Fish vulnerability to overfishing based on meta-analytical trait estimates: how alternative productivity assumptions influence risk assessment under a novel approach

Supplementary material 1 Spatial distribution of catch per unit of effort (CPUE), calculated in n/km²/h, for each species caught in each of the study areas during the fisheries monitoring projects. Gridded bathymetry data was retrieved from the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO, https://www.gebco.net/).

Supplementary material 2 Prediction density distributions and probalistic scoring inputs used to score productivity for each FishLife estimates for each species analyzed in the sutdy.

Supplementary material 3 Non-FishLife attributes used to score productivity and susceptibility for each species, for each artisanal bottom-set gillnetting study area in Brazil. RN: Rio Grande do Norte, PE: Pernambuco, PR: Paraná.

Supplementary material 4 Mean, Lower Confidence Level (LCL) and Upper Confidence Level (UCL) of productivity, susceptibility and vulnerability for species caught by artisanal bottom-set gillnetting study areas in Brazil. RN: Rio Grande do Norte, PE: Pernambuco, PR: Paraná. Solid green lines represent the threshold between low and moderate vulnerability (1.8), while red lines represent the threshold between moderate and high vulnerability (2.2).

Supplementary material 5 Mean vulnerabilities and ranges per family of species caught by artisanal bottom-set gillnetting study areas in Brazil. RN: Rio Grande do Norte, PE: Pernambuco, PR: Paraná.

Supplementary material 6 Proportion of bootstrap runs (1000) in relation to fishing vulnerability category considering low < 1.8, moderate between 1.8 and 2.2, and high > 2.2, and probability of each species of falling within each vulnerability category for each artisanal bottom-set gillnetting study area in Brazil. RN: Rio Grande do Norte, PE: Pernambuco, PR: Paraná.