

Supplementary Materials - Data exploration

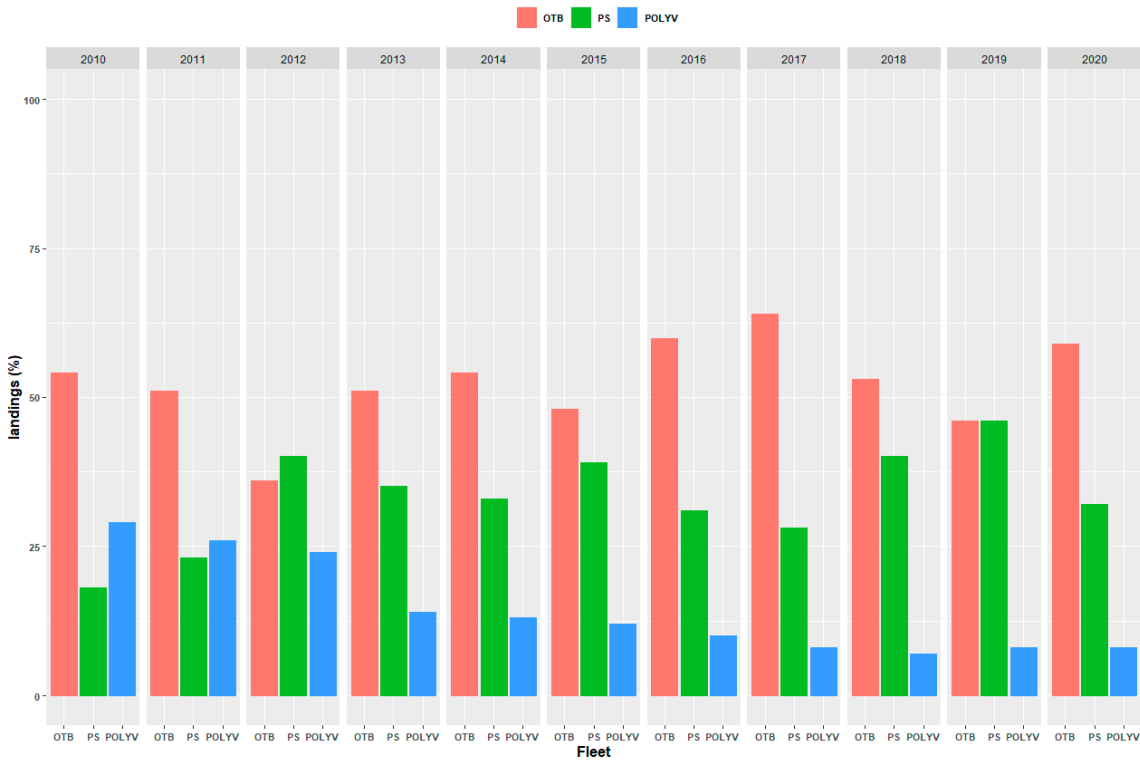


Figure S1. Distribution of horse mackerel landings in percentage from 2010–2020 by the primary fishing gears operating in the area: OTB – Bottom otter trawl, PS – Purse seine; Polyv – Polyvalent mixed fleet. Bottom trawling is the dominant gear for harvesting this species.

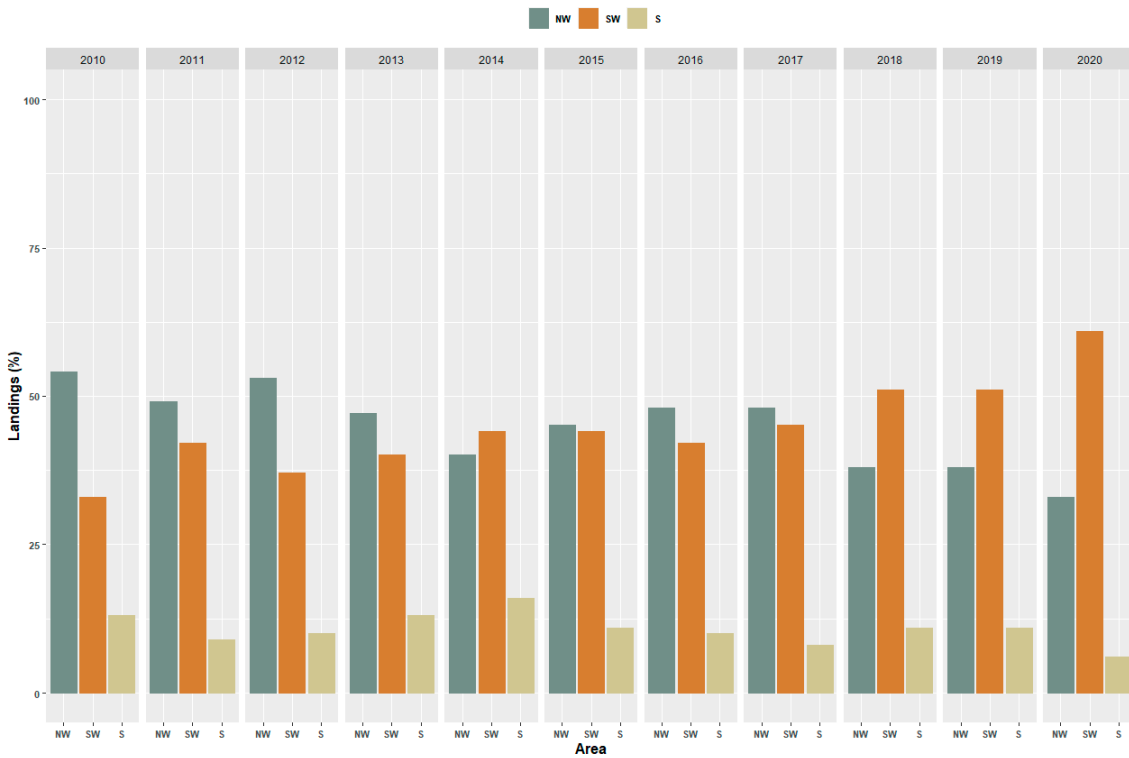


Figure S2. Distribution of horse mackerel landings in percentage from 2010–2020 in the three Portuguese oceanographic areas: Northwest (NW), Southwest (SW), South (S). The bulk of horse mackerel landings are in the NW and SW areas.

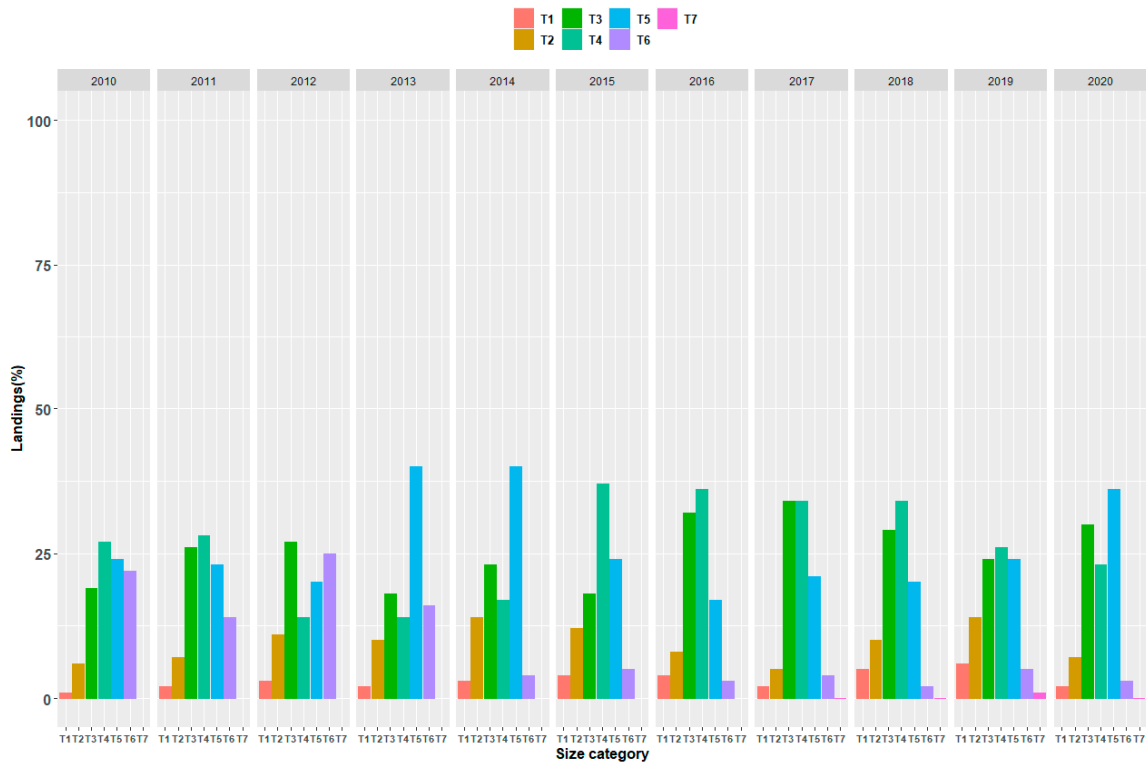


Figure S3. Distribution of horse mackerel landings in percentage from 2010–2020 by commercial size category from smaller size-category T7 to the larger T1. The landings distribution is primarily from T3 to the T5.

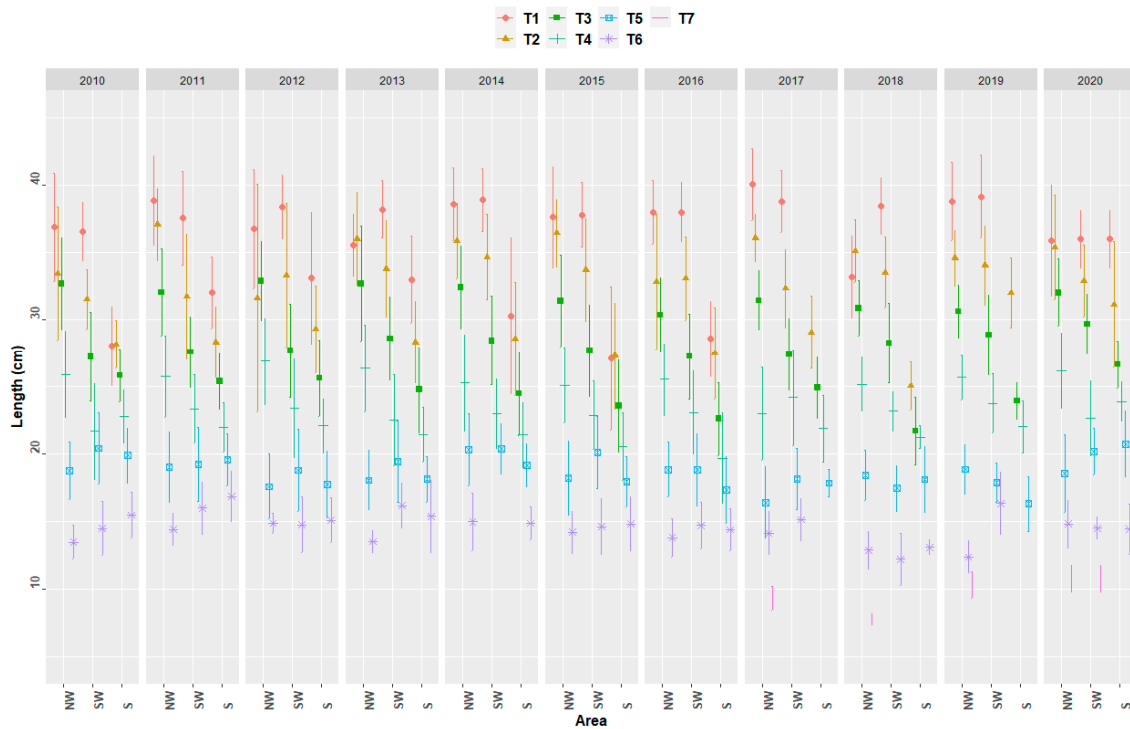


Figure S4. Mean length distribution by commercial size category from 2010–2020 in the Northwest (NW), Southwest (SW) and South (S) areas. The mean length of horse mackerel across different size categories exhibits stability throughout the period and areas.

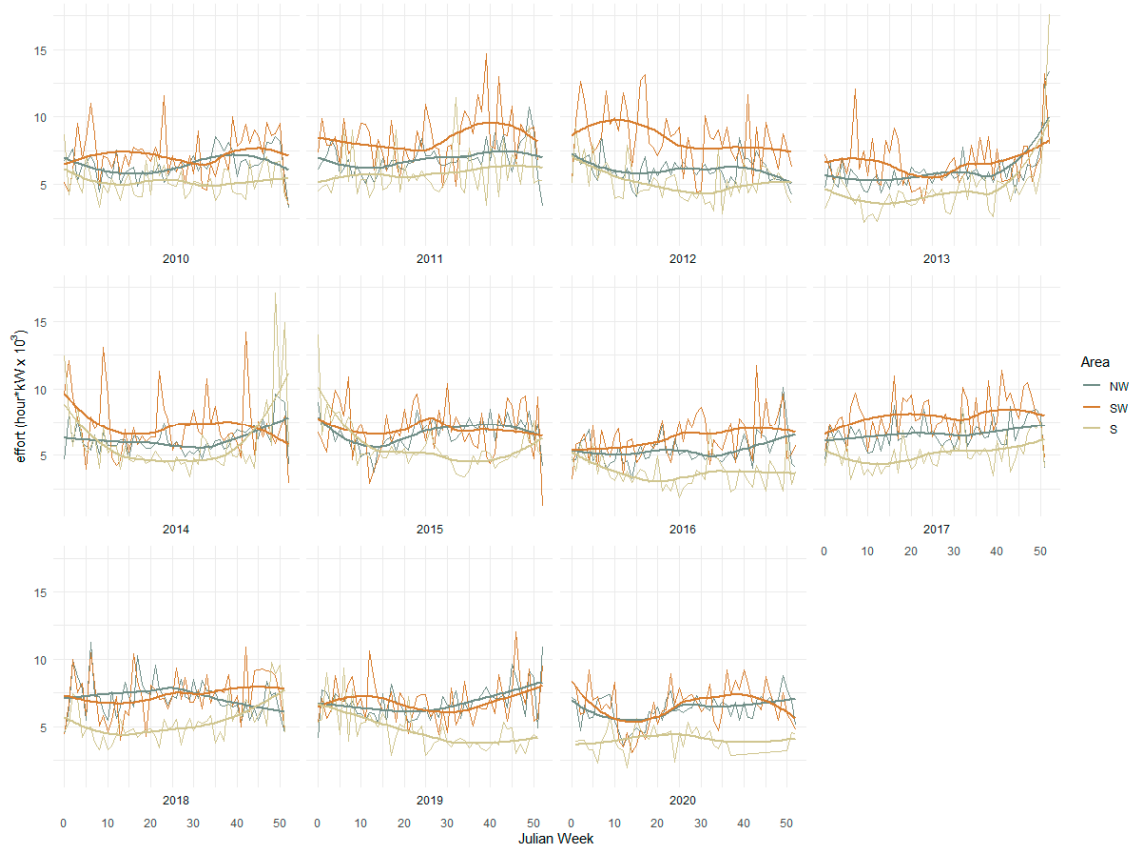


Figure S5. Fishing effort (hour*kW*10³) in the Northwest (NW), Southwest (SW) and South (S) areas from 2010–2020. Smooth curves are fitted to indicate a consistent and relatively stable effort level by Julian week and in each area.

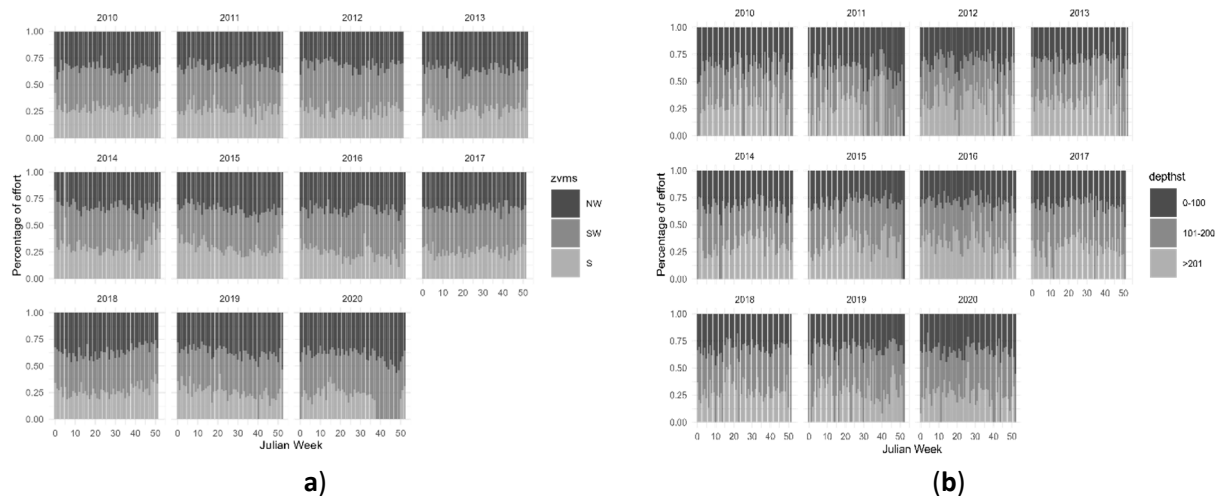


Figure S6. Proportion of fishing effort (hour*kW) from 2010–2020 in (a) Northwest (NW), Southwest (SW) and South (S) areas and (b) depth levels, 0–100m, 101–200m and >201m. The proportion of effort is relatively stable by depth and area from 2010–2020

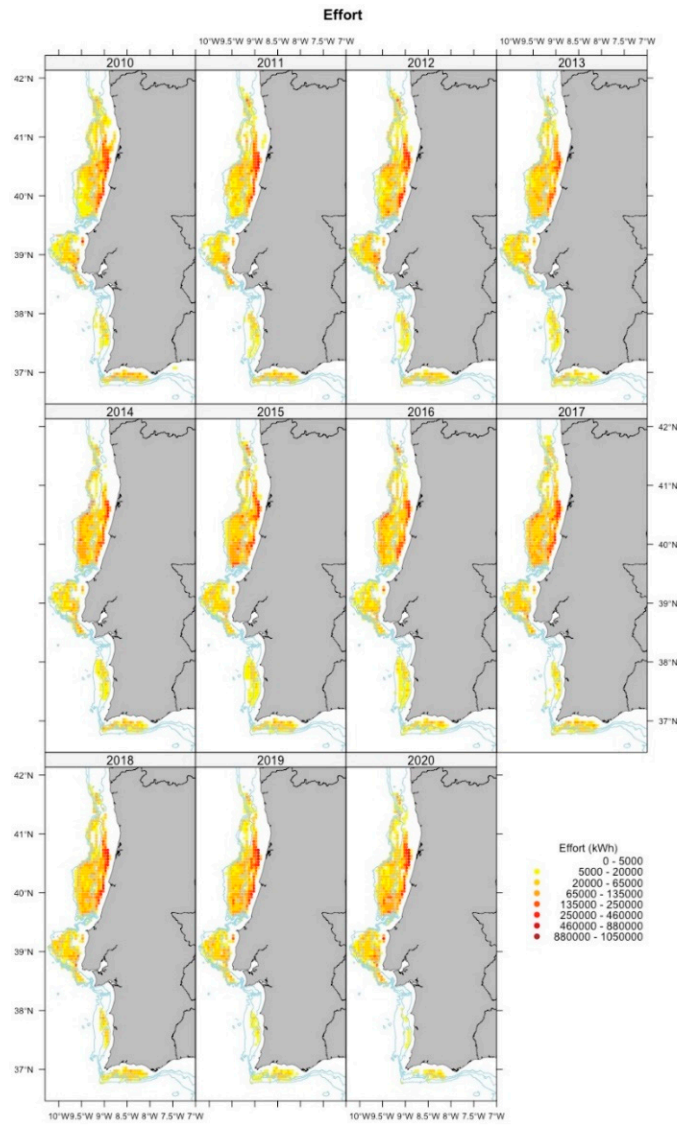


Figure S7. Spatial distribution of fishing effort (hour×kW) from 2010–2020. The majority of effort is in the NW and SW areas.

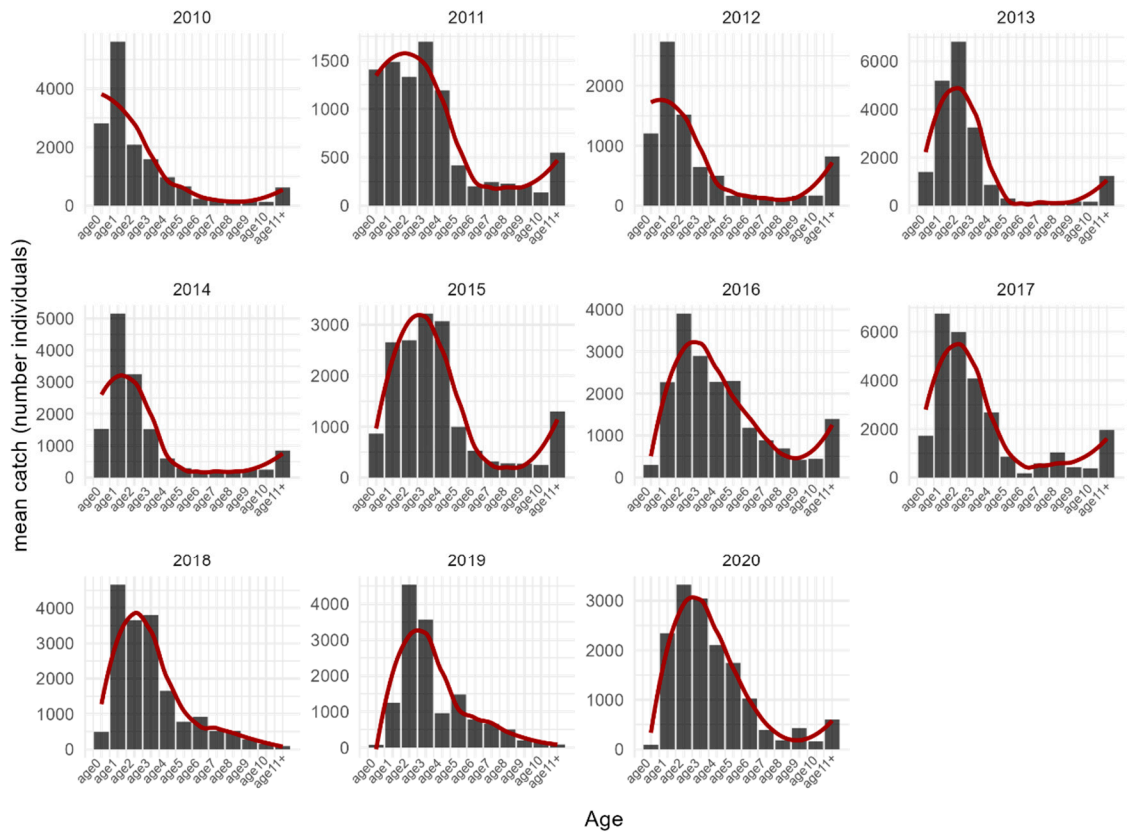


Figure S8. Mean catch in number of individuals by age-0 to age11+ from 2010–2020. Smoothed trends are represented by the red lines. The age profile shape of the trawl commercial catches remained consistent from 2010–2020.