

Figure 2. Comparison of 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment estimate of spawning stock biomass (red) with the 2021 correction assessment spawning stock biomass estimate (blue). First data points indicate virgin spawning stock biomass and shading indicates 95% confidence intervals.

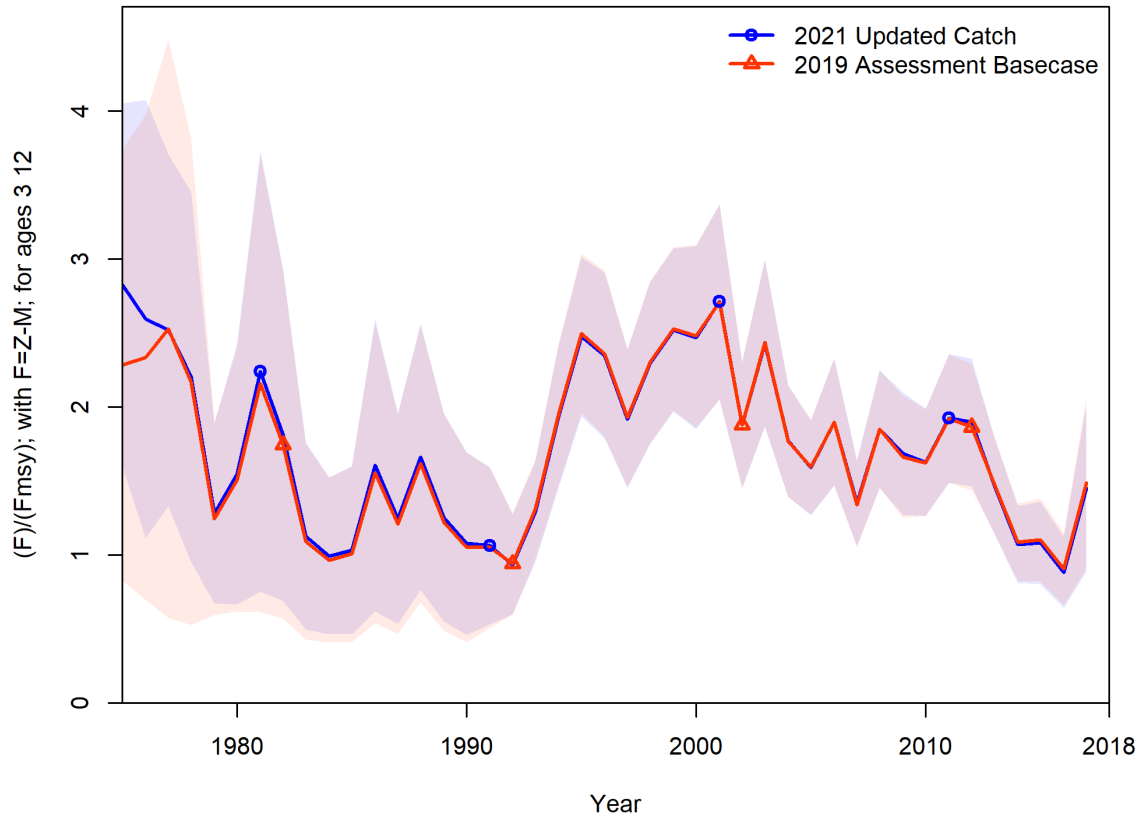


Figure 3. Comparison of 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment estimate of fishing mortality (red) with the 2021 correction assessment fishing mortality estimate (blue). Shading indicates 95% confidence intervals.

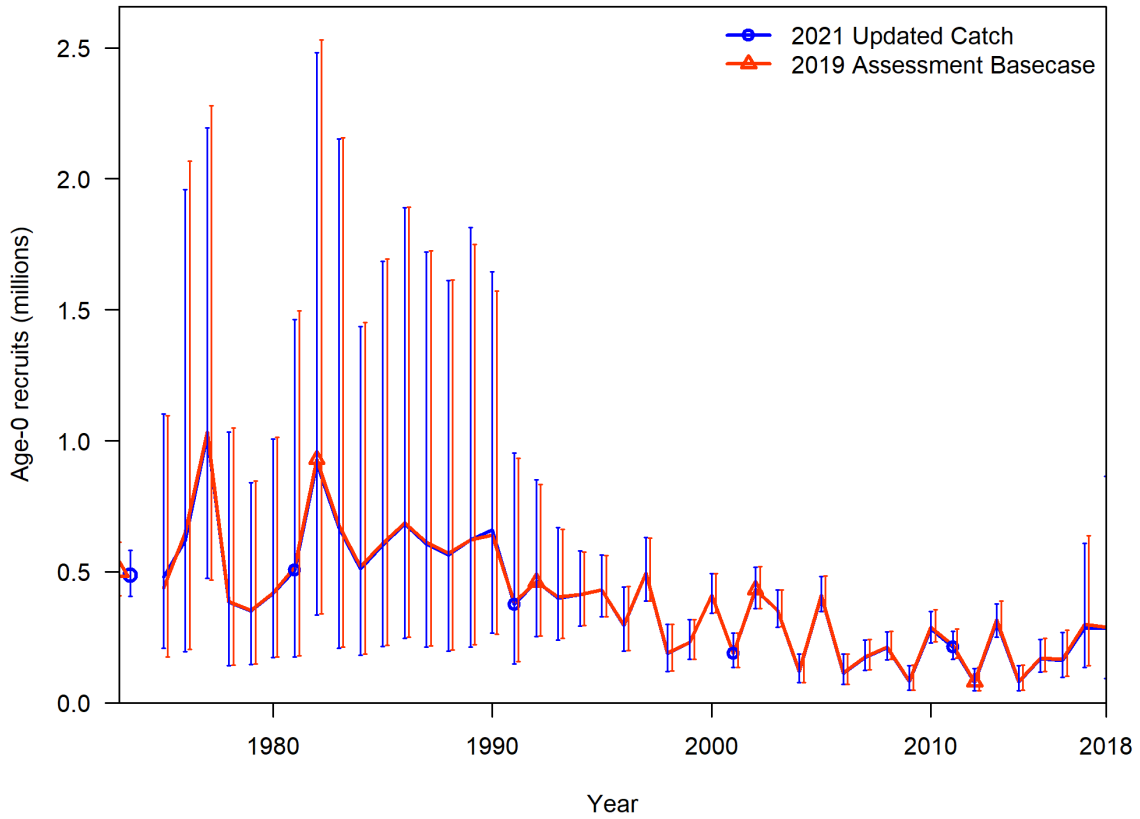


Figure 4. Comparison of 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment estimate of recruitment in 1,000s of age-0 fish (red) with the 2021 correction assessment recruitment estimate (blue) with 95% confidence intervals, the first data point represents virgin recruitment.

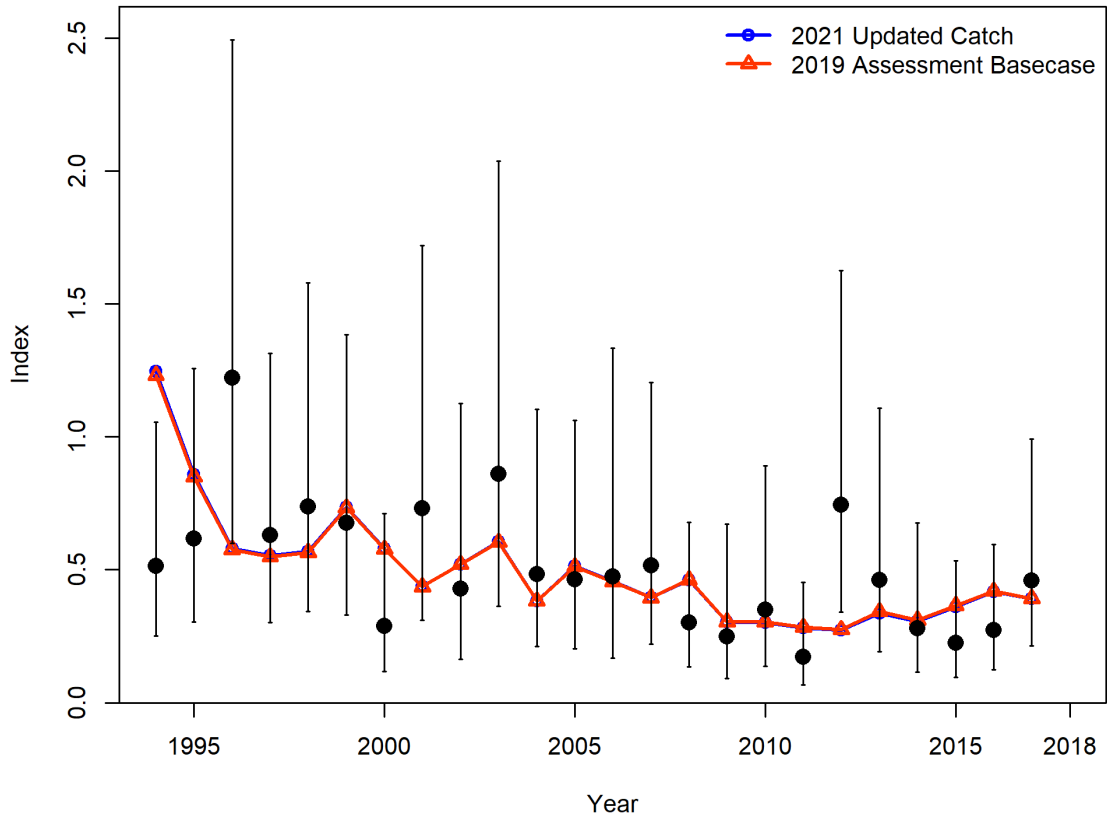


Figure 5. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S1, Japanese Longline Q1A1 Late, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

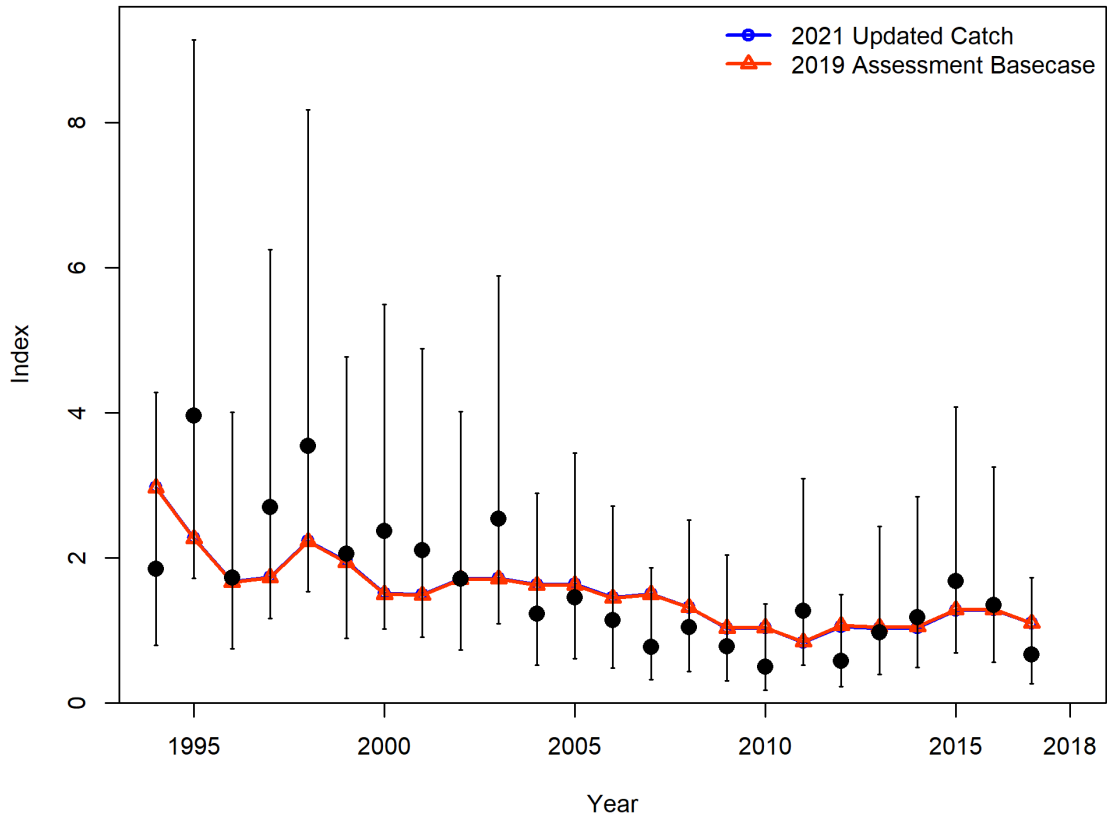


Figure 6. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S2, Japanese Longline Q3A1 Late, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

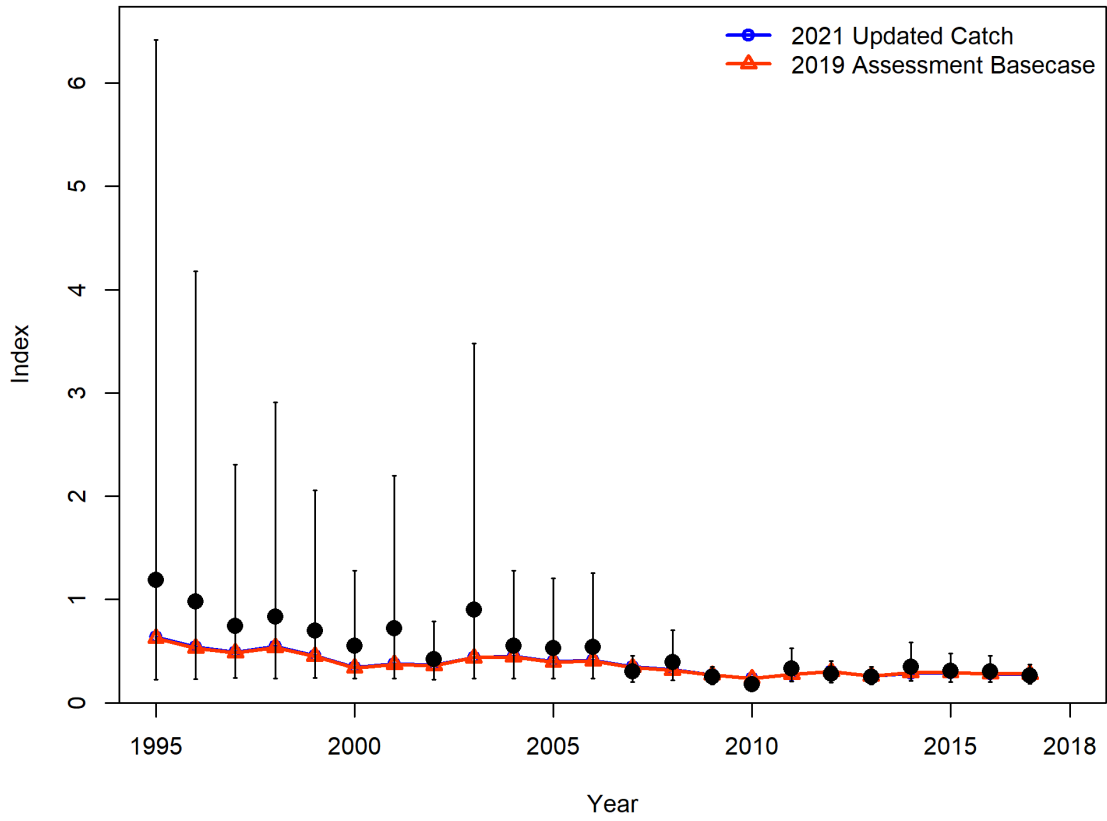


Figure 7. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S3, US Longline, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

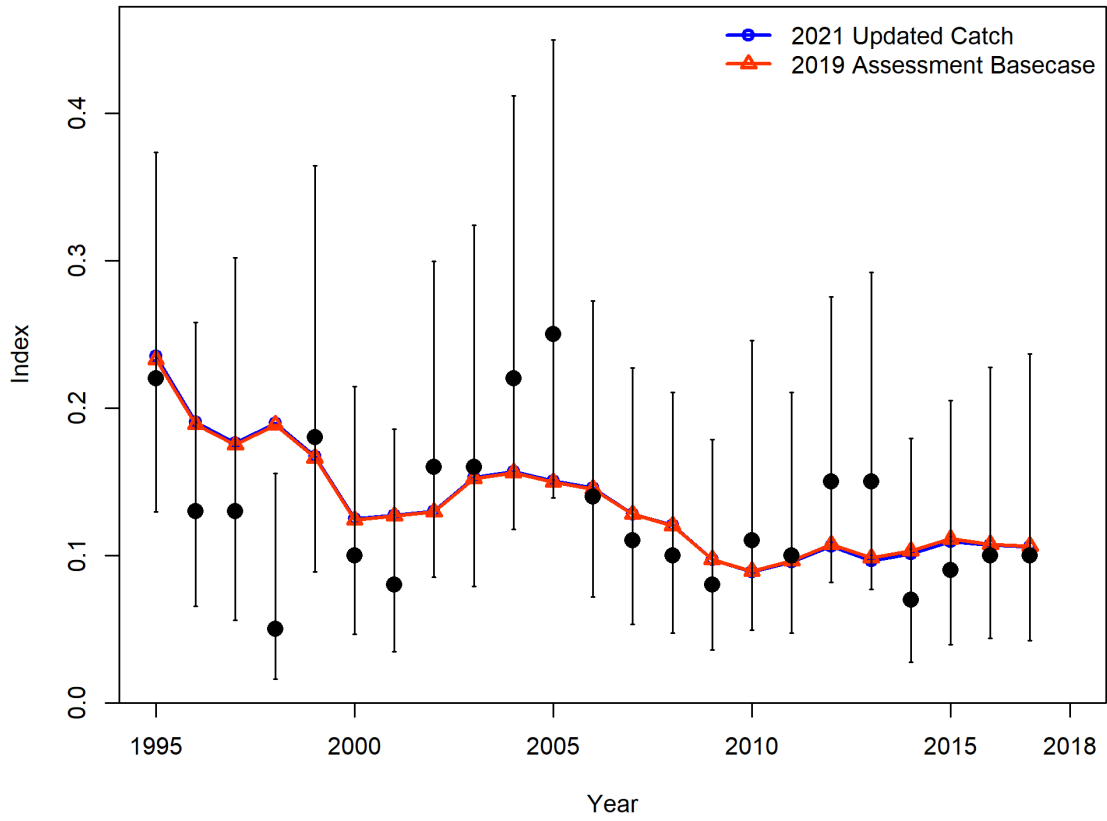


Figure 8. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S4, Taiwanese Deepwater Longline, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

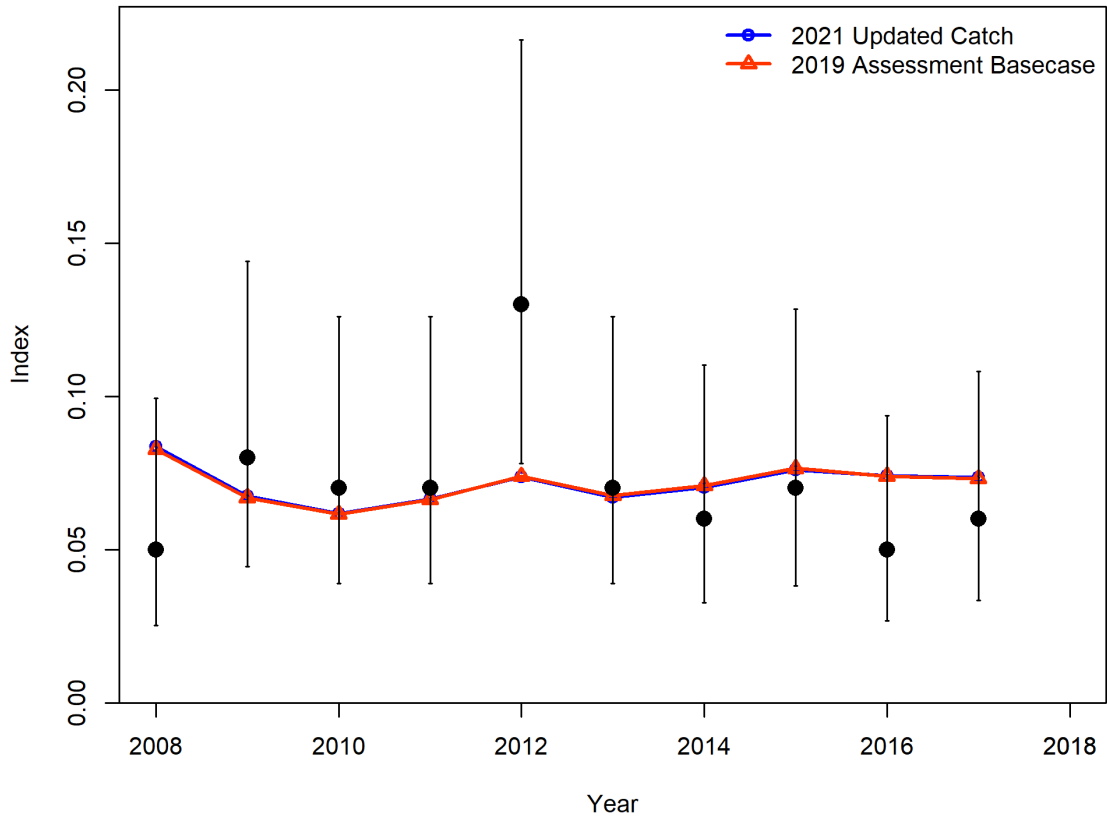


Figure 9. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S5, Taiwanese Small-scale Tuna Longline, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

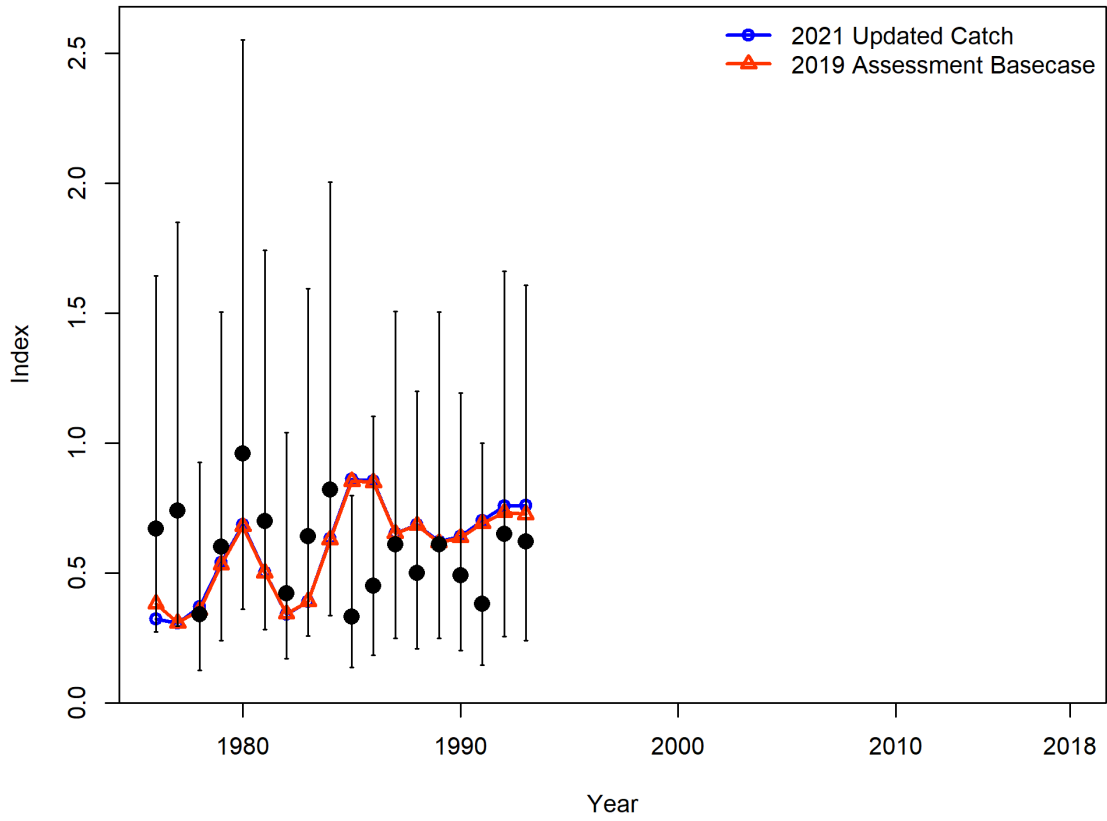


Figure 10. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S6, Japanese Longline Q1A1 Early, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

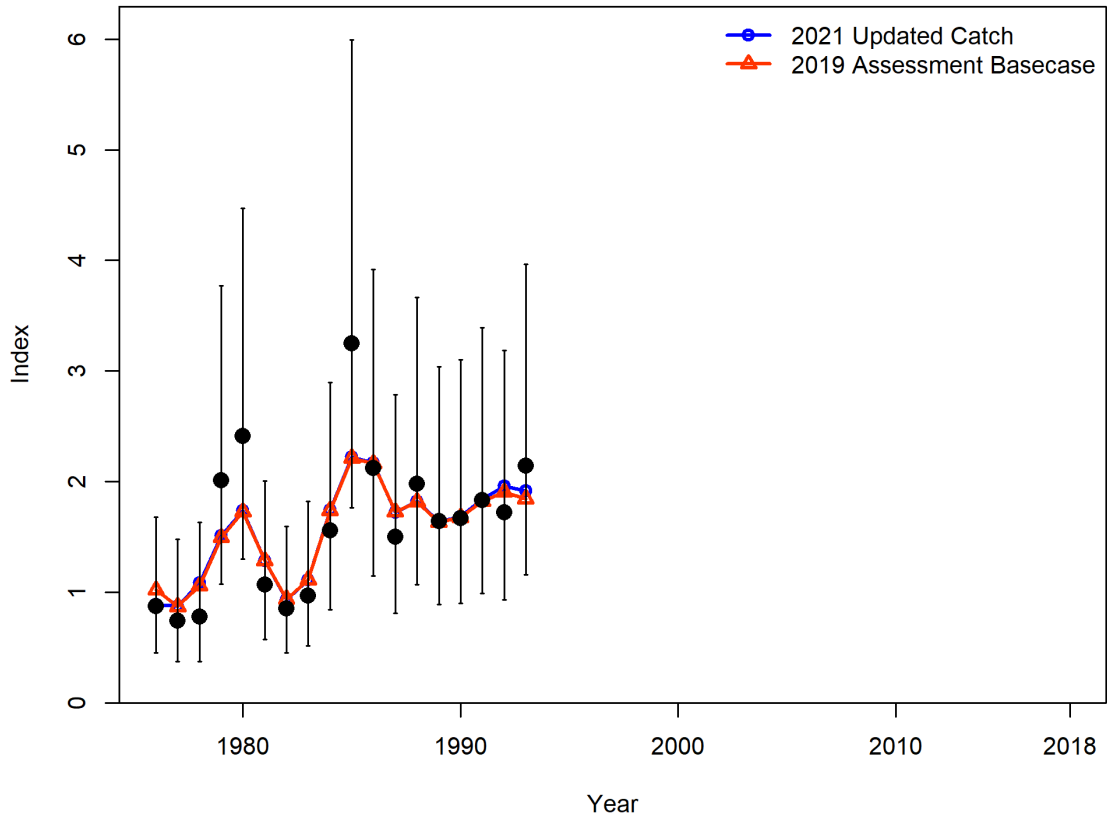


Figure 11. Fit to the CPUE of Fleet S1, Japanese Longline Q3A1 Early, in the 2019 striped marlin base-case assessment model (red) and the 2021 correction assessment model (blue).

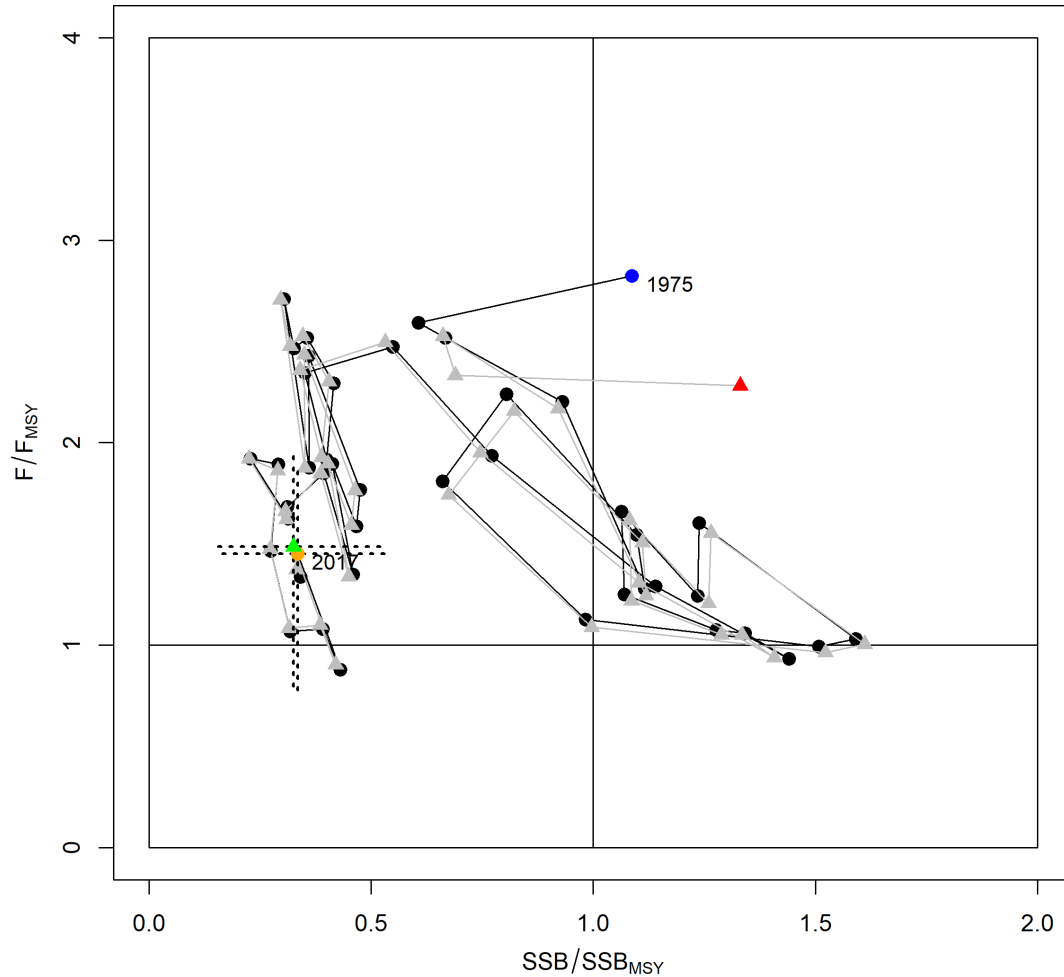


Figure 12. Kobe plot comparing the stock status from the 2019 MLS assessment base-case model (grey triangles) and the 2021 corrected catch MLS assessment base-case model (black circles). The year 1975 is indicated as the red triangle and blue circle for the 2019 and 2021 assessment models and 2017 is indicated with the green triangle and yellow circle for the 2019 and 2021 assessment models, respectively. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals for the 2017 endpoint.

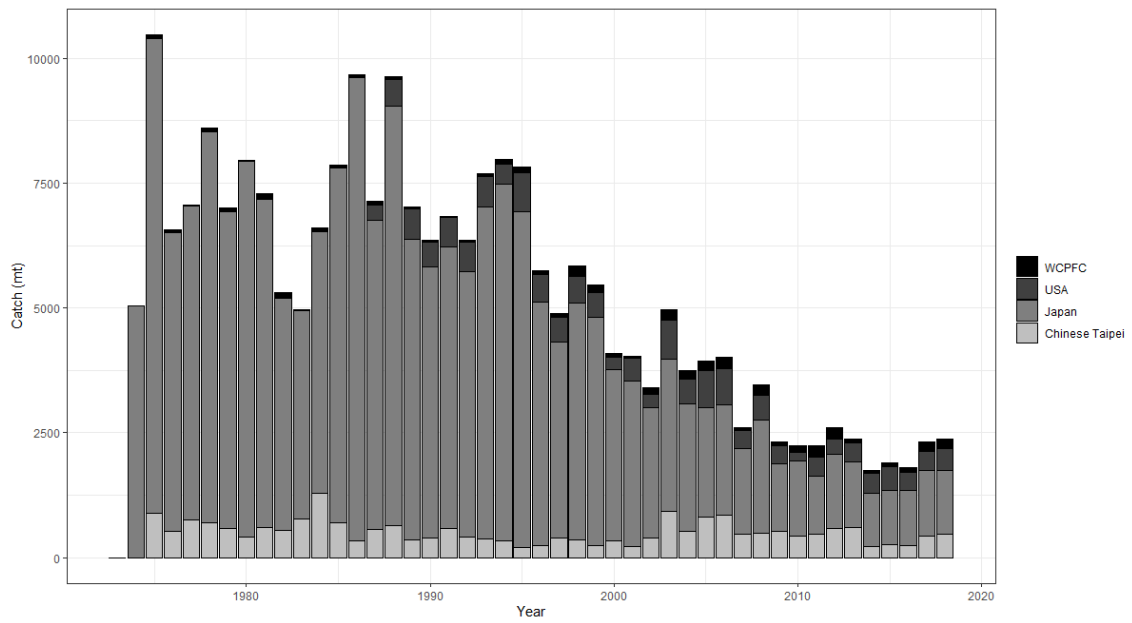


Figure S1. Annual catch biomass (mt) of western and central North Pacific striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) by country for Japan, Chinese Taipei, the USA, and all other countries during 1975–2017.

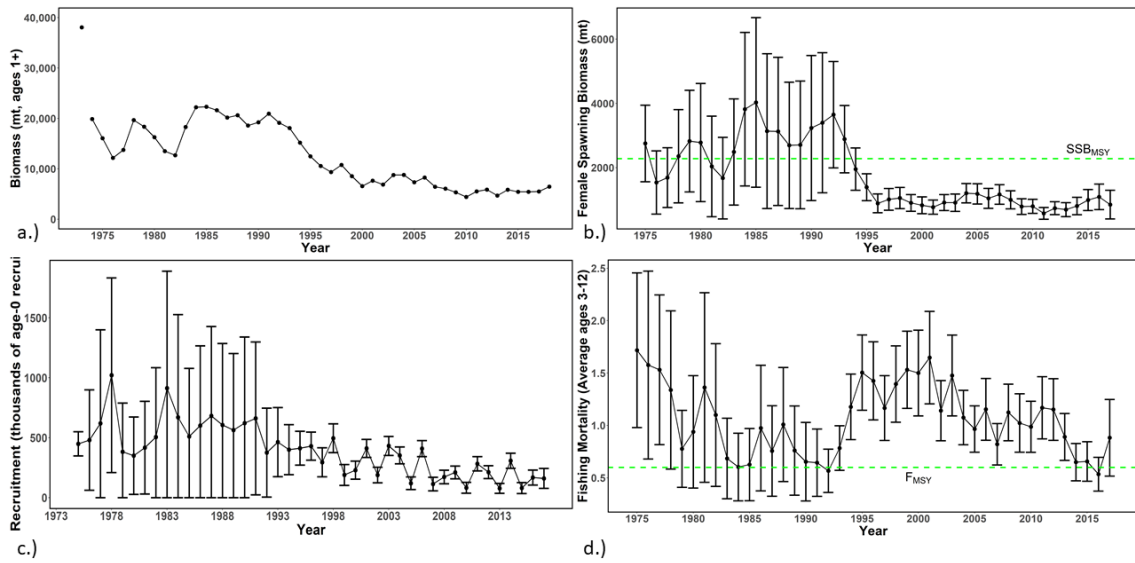


Figure S2. Time series of estimates of (a) population biomass (age 1+), (b) spawning biomass, (c) recruitment (age-0 fish), and (d) instantaneous fishing mortality (average for age 3–12, year 1) for Western and Central North Pacific striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) derived from the 2019 stock assessment. The circles represent the maximum likelihood estimates by year for each quantity and the error bars represent the uncertainty of the estimates (95% confidence intervals), green dashed lines indicate SSB_{MSY} and F_{MSY} .

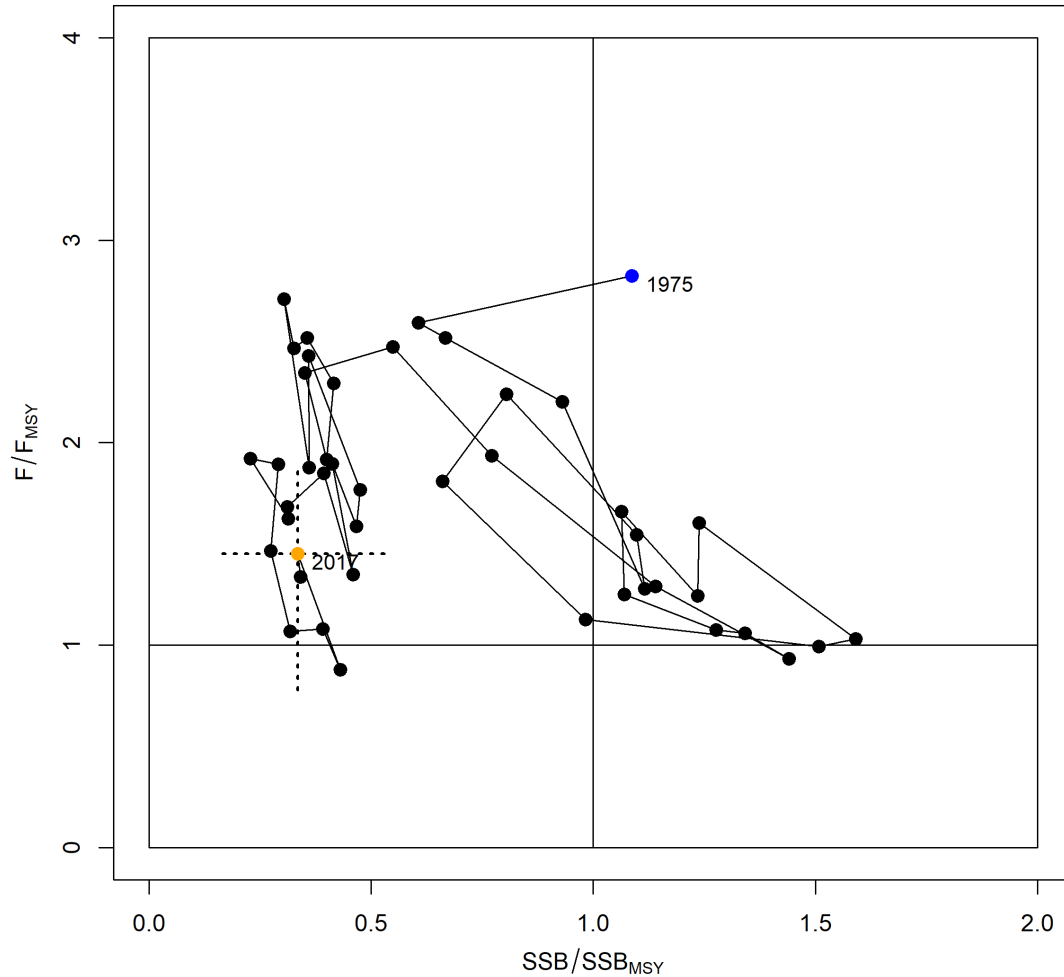


Figure S 3. Kobe plot of the time series of estimates of relative fishing mortality (average of age 3–12) and relative spawning stock biomass of western and central North Pacific striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) during 1975–2017. The blue circle denotes the first (1975) year of the assessment, the orange circle denotes 2004, and the white triangle denotes the last (2017) year of the assessment, dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.