

## Some Responses to Reviewer's Comments

- 1) Most information in the introduction was collected from references. For example, the statement 'low recovery ability' is based on the category given by ECTF (2004).
- 2) The use of Froese's concept is relevant enough in this context as minimum legal size is applied. In this article, we would like to show that life history aspect is important in this regard, because in Indonesia, there is no cuttlefish fishery, so that no size limit regulation is applied in order to support the conservation.
- 3) We have added some information on cuttlefish fecundity from previous studies in other areas in the introduction with no emphasis on the level of fecundity, even though the number of thousands eggs carried, in my opinion, could be categorized as low fecundity. However, I also put the ECTF's classification for the status of cuttlefish.
- 4) This is the first cuttlefish study done after Von Byern and Klepal (2007) who worked on *Ideosepius pygmaeus* in Indonesian waters (Lombok). This is also first study on *Sepia latimanus* in North Sulawesi waters, and no one knows that April to November is its reproductive season in this waters. However, from dive observations, we know that this species has laid eggs along the year. This sampling period was chosen because we thought that one-year sampling was enough.
- 5) We agree with you that further samples are needed. However, we think that these amounts could also be used in this regard because they have represented several size classes from young immature to older mature one. More samples are not possible to collect in a short period of time, because the catch is only obtained from speargunners and fish market in very low number. No other fishing gear is used to catch cuttlefish. Jig fishers were also visited to gain samples, but no cuttlefish was obtained in jig fishing.
- 6) As mentioned in point 5, we considered more on class size representatives. Two immature individuals in the size range of 19.42-26.62 classified as post spawning status was based on the description of Nogal *et al.*(2010).
- 7) In this paper, we already compared with several previous studies, especially because very few samples were collected in this study. We found that we actually rely on local fishermen who use only jig fishing, but there is no other way to rely on this time since no cuttlefish fishery in Indonesia, particularly North Sulawesi, and therefore no people have fished cuttlefish using other fishing gear than spearguns.
- 8) FAO reported that *S. latimanus* reached a maximum size of 50 cm DML and weight of 10 kg. In case of dying after spawning in cuttlefish, it does not mean that they reach more or less 50 cm DML and spawn, but they could start from much smaller size. Nevertheless, they have ability to delay their spawning for about 7 months because of environmental pressures, meaning that they are also growing after reaching sexual maturity. If not, they will never reach 50 cm DML. Thus, I strongly believe that this formula suitable in this context.
- 9) To obtain 30 to 40 samples per month in this area is quite not possible, at least in recent years, since there is no cuttlefish fisheries, and sampling relies on only speargun and jig fishing.
- 10) Finally, we hope that this article could be processed for publication under above considerations, since English has been improved and some more information has been added.