

Sensitivity	Very High			Gulf sturgeon	
	High		Scalloped hammerhead shark* Great hammerhead shark* Goliath grouper Dusky shark Yellowedge grouper	Eastern oyster Warsaw grouper Speckled hind Small tooth sawfish Gag grouper	Nassau grouper Black grouper <i>Yellowmouth grouper</i>
	Moderate		Sandbar shark* Hogfish* Red grouper Lemon shark Tiger shark* Snowy grouper Tarpon	Scamp grouper Southern stingray Golden tilefish Spiny lobster Red snapper Blueline tilefish Finetooth shark	Snook
	Low		Blacktip shark* Bonnethead shark* Blacknose shark* Yellow stingray* Gray snapper* Atlantic stingray* Gray triggerfish Greater amberjack Stone crab Yellowtail snapper Wenchman Lane snapper Striped mullet Vermilion snapper Cobia Tomtate Florida pompano Red drum Black drum Anchovies	Nurse shark Royal red shrimp Blue crab Atlantic sharpnose shark Brown shrimp Black sea bass Sheepshead Pink shrimp Spanish mackerel Southern flounder Spotted seatrout Pinfish Bluefish Gulf menhaden White shrimp Atlantic croaker Banded rudderfish Lesser amberjack Butterfish	Mutton snapper* Cero mackerel Flyingfishes Kingmackerel Almao jack Dolphin Ballyhoo
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Exposure					

Figure 8 - Climate Vulnerability. The x-axis shows species' climate exposure (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Y-axis shows species' trait-based biological sensitivity (Low, Moderate, High, Very High); Color indicates overall climate vulnerability (green, yellow, orange, and red correspond to Low, Moderate, High, and Very High vulnerability, respectively). Borderline cases from the bootstrap results are indicated with bold and italics. Bold means there is a $\geq 0.25 < 0.50$ probability that the score is one vulnerability rank higher. Italics mean there is a $\geq 0.25 < 0.50$ probability that the score is one vulnerability rank lower. Bold and one asterisk (*) means there is a ≥ 0.50 probability that the score is one vulnerability rank higher.