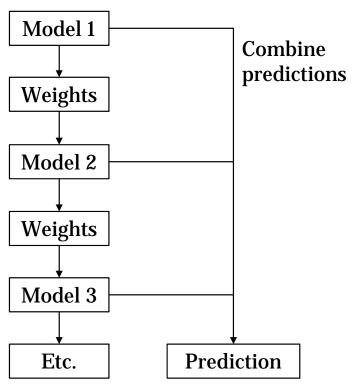


Differential costs for misclassification

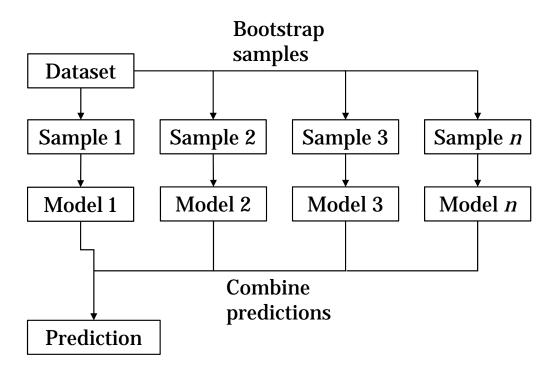
		Observed soil drainage class				
		1	2	3	4	5
Predicted soil	1	0	1	2	3	4
drainage class	2	1	0	1	2	3
	3	2	1	0	1	2
	4	3	2	1	0	1
	5	4	3	2	1	0

Boosting and bagging

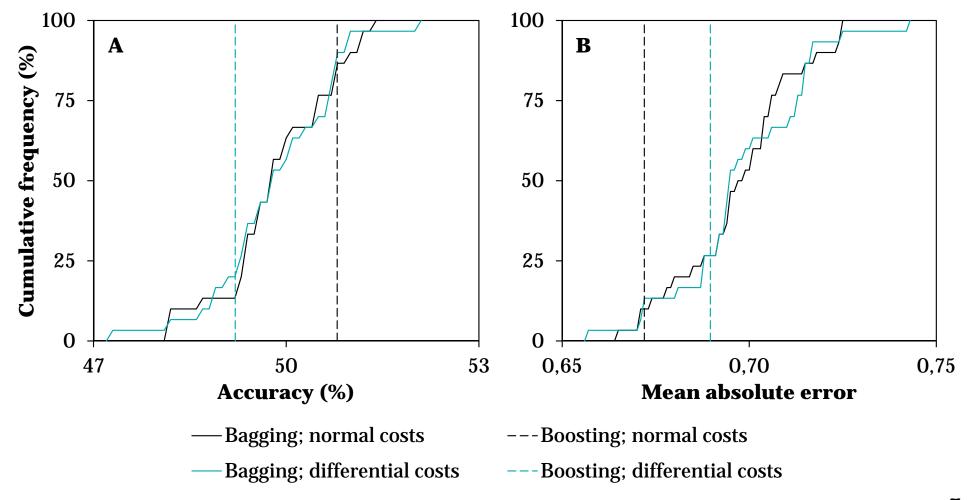
Boosting



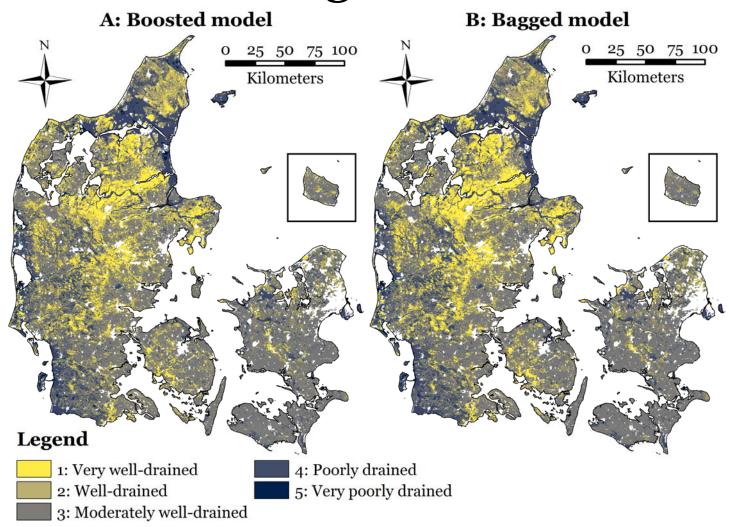
Bagging



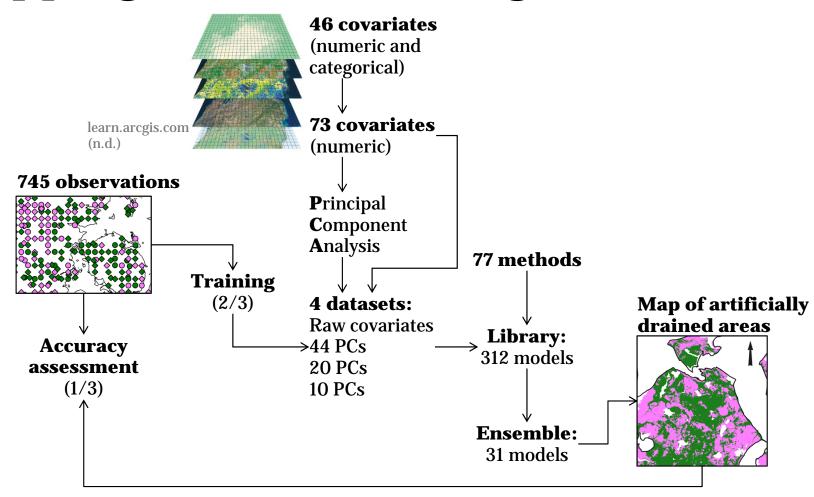
Soil drainage class accuracy



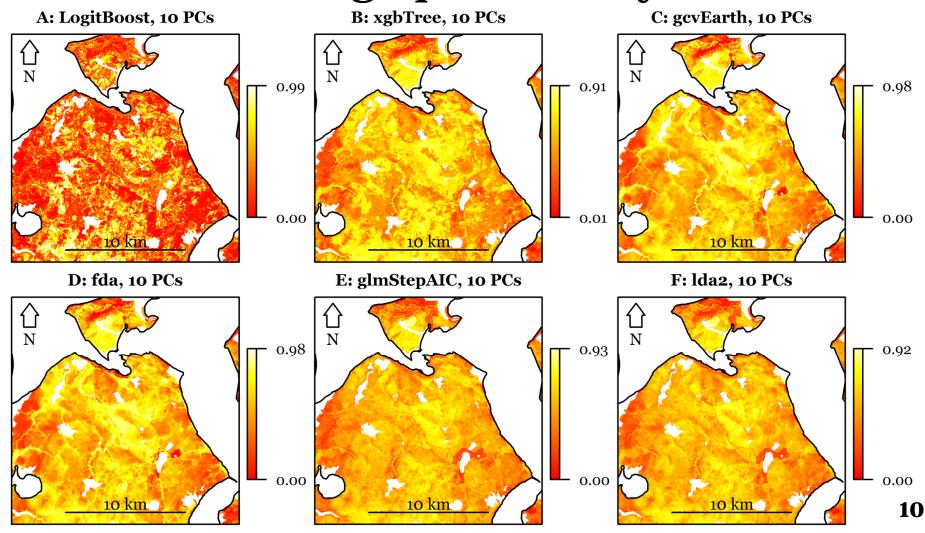
Maps of soil drainage classes



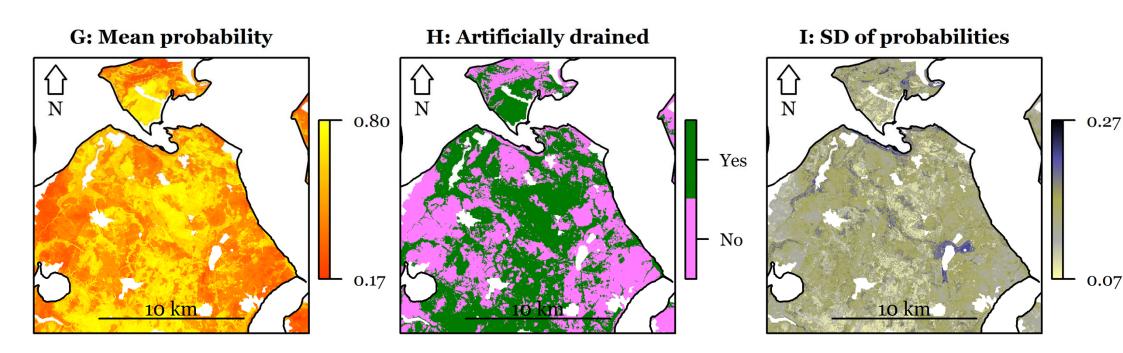
Mapping artificial drainage



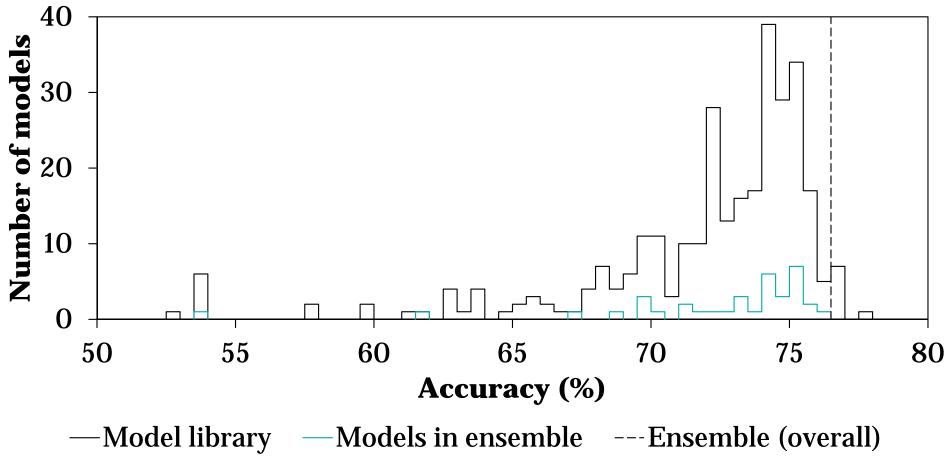
Predicted drainage probability



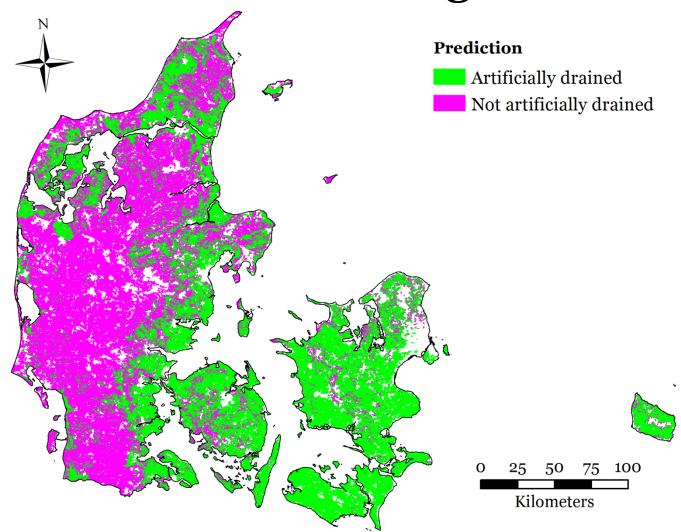
Combining drainage probabilities



Ensemble accuracy



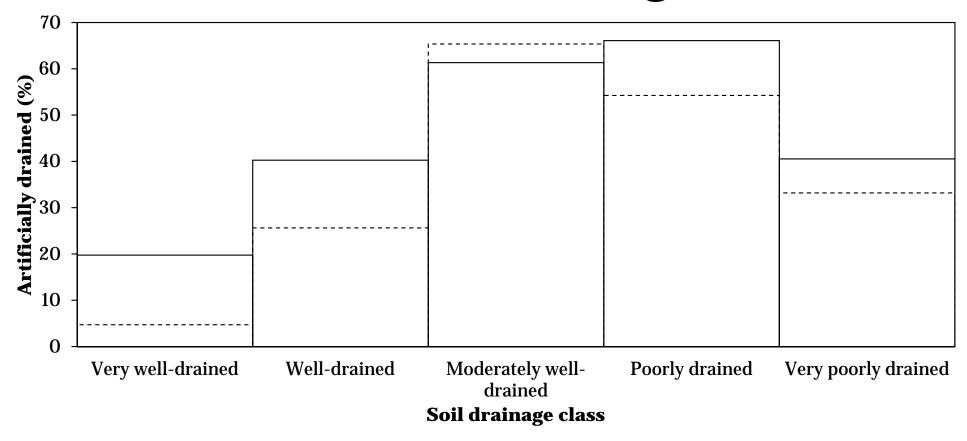
Predicted artificial drainage



Top 10 covariates

Soil drainage classes	Artificial drainage			
Landuse	Clay (%); 60 - 100 cm			
Geology	Clay (%); 30 - 60 cm			
Downhill gradient to surface water	Clay (%); 0 - 30 cm			
Wetlands	Clay (%); 100 - 200 cm			
Clay (%); 100 - 200 cm	Precipitation			
Geographic regions	Geographic regions (W. Jutland)			
Landscape elements	Soil drainage class			
Depth of sinks	Geology (Clay till)			
Horizontal distance to surface water	Geology (Sand till)			
Vertical distance to surface water	Depth to groundwater; model			

Natural and artificial drainage



 \square Soil profiles \square Maps

Conclusion

Soil drainage classes predicted with 50% accuracy.

Artificial drainage predicted with 77% accuracy.

Predicted relationships between natural and artificial drainage match real patterns.