

Black Grouper (*Mycteroperca bonaci*) 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	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA			18-28				
larvae ₄	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA			10-150				
post-larvae ₄	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	WCA			10-150				
early juveniles _{5, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18}	ER-1, ER-2	estuarine, nearshore	SAV	year-round	31	*1-10*	crustaceans, fish			
late juveniles _{1, 2, 5, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18}	ER-1, ER-2	estuarine, nearshore, offshore	reefs, hard bottom, mangrove	year-round		*1*-19	crustaceans, fish			
adults _{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 21}	ER-1, ER-2	nearshore, offshore	reefs, hard bottom		16-28	10-150	fish	sharks, larger groupers	overfishing; $M = 0.136$	rapid first 3-4 yrs; $L_{inf} = 1334$ mm TL, $k = 0.1432/\text{yr}$, $t_0 = -0.9028/\text{yr}$; max. age = 33 yrs
spawning adults _{5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21}	ER-1, ER-2	offshore	reefs, hard bottom, *shelf edge/slope*	Feb-Mar	*24-27*	18-28			spawning aggregations vulnerable to overfishing	*females range from 570-1235 mm, males from 860-1320 mm; females change sex between 855-1250 mm*

Notes: Information in asterisks comes from studies conducted outside GMFMC jurisdiction
Not considered EFH, but late juveniles have been document on artificial reefs₁₈
Bold and italicized font indicates proxy data