Summary Table of Yellowtail Snapper, (Ocyurus chrysurus) life history for the Gulf of Mexico. Associations and interactions with environmental and habitat variables are listed with citations. Trophic relationships Habitat Associations and Interactions Season Predators Life Stage Temp(°C) Salinity(ppt) Oxygen Depth(m) Food **Habitat Selection** Growth Mortality Production Location Eggs Probably Spawning takes occur during reproductively place away from inshore areas active season from Feb to October-with 2 peaks Feb-Apr and Sept-Oct 1,7 Citation Larvae Post Larvae Apparently select Thalassia grass beds and Early Juveniles Found in shallow Preferred Generally grass beds, around temperature planktivorous, feeding primarily on zooplankton mangrove roots and is 24-30° C amongst jetties and mangrove roots as pilings preferred habitats 8 1,7 Citation Generally planktivorous, feeding primarily Late Inhabit shallow reef Preferred Apparently select temperature shallow reef areas **Juveniles** areas is 24-30° C as primary habitat on zooplankton Citation 8 1,7 7

Life Stage	Season	Location	Temp(°C)	Salinity(ppt)	Oxygen	Depth(m)	Trophic relationships		Habitat Associations and Interactions			
							Food	Predators	Habitat Selection	Growth	Mortality	Production
Adults		Found on deeper reefs, considered a semi-pelagic wandered over the reef habitat	Taken between lower temperature limit of 18° C and maximum temperature of 34° C			Found from very shallow water to depths of less than 183 m. Generally taken in depths less than 50 m	Feed predominately on benthic and pelagic reef fishes, crustaceans and mollusks		Selects deeper reefs for its semi-pelagic lifestyle	Grow to 14 years of age in south Florida waters, and to 17 years of age in the Caribbean		
Citation		7,6	1,5			1,5	1,4		7,6	2,3		
Spawning Adults	Found from February to October, with 2 spawning peaks - Feb-Apr, and Sept-Oct	Spawning takes place away from inshore areas										Females with hydrated oocytes found May-Sept
Citation	1	1										9

Yellowtail Snapper Table References:

- 1. Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. 1980. Environmental impact statement, fishery management plan and regulatory analysis for the reef fish resources of the Gulf of Mexico. GMFMC, Tampa, var. pag.
- 2. Johnson, Allyn G., 1983. Age and growth of yellowtail snapper from south Florida. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 112: 173-177.
- 3. Manooch, Charles S. III. and Caroline L. Drennon. 1987. Age and growth of Yellowtail Snapper and Queen Triggerfish collected from the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Fish. Res. 6:53-68.
- 4. Randall, John E. 1967. Food habits of reef fishes of the West Indies. Stud. Trop. Oceanog. (Miami) 5:665-847.
- 5. Roe, R.B. 1976. Distribution of snappers and groupers in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea as determined from exploratory fishing data. <u>In</u>: H.R. Bullis, Jr., and A.C. Jones (Eds.). Proceedings: Colloquium on snapper-grouper fishery resources of the western central Atlantic Ocean. Florida Sea Grant Progr. Rep. no. 17:129-164.
- 6. Starck, W.A., II, and W.P Davis. 1966. Night habits of fishes of Alligator Reef, Florida. Ichthyologica 4:313-356.
- 7. Thompson, M., and J.L. Munro. 1974. The biology, ecology, exploitation and management of Caribbean reef fishes; scientific report of the O.D.S./U.W.I. fisheries. Ecology Research Project 1969-1973. Part V. The biology, ecology and bionomics of Caribbean reef fishes: V.D. Lutjanidae (snappers). Zool. Dep. Univ. West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica. Res. Rep. 3:1-69.
- 8. Wallace, Richard K. Jr., 1977. Thermal Acclimation, Upper Temperature Tolerance, and Preferred Temperature of Juvenile Yellowtail Snappers, Ocyurus chrysurus (Bloch) (Pisces: Lutjanidae). Bull. Mar. Sci. 27(2):292-298.
- 9. Collins, L.A., NMFS, Panama City, FL., pers. Comm.