Greater Amberjack (Seriola dumerili) 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[16]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5		WCA							hatch in 2 days
larvae[1, 16, 17]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	year-round						
postlarvae[15, 22]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA, drifting algae	summer						
early juveniles[2, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 29]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore, offshore	WCA, drifting algae	summer-fall			invertebrates		*Z*=0.0045	1.65-2.00 mm/d
late juveniles[2, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore, offshore	WCA, drifting algae, hard bottom	summer-fall			invertebrates		*Z*=0.0045	1.65-2.00 mm/d
adults[4, 5, 19, 22, 23, 25, 30, 31, 35]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore, offshore	WCA, hard bottom, banks/shoals, *reefs*	year-round	14.25	4.6-187	fish, crustaceans, cephalopods		males (7-8 yrs) have shorter life span than females (10-15 yrs)	females usually larger than males; L_{inf} = 1436 mm FL, k = 0.175, t_0 = -0.954, max. age = 15 yrs
spawning adults[17, 27, 28, 31, 34]	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA, *reef*	Feb-May						50% maturity at *644 mm FL (males)*; 900 mm FL & age 4 (females)

Notes: Salinity = 30-36 ppt (open gulf)[22, 33]

Fecundity: 25,472,100-47,194,300 eggs/female ages 3-7 (data from SE US)[27]

Adults: use artificial reefs in ER-2, ER-3[24, 32]

DO = 2.99 mg/L[33]

Information in asterisks comes from studies conducted outside GMFMC jurisdiction