

Scamp (Mycteroperca phenax) 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>1, 9</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA	spring		<b><i>60-189</i></b>				
larvae <sub>1, 9</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA	spring		<b><i>60-189</i></b>				
postlarvae <sub>1, 9</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA	spring		<b><i>60-189</i></b>				
early juveniles <sub>5, 11</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	nearshore, offshore	hard bottom, reef			12-33				
late juveniles <sub>5, 11</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	nearshore, offshore	hard bottom, reef			12-33				
adults <sub>1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	nearshore, offshore	hard bottom, reef		14-28	12-189	fish, crustaceans, cephalopods	sharks	catch and release mortality > 44m	
spawning adults <sub>1, 2, 4, 12</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	shelf edge/slope, reef, hard bottom	Feb-June	> 8.6	60-189			fishing pressure may reduce proportion of males in population	

Notes: ***Bold and italicized font indicates proxy data***  
adults: use artificial reefs in the western Atlantic<sub>13</sub>  
spawning adults: protogynous hermaphrodite<sub>1, 2</sub>

