

¹ ThRasE: A QGIS Plugin for Manual Post-Classification Correction and Quality Assurance of Thematic Maps

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⁶ Summary

⁷ ThRasE is an open-source QGIS plugin designed for systematic review, manual correction, and
⁸ quality assurance of thematic rasters. It offers synchronized multi-panel views for side-by-side
⁹ and overlap comparisons with reference data. It utilizes a recode pixel table to modify multiple
¹⁰ classes simultaneously in one operation with various editing tool options. An integrated
¹¹ modification tracking system automatically records all changes, providing spatial feedback,
¹² transparency, and reproducibility. Systematic tile-based navigation ensures complete spatial
¹³ coverage during inspection, while session persistence enables seamless multi-day workflows.

¹⁴ Statement of need

¹⁵ Thematic maps serve as indispensable analytical tools that simplify complex, continuous spatial data into visually accessible representations for a wide range of disciplines and applications.
¹⁶ However, mapping workflows inevitably introduce errors, making quality assurance essential for reliable spatial data and informed decision-making ([Foody, 2001](#)). Because maps are models of reality, they inevitably contain errors introduced by projection, compilation, and symbolization ([Lightfoot & Butler, 1987; Maling, 2013](#)). Many issues originate in the production process itself. For example, satellite-based classifications (e.g., supervised or unsupervised workflows) can introduce errors of omission or commission, scale mismatches, or temporal misalignments with ground conditions ([Schowengerdt, 2007](#)). These limitations do not undermine the value of thematic maps; rather, they highlight the importance of rigorous quality assurance. Best practices include conducting formal accuracy assessments ([Congalton & Green, 2019](#)), transparently reporting error and uncertainty ([MacEachren, 1992](#)), and, where appropriate, applying targeted post-classification corrections to address misclassifications ([Manandhar et al., 2009](#)).

²⁹ The value of a thematic map ultimately depends on its quality, which is primarily driven by the original data sources and classification methodologies. However, post-classification correction serves as a widely adopted final step to refine misclassifications and improve outcomes. A common approach, particularly for remote sensing-based maps, involves integrating ancillary data and knowledge-based rules to resolve misclassifications, reduce commission errors, and enhance overall accuracy ([Manandhar et al., 2009; Thakkar et al., 2017](#)). These corrections often rely on manual editing or semi-automated techniques guided by expert knowledge and reference data. This is precisely the context in which ThRasE was developed.

³⁷ Several tools offer raster editing and reclassification capabilities, including commercial packages such as ERDAS IMAGINE and ENVI with raster reclassification and pixel editing, and ArcGIS with its interactive pixel value manipulation tool. Open-source alternatives like GRASS GIS provide command-line reclassification, and the QGIS plugin Serval enables basic pixel-level

41 raster modifications. While these tools support raster editing, none integrates synchronized
42 multi-view comparison, systematic tile-based navigation, modification tracking, multiple editing
43 tools, a recode table, and session persistence within a unified workflow.

44 In Colombia, the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBByC) of the Institute of Hydrology,
45 Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) is responsible for measuring and ensuring the
46 accuracy of the official national forest figures. As part of the SMBByC, we identified the need
47 not only for review and editing capabilities but also for a dedicated tool to enable systematic
48 and rigorous quality control of final products, thereby guaranteeing reliable results (Galindo
49 et al., 2014). To address this gap, we developed ThRasE, an open-source QGIS plugin that
50 provides flexible editing, visual inspection, and auditable quality assurance workflows.

51 ThRasE offers a suite of editing tools, a modification tracking registry, systematic visual
52 inspection features, and comparison capabilities with reference data. By incorporating ancillary
53 data and knowledge-based rules, ThRasE enables expert-guided manual editing, facilitating
54 targeted corrections of misclassifications and fine-tuning of class assignments. ThRasE has
55 been used for multiple purposes worldwide, including manual post-processing to correct land-
56 use/land-cover misclassifications via photo-interpretation of satellite image mosaics (M. J.
57 Rayner, 2022; Vallet et al., 2024); knowledge-based manual correction of misclassifications and
58 residual errors (Bladh, 2024; M. Rayner, Balzter, et al., 2021; Senterre et al., 2023); manual
59 classification/reclassification of pixels for land-cover reconstruction to reconcile multi-date
60 imagery (Gunawan et al., 2023); annotation of historical aerial imagery for model calibration
61 and fine-tuning (Eyster et al., 2024); as a validation/visual QA step (Hariyanto et al., 2024);
62 refinement of agricultural maps (Gandharum et al., 2025; M. Rayner, Whelan, et al., 2021);
63 among other applications (Dupuy et al., 2024; Hariyanto et al., 2022; Nunes Machado et al.,
64 2024; Queiroga, 2020). Furthermore, ThRasE is an official component of our Digital Image
65 Processing Protocol for Quantifying Deforestation in Colombia (Galindo et al., 2014).

66 Key features

67 Multi-View Configuration

68 ThRasE is designed to prioritize visual comparison. To that end, analysts can arrange multiple
69 synchronized panels in a grid, with each panel blending up to three layers (for example, the
70 target thematic raster, a reference product, and ancillary context) with independent opacity
71 controls. Creating several panels with different layer combinations and opacity settings enables
72 overlap inspection and side-by-side comparison, making it easier to spot boundary errors, edge
73 artifacts, and local inconsistencies that are often missed when toggling a single map. This
74 layout shortens the loop between detection and correction during post-classification editing
75 and quality assurance.

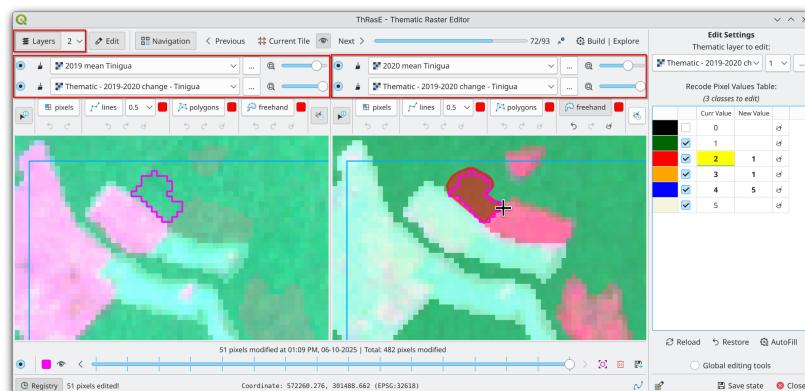


Figure 1: Multi-view panels and their layer configuration toolbar with controls for visual comparison.

76 Editing and Reclassification Tools

77 ThRasE provides pixel-level editing and bulk class recoding for fast, large-scale corrections.
 78 The Recode Pixel Table lets analysts define class-to-class mappings and apply them across the
 79 thematic map, enabling multiple classes to be updated in a single operation. Each view offers
 80 an editing toolset with options for pixel, line, polygon, and freehand drawing, supported by
 81 independent undo and redo actions per tool and per view. Analysts can initiate edits from any
 82 panel while targeting the thematic map, preserving full visual context during correction and
 83 facilitating precise, context-aware refinements.

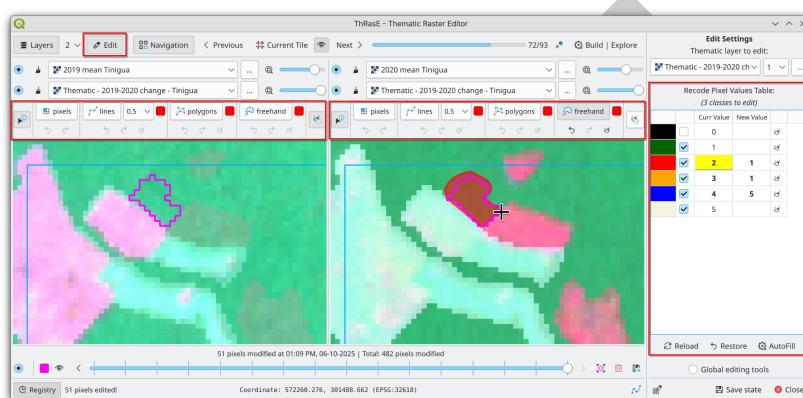


Figure 2: Editing toolbar featuring pixel, line, polygon, and freehand drawing tools.

84 Modification Tracking System

85 ThRasE includes a modification tracking system that records all edits to the thematic map
 86 during editing sessions. Every pixel change is recorded with its original value and timestamp,
 87 enabling a complete edit history and strong traceability for quality assurance. Modified areas
 88 can be highlighted on the canvas to provide immediate spatial feedback and help reveal patterns
 89 or missed regions during the editing process. By maintaining a comprehensive record of edits,
 90 the system supports quality assurance workflows where transparency and reproducibility are
 91 essential, allowing teams to verify corrections, trace decisions, and export change logs for
 92 documentation or peer review.

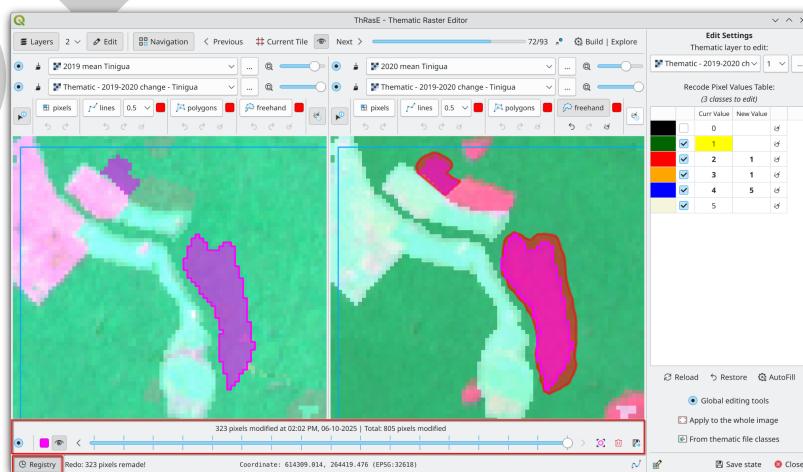


Figure 3: Modification tracking registry showing edit history with timestamps and visual highlighting of modified areas on the canvas.

93 Systematic Inspection Navigator

94 Systematic inspection is fundamental to quality assurance in thematic mapping. ThRasE
 95 provides a tile-based navigation tool that divides the area of interest within the thematic map
 96 into manageable units and sequences through tiles in a defined pattern to guarantee full spatial
 97 coverage. The navigation tool offers multiple configuration options, allowing teams to adapt
 98 their review strategy to data characteristics or geographic features. This structured approach
 99 transforms what could be an unstructured visual inspection into a methodical process, reducing
 100 the risk of missed areas and supporting complete spatial coverage during editing and quality
 101 control operations.

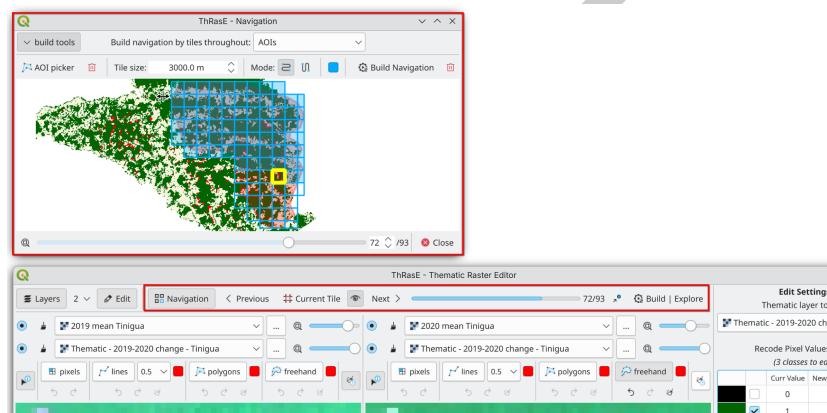


Figure 4: Tile-based navigation interface dividing the study area into manageable units for systematic inspection with configurable patterns.

102 Session Persistence

103 ThRasE supports session persistence through save and restore functionality that captures
 104 the complete workspace state. This capability proves essential for multi-session workflows
 105 where analysts need to maintain consistency across editing or review periods. Teams can
 106 share standardized configurations to ensure uniform inspection methodology across multiple
 107 operators, while individual analysts can resume work at the exact tile and visual context where
 108 they paused, preserving both spatial progress and workspace setup.

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