

Queen Snapper (*Etelis oculatus*) 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 <sub>3</sub>	ER-1	offshore	WCA			<b><i>95-680</i></b>				
larvae <sub>3, 7</sub>	ER-1	offshore	WCA	*Sep-Nov*		*0-100*			*Z = -0.113 ± 0.023 (SE)*	*SL-age curve = 0.113, K = 0.040 ± 0.003 (SE), PLD ≤ 36 d*
postlarvae <sub>7</sub>	ER-1	offshore	*WCA*	*Sep-Nov*		*0-100*			*Z = -0.113 ± 0.023 (SE)*	*SL-age curve = 0.113, K = 0.040 ± 0.003 (SE), PLD ≤ 36 d*
early juveniles <sub>1, 8, 9</sub>	ER-1	offshore	WCA			<b><i>95-680</i></b>	*crustaceans*	*beardfish ( <i>Polymixia lowei</i> )*		
late juveniles <sub>9</sub>	ER-1	offshore				<b><i>95-680</i></b>	*crustaceans*			
adults <sub>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9</sub>	ER-1	offshore	hard bottom, *shelf edge/slope*		16-18	95-680	*squid, small fish*		*Z/K = 3.73*	Up to 1000 mm TL; at least 30 yrs; *L <sub>inf</sub> = 905.7 mm FL, females larger than males*
spawning adults <sub>5, 6, 10</sub>	ER-1	offshore		*year-round peak: Oct-Nov*		95-680				*50% maturity = 310 mm FL (females), 220 mm FL (males); 100% maturity = 370 mm FL*

Notes: Information in asterisks comes from studies conducted outside GMFMC jurisdiction. ***Bold and italicized font indicates proxy data***