

Summary Table of Scamp, (Mycteroperca phenax) 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			
Life Stage	Season	Location	Temp(°C)	Salinity(ppt)	Oxygen	Depth(m)	Food	Predators	Habitat Selection	Growth	Mortality	Production
Eggs	Spring	Offshore				Pelagic						
Citation	1	1				9						
Larvae	Spring	Offshore				Pelagic						
Citation	1	1				9						
Early and Late Juveniles						About 12 to 33 m			Inshore hard bottoms and reefs			
Citation						11			5,11			
Adults		Widely distributed on shelf areas of Gulf, especially off of Florida	14-28 C			12-189m; most are captured at 40-80 m	Predominately fishes; also crustaceans and cephalopods	Sharks and other large fishes	Ledges and high-relief hard bottoms; prefer complex structures such as <u>Oculina</u> coral reefs	Reach maximum size slowly	Catch and release mortality reported for scamp taken from depths greater than 44 m. Repopulation of overfished sites is slow	
Citation		1,3,5	8			1,8	1,7	5	1,4,5	7	6,10	Scamp, ( <u>Mycteroperca phenax</u> ) cont.
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Spawning Adults	Protogynous hermaphrodite; spawn from late Feb. to early June in Gulf; April-Aug. in South Atlantic Bight		Absent from spawning grounds below 8.6 C; most spawning activity occurs above 16.4 C			60-100 m			Prefer to spawn at shelf edge habitat of maximum complexity; <u>Oculina</u> formations a key spawning habitat		Fishing pressure may reduce proportion of males in population	Availability of shelf edge, especially <u>Oculina</u> , habitat may be important factor
Citation	1,2,7		4			2,4			4		2	4

## Scamp Grouper References

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