

Speckled Hind (*Epinephelus drummondhayi*) 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>8</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA			<i>*44*-183</i>				
larvae <sub>8</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA			<i>*44*-184</i>				
postlarvae <sub>8</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA			<i>*44*-185</i>				
early juveniles <sub>13</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	*reef*			<i>25-183</i>				
late juveniles <sub>13</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	*reef*			<i>25-183</i>				
adults <sub>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	hard bottom		17-24	25-183	fish, cephalopods, other inverts		overfishing; <i>*M=0.13, F=1.14, Z=1.27*</i>	recruit to fishery at 6-7 yrs; * max. length = 973 mm TL*; $L_{inf} = 888$ mm TL, $K = 0.12$ , $t_0 = -1.8$ , max. age = 45 yrs
spawning adults <sub>2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14</sub>	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	shelf edge/slope	Apr-May, Jul-Sep		<i>*44*-183</i>			fishing affects sex ratio and spawning biomass; males rare	protogynous hermaphrodites; *50% maturity = 532 mm TL and 6.6 yrs (females); 50% transition = 627 mm TL and 6.9 yrs*

Notes: Information in asterisks comes from studies conducted outside GMFMC jurisdiction

***Bold and italicized font indicates proxy data***

Notes cont: Juveniles: young more common in shallower portion of depth range<sub>1</sub>  
have been reported on artificial reefs in southeast FL (occurrences, not common)<sub>12</sub>

Spawning adults: females can produce up to 2 million eggs in one spawning<sub>2</sub>