

Confronting data leakage in environmental model optimisation

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Abstract: Data leakage, resulting in inflated performance, has been identified as one of the major problems in many published machine learning studies (Kapoor and Narayanan, 2023). Natural resource model problems, are particularly sensitive to data leakage for two major reasons: Most modelling problems are related to open systems with sparse to very sparse sampling of the full data distribution in time and space; and natural systems are complex and signals are often dependent on many cross correlated environmental variables, for example the relationship between rainfall and soil moisture. Furthermore, data related to natural resources can show long term cycles or trends and changes in the relationship between covariates and the predictand over time (Non-stationarity). This all means that regular performance criteria and basic splitting of data between validation and calibration datasets can create biased and over optimistic results (Buchanan, 2024).

As a result, it becomes important to evaluate the typical validation methods used in hydrology and other natural resource sciences. This paper will demonstrate different examples of data leakage in environmental models in space and time predictions and provide recommendations on preventing data leakage in environmental models. In particular, using a simple neural network to forecast a time series (runoff from a catchment) and spatial example (soil moisture, following Filippi et al. (2024)), we demonstrate the impact of different data splitting approaches and use different performance criteria to assess the performance of the models.

Keywords: *Model validation, autocorrelation, hydrology*

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