

King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) 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 _{4, 9, 17, 18}	ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	spring, summer	hatch = 18-21 hrs at 27	35-180				
larvae _{4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18}	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	May-Oct	20-31	35-180	larval fish (carangids, clupeids, engraulids)	young pelagics (tuna, dolphin)	predation, starvation	enhanced in n.c. Gulf and n.w. Gulf, associated with MS River plume
post-larvae _{4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18}	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5									
early juveniles _{5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 20}	ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore	WCA	May-Oct peak: Jul, Oct		≤ 9	fish, some squid	larger pelagic fish	bycatch (shrimp fishery), sport fishery	enhanced in n.c. Gulf and n.w. Gulf, associated with MS River plume
late juveniles _{1, 5, 12, 13, 16, 20}	ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore	WCA				estuarine-dependent fish, some squid	larger pelagic fish	bycatch (shrimp fishery), commercial and recreational fisheries	enhanced in n.c. Gulf and n.w. Gulf, associated with MS River plume
adults _{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27}	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore, offshore	WCA		> 20	0-200	fish, squid, shrimp; feeding sometimes associated with <i>Sargassum</i>	larger fish, sharks, dolphin, tuna	fishing mortality, $M = 0.174$	highest growth occurs in eastern Gulf; $L_{inf} = 1154.1$ mm FL, $k = 0.19$, $t_0 = -2.60$; max. age = 24 yrs

spawning adults _{1, 5, 10, 12, 16, 18}	ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	offshore	WCA	May-Oct	> 20	35-180				
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Notes: Adults migrate to northern Gulf in spring, and return to south Florida in eastern Gulf and Mexico in western Gulf in fall_{19,22}

n.c. = north central

n.w. = north western

Bold and italicized font indicates proxy data