Tilefish (Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps) life history for the Gulf of Mexico. Associations and interactions with environmental and habitat variables are listed with citations as footnotes.

Life stage	Eco-region	Habitat Zone	Habitat Type	Season	Temp (°C)	Depth (m)	Prey	Predators	Mortality	Growth
eggs ₅ , 6, 7,	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	late spring- summer	hatched in 40 hrs at 22.0-24.6 (lab)	80-450				
larvae ₆ , ₇ , ₁₃	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	summer		80-450				
postlarvae ₆ ,	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	summer		80-450				
early juveniles ₆	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA			80-450				settlement at 9.0- 15.5 mm SL
late juveniles ₁ , ₈	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	shelf edge/slope, soft bottom			80-450		larger tilefish, other fish		
adults ₁ , ₂ , ₃ , 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	shelf edge/slope, soft bottom		9-14.4	80-450	bivalve mollusks, squids, polychaetes, holothurians, decapod crustaceans, elasmobranchs, and ray-finned fishes	sharks, other tilefish	over- exploitation; mass mortality from cold water intrusion events; $M = 0.137$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{max. length} = \\ 1000 \text{ mm SL;} \\ \text{males grow} \\ \text{faster, reach} \\ \text{larger size; } L_{\text{inf}} = \\ 830 \text{ mm TL, } k = \\ 0.13, t_0 = -2.14, \\ \text{max. age} = 40 \\ \text{years} \end{array}$

Notes:

Bold and italicized font indicates proxy data

Information in asterisks comes from studies conducted outside GMFMC jurisdiction