

Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) 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 <sup>1, 3, 5, 14, 20, 21</sup>	ER-2, ER-3	nearshore, offshore	WCA	spring, summer	hatch in 25 hours at 26	< 50				
larvae <sup>3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 20, 24, 25, 28</sup>	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore, offshore	WCA	May-Oct	20-32	9-84	larval fish, some crustaceans	other immature fish, dolphin, tuna		
post-larvae <sup>3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 20, 24, 25, 28</sup>	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3, ER-4, ER-5	nearshore, offshore	WCA	May-Oct	20-33	9-84	larval fish, some crustaceans	other immature fish, dolphin, tuna		
early juveniles <sup>4, 7, 8, 16, 20, 24, 28, 29</sup>	ER-2, ER-3	estuarine, nearshore	WCA	Mar-Nov	15.5-34.0	1.8-9.0	mostly fish, some crustaceans, gastropods, shrimp	pelagic fishes	bycatch in shrimp trawl fishery	
late juveniles <sup>4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 28, 29</sup>	ER-2, ER-3	estuarine, nearshore, offshore	WCA	Mar-Nov	15.5-34.0	1.8-50	fish, squid	pelagic fishes	bycatch in shrimp trawl fishery, vulnerable to recreational fishery	

adults <sub>1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30</sub>	ER-1, ER-2, ER-3	estuarine, nearshore, offshore	WCA	n. Gulf in spring, s. Florida and Mexico in fall	15.5-34.0	3-75	fish, crustaceans, squid	larger pelagics	fishing mortality, impacted by baitfish harvest; $M = 0.37/\text{yr}$	females grow faster, live longer than males; $t_0 = -0.5$ , $k = 0.61$ , $L_{\text{inf}} = 560$ mm FL; max. age = 11 yrs
spawning adults <sub>3, 5, 6, 11, 14, 18, 20</sub>	ER-2, ER-3	nearshore, offshore	WCA	May-Sep	> 25	< 50				

Notes: juveniles and adults: salinity = 0-31 ppt

DO = 2.8-10.8mg/L<sub>29</sub>

Northeastern and northcentral Gulf considered important spawning areas<sub>5,14</sub>

Larvae and juveniles collected from artificial reefs<sub>28</sub>