**Overview**

We estimated the status of 824 global fish and invertebrate stocks using FAO catch data and a recently developed catch-only superensemble model. Status estimates from the superensemble model (black line) are based on estimates from four individual catch-only assessment models (colored lines and shading). To view the status of a stock, select a FAO area then a stock below.

**Methods**

We constructed time series of stock status (B/BMSY) for 824 FAO fish stocks using a recently developed superensemble model (Anderson et al. 2017) that estimates B/BMSY from the B/BMSY predictions of four individual catch-only models and two spectral properties of the catch time series. This superensemble model has been shown to generate better predictions of status than other catch-only models (Anderson et al. 2017; Jensen & Free 2017) and was used to estimate the terminal year status of 785 FAO fish stocks (Rosenberg et al. 2017). We extended the analysis of Rosenberg et al. (2017) to estimate status from 1950-2015 for the 824 FAO fish stocks (area-species couples) meeting the following criteria: marine wild capture fisheries for finfish and invertebrates with taxonomic identification resolved to the species-level and with catch time series ≥20 yrs and ≥1000 mt of median annual catch.

For each stock, we used the superensemble model to estimate B/BMSY every year (year i) from the 15th year to the terminal year of the catch time series using: (1) the 0.20 and 0.05 spectral densities of the scaled catch time series (catch divided by maximum catch) from year 0 to year i and (2) B/BMSY predictions for year i from the four individual catch-only models applied to the full catch time series. We calculated the 0.20 and 0.05 spectral densities, which correspond to 5- and 20-year cycles respectively, using the spec.ar function in base R. We implemented the four individual catch-only models -- cMSY, SSCOM, COMSIR, and mPRM -- using the datalimited package in R (Anderson et al. 2016). In addition to catch time series, mPRM requires the classification of species into 17 life history categories and the other three models require estimates of resilience (i.e., the capacity to withstand exploitation). We classified life history based on taxonomy and derived resilience estimates from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2017) and SeaLifeBase (Palomares & Pauly 2017) life history information.

**References**

**Superensemble model (Anderson et al. 2017):** Anderson, S.C, Cooper, A.B., Jensen, O.P., Minto, C., Thorson, J.T., Walsh, J.C., Afflerbach, J., Dickey-Collas, M., Kleisner, K.M., Longo, C., Osio, G.C., Ovando, D., Mosqueira, I., Rosenberg, A.A., Selig, E.R. (2017) Improving estimates of population status and trend with superensemble models. *Fish & Fisheries* 18(4): 732-741.

**Application to FAO stocks (Rosenberg et al. 2017):** Rosenberg, A.A., Kleisner, K.M., Afflerbach, J., Anderson, S.C., Dickey‐Collas, M., Cooper, A.B., Fogarty, M.J., Fulton, E.A., Gutiérrez, N.L., Hyde, K.J.W., Jardim, E., Jensen, O.P., Kristiansen, T., Longo, C., Minte-Vera, C.V., Minto, C., Mosqueira, I., Chato Osio, G., Ovando, D., Selig, E.R., Thorson, J.T., Walsh, J.C., Ye, Y. (2017) Applying a new ensemble approach to estimating stock status of marine fisheries around the world. *Conservation Letters*: doi: 10.1111/conl.12363