Summary

This manuscript describes an RTS dataset in the region of QTEC that has a total of 875 RTS polygons. The authors used a deep learning approach to aid the manual delineation of RTS polygons. Although this method presented in the manuscript is not the most effective and difficult to adapt, the dataset itself serves well as a developed RTS study/training dataset, which can be helpful for the training of RTS segmentation deep learning models.

Major points

-The trained DeeplabV3+ model used pre-trained weights using the ImageNet dataset. It is sometimes questioned that ImageNet dataset's context/scene is very different from remote sensing images and therefore difficult for transfer learning. And the model performance is highly dependent on how the fine-tuning is done. So, maybe it's helpful to reveal some details on how the ImageNet pre-trained model is fine-tuned, and the accuracy on the test set. Although this manuscript is a data description paper rather than a methodology paper, but as part of the data is auto-generated, it is crucial for the readers to fully understand the data generation process. Also, there's a limitation for ImageNet pre-trained model that it was trained on RGB channels, which makes its adaption to multi-bands satellite image data very difficult. In the future maybe consider the use of BigEarthNet to pre-train the model.

-It will be helpful to have a figure of a/some successfully predicted RTS by the model, and the same RTS polygon that finally delineated from the prediction. This can help the readers to understand the manual inspect process.

-For the probability assessment, it will be helpful to have a table/figure to show the percentage/number of each category, i.e. high/medium/low. To give an overview of the quality of the dataset.

Minor points

Line 182 complied – compiled?