

## Supplemental Information for

### Quantitative Analysis for Driving Factors of the Water Quality Variations in the Minjiang River, Southwestern China

Chuankun Liu <sup>1</sup>, Yue Hu <sup>2,3,\*</sup>, Fuhong Sun <sup>4</sup>, Liya Ma <sup>1</sup>, Wei Wang <sup>1</sup>, Bin Luo <sup>1</sup>, Yang

Wang <sup>1</sup> and Hongming Zhang <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sichuan Academy of Environmental Policy and Planning, Chengdu 610041, China;

<sup>2</sup> State Key Laboratory of Geohazard Prevention and Geoenvironment Protection (Chengdu University of Technology), Chengdu 610059, China;

<sup>3</sup> College of Environment and Civil Engineering, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China;

<sup>4</sup> State Key Laboratory of Environment Criteria and Risk Assessment, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing 100012, China;

\* Correspondence: huyue17@cdut.edu.cn;

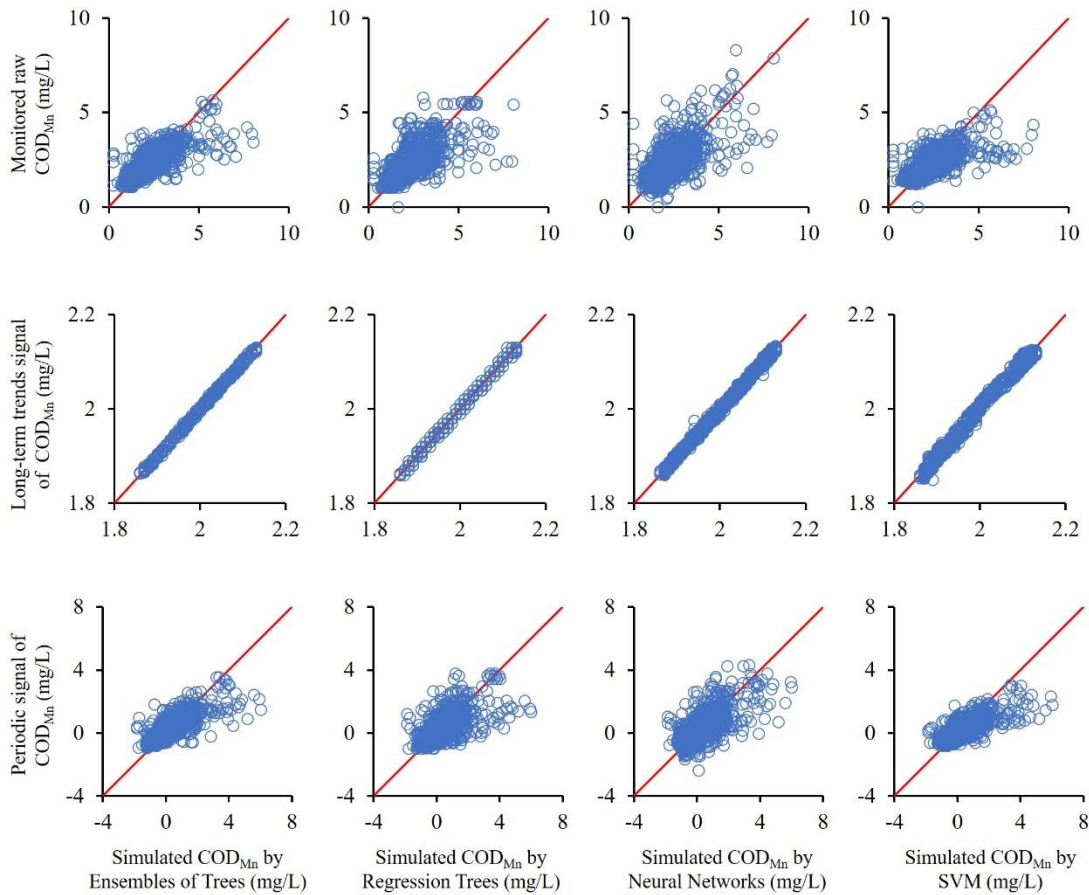


Figure S1. Comparisons of simulated results versus different signals of observed data for COD<sub>Mn</sub> concentrations using different machine learning algorithms.

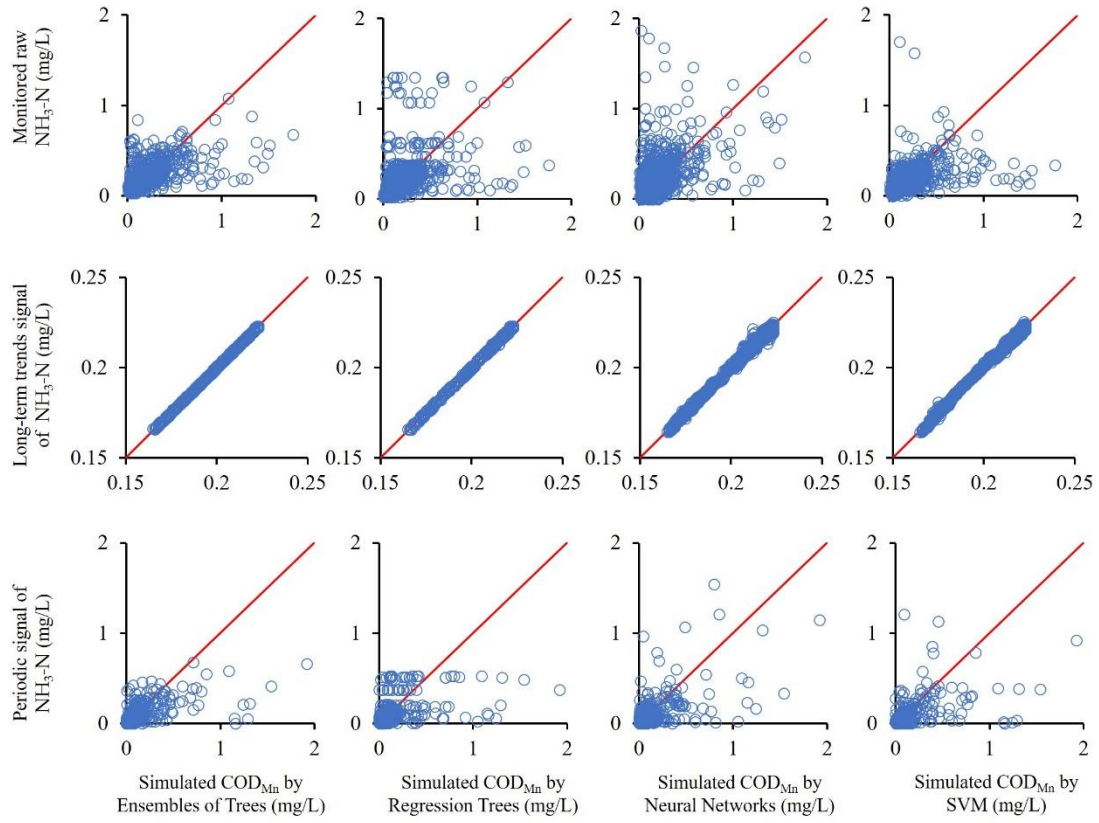


Figure S2. Comparisons of simulated results versus different signals of observed data for  $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$  concentrations using different machine learning algorithms.

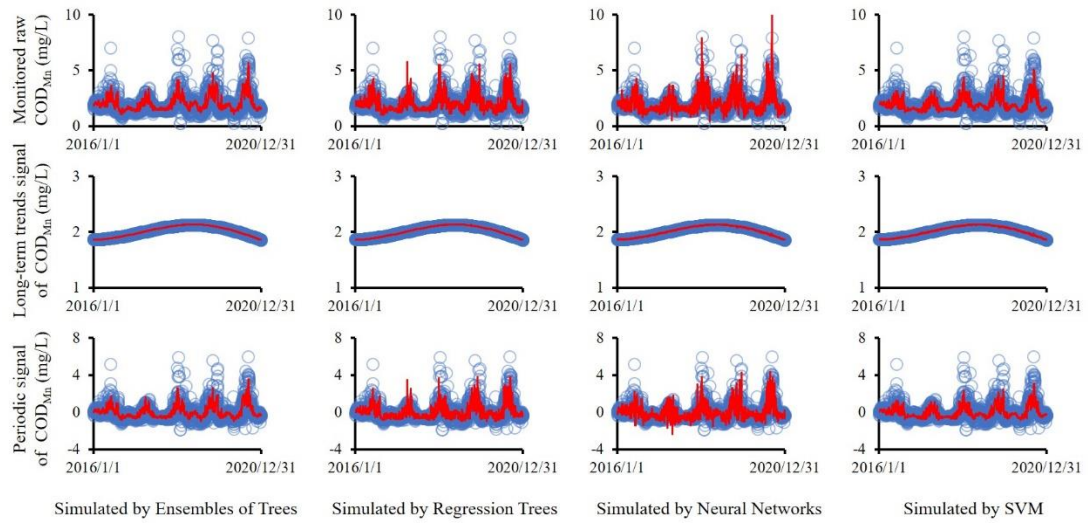


Figure S3. Temporal variations of simulated results versus different signals of observed data for  $\text{COD}_{\text{Mn}}$  concentrations using different machine learning algorithms. Red lines represent simulated results and blue circles represent observed data.

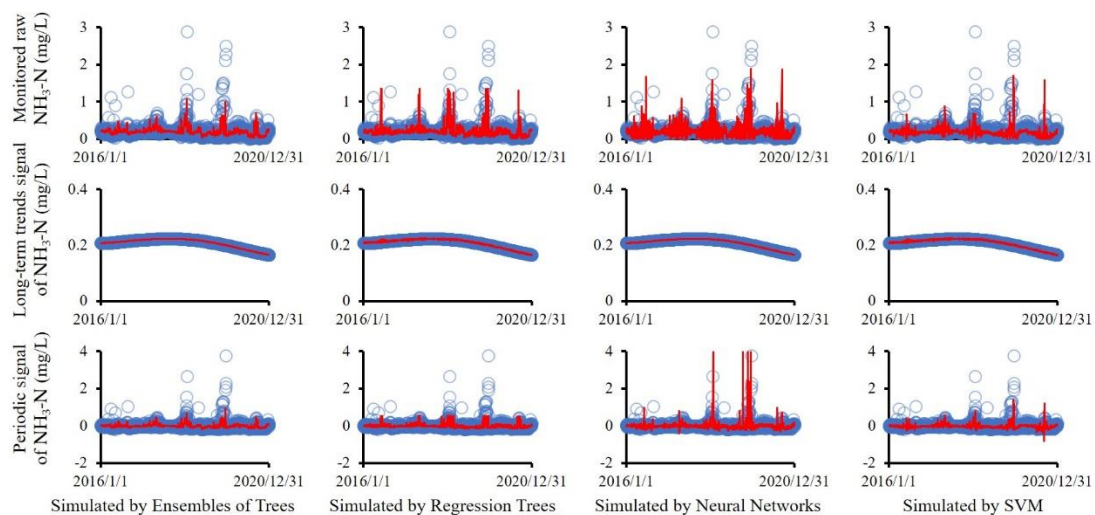


Figure S4. Temporal variations of simulated results versus different signals of observed data for  $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$  concentrations using different machine learning algorithms. Red lines represent simulated results and blue circles represent observed data.