

**Life-history strategies of a conspicuous reef fish,
the Canary damsel *Similiparma lurida* (Pomacentridae)
in the northeastern Atlantic**

Antonio M. García-Mederos, Fernando Tuya , Víctor M. Tuset

Supplementary material

Table S1. – Age-length key for *S. lurida* at Gran Canaria Island. n, number of individuals; SD, standard deviation; TL, total length; *, significant differences.

TL (mm)	Age classes (years)																			
	0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	
55	1																			
60		1																		
65			1																	
70																				
75				1																
80				1																
85				1																
90				1																
95				1																
100		1																		
105					1															
110					1															
115					1															
120					2															
125					2															
130					3															
135					4															
140					1															
145					3															
150					1															
155					1															
Total	1	2	3	9	9	14	15	28	18	20	17	14	7	7	6	1	0	0	1	1
Males																				
n		1		5	7	9	11	18	10	13	8	7	3	4	2					
mean		133.0		125.0	126.9	128.6	134.7	136.6	142.1	142.5	139.4	131.7	137.0	135.8	152.0					
SD				28.84	18.82	5.20	8.68	9.94	7.20	6.47	7.33	9.76	6.00	9.77	7.07					
Females																				
n	1			3		5	4	9	8	7	9	6	4	2	4	1				1
mean	103.0			99.0		104.6	119.5	122.3	126.9	121.9	127.6	127.5	132.8	123.0	129.3	136.0				122.0
SD				19.16		17.18	16.54	10.32	2.85	9.55	4.67	2.59	5.56	4.24	6.95					
Student t-test	-	-	-	1.368	-	3.988*	2.366*	3.481*	5.603*	5.755*	4.008*	1.018	0.958	1.694	3.755*	-	-	-	-	-

Table S2. – Results of multiple linear regression analyses testing for the relationship between the total abundances of juvenile, sub-adult and adult individuals and structural elements of the habitat for each locality. The Akaike information criterion routine was used to retain variables with good explanatory power.

	Total	Juveniles	Sub-adults	Adults
Agaeite	$X_1 = \text{small topographical elements}$ $X_2 = \text{algal cover}$ $X_3 = \text{sandy cover}$ $Y = -0.676 + 0.089X_1 + 0.399X_2 + 0.07X_3$ $r^2 = 0.551$	$X_1 = \text{sandy cover}$ $X_2 = \text{large topographical elements}$ $Y = -0.536 + 0.117X_1 + 0.175X_2$ $r^2 = 0.322$	$X_1 = \text{algal cover}$ $X_2 = \text{small topographical elements}$ $X_3 = \text{sandy cover}$ $Y = 0.262 + 0.248X_1 + 0.034X_2 + 0.051X_3$ $r^2 = 0.4771$	$X_1 = \text{sandy cover}$ $X_2 = \text{small topographical elements}$ $X_3 = \text{algal cover}$ $Y = -0.401 - 0.097X_1 + 0.045X_2 + 0.167X_3$ $r^2 = 0.446$
Telde	$X_1 = \text{small topographical elements with algae}$ $Y = 49.77 + 0.254X_1$ $r^2 = 0.307$	-	$X_1 = \text{small topographical elements with algae}$ $Y = 0.99 + 0.153X_1$ $r^2 = 0.129$	$X_1 = \text{small topographical elements with algae}$ $Y = 28.887 + 0.202X_1$ $r^2 = 0.314$