

Table S1. Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) results for the variables used in modelling *P. blennoides* habitat. VIF values > 3 are highlighted in bold. (2) indicates the VIF after removing one of the variables with values >3. Since all remaining variables have values <3, they were retained for modelling.

Variable	Description	VIF	VIF (2)
Depth	Mean depth of the haul (m)	2.648	2.480
Slope	Mean slope of the haul (°)	1.931	1.884
Organic matter	Organic matter sediment (%)	1.645	1.240
Mud	Mud sediment (%)	12.013	-----
Fine sand	Fine sand sediment (%)	20.808	1.796
Coarse sand	Coarse sand sediment (%)	27.130	1.881
Temperature	Temperature at the bottom (°C)	1.895	1.894
Salinity	Salinity at the bottom	1.251	1.251

Table S2. Correlation coefficients of the explanatory variables after applying VIF (see Table S1). No absolute correlation value was >0.7 and all variables were retained.

	Depth	Slope	Organic matter	Mud	Coarse sand	Temperature	Salinity
Depth		-0.61	-0.14	-0.16	0.21	0.63	0.03
Slope			0.26	0.14	0.11	-0.39	-0.15
Organic matter				0.34	-0.05	-0.16	-0.16
Mud					-0.65	0.00	0.18
Coarse sand						0.03	-0.30
Temperature							0.41
Salinity							

Table S3. P-values of the spatial autocorrelation analysis conducted using Moran's I to test the dependence among hauls of the same survey. All values were >0.05*.

Year	Presence-Absence	Abundance	Biomass
1998	0.99	0.99	0.99
1999	0.46	0.48	0.25
2000	0.82	0.89	0.72
2001	0.82	0.97	0.87
2002	0.64	0.73	0.86
2003	0.98	0.46	0.70
2004	0.70	0.35	0.48
2005	0.86	0.86	0.87
2006	0.52	0.74	0.77
2007	0.52	0.91	0.96
2008	0.84	0.82	0.99
2009	0.81	0.92	0.80
2010	0.75	0.97	0.84
2011	0.89	0.92	0.96
2012	0.58	0.77	0.96
2013	0.88	0.81	0.98
2014	0.90	0.80	0.72
2015	0.84	0.97	0.71
2016	0.95	0.62	0.46
2017	0.87	0.66	0.63
2018	0.69	0.68	0.79
2019	0.81	0.44	0.44

* A value greater than 0.05 indicates that the observed data pattern can be considered randomly distributed, indicating no statistically significant spatial autocorrelation. Therefore, spatial correlation does not need to be considered in the model selection for the spatial scale analysed in this study.

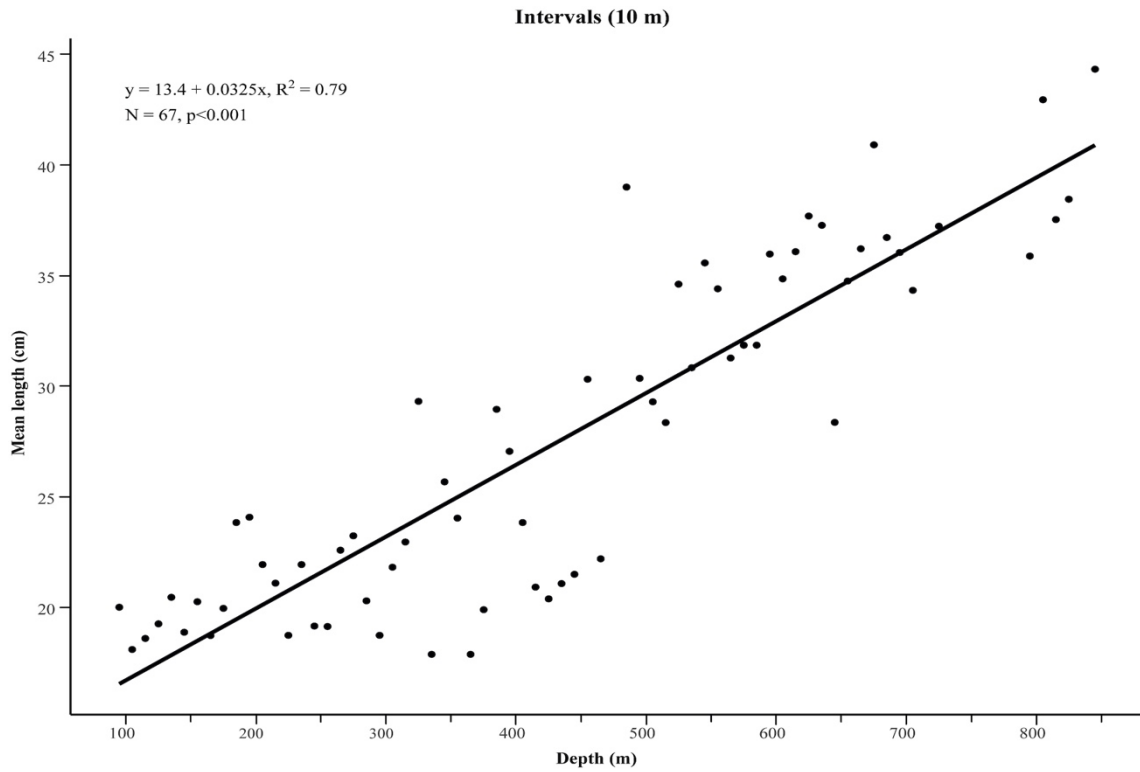


Fig S1. Relationship between mean length of *Phycis blennoides* specimens and depth of capture. Linear regression equation describing depth-size trend obtained in this study is shown.

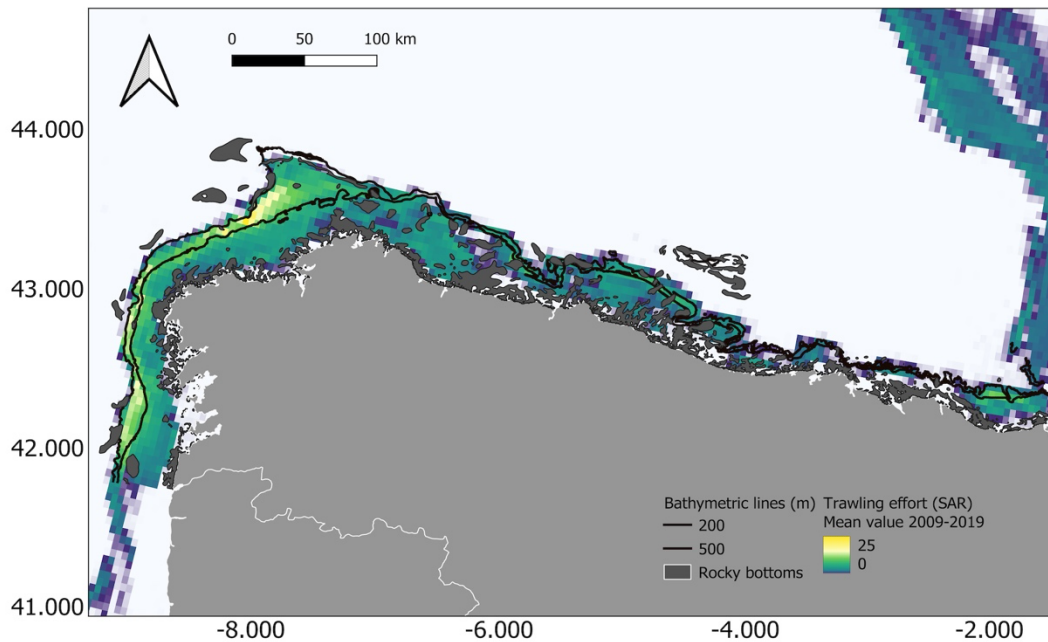


Fig S2. Trawling fishing effort data (2009-2019) used in the mean body size model.

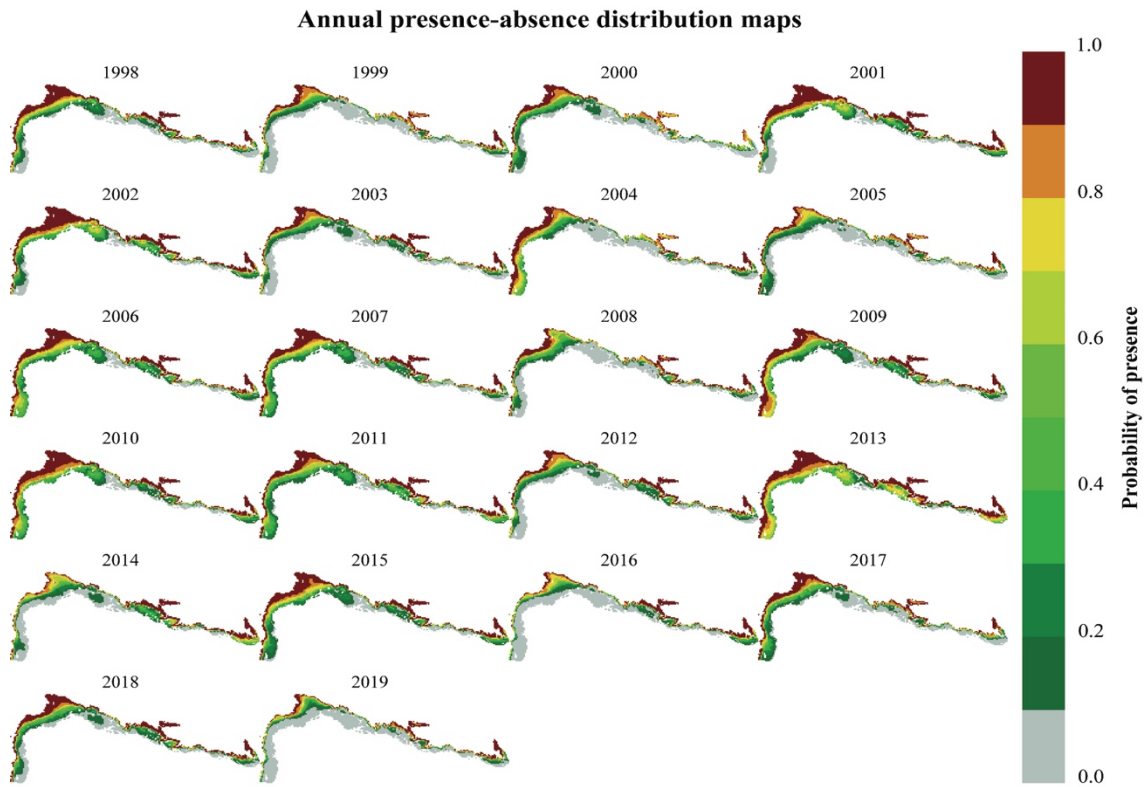


Fig S3. Distribution maps of the probability of presence of *Phycis blennoides* (Pr_p) during the study period (1998-2019).

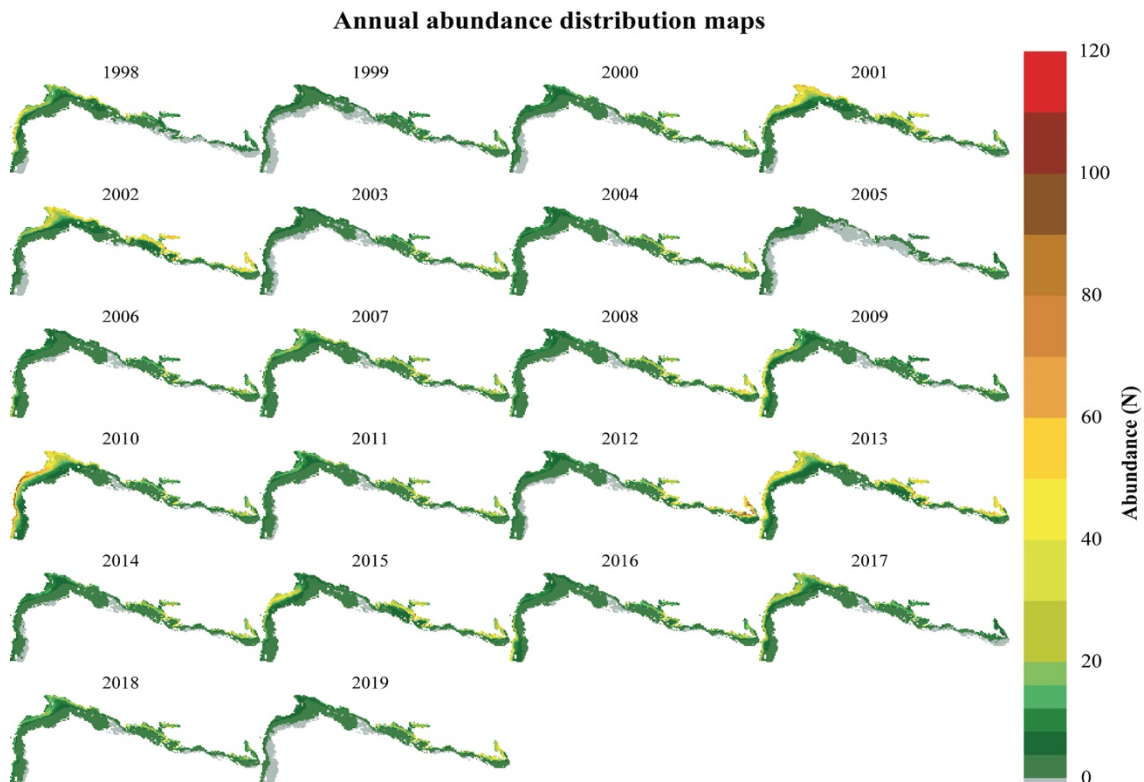


Fig. S4. Distribution maps of the abundance of *Phycis blennoides* in presence areas (Pr_a) during the study period (1998-2019).

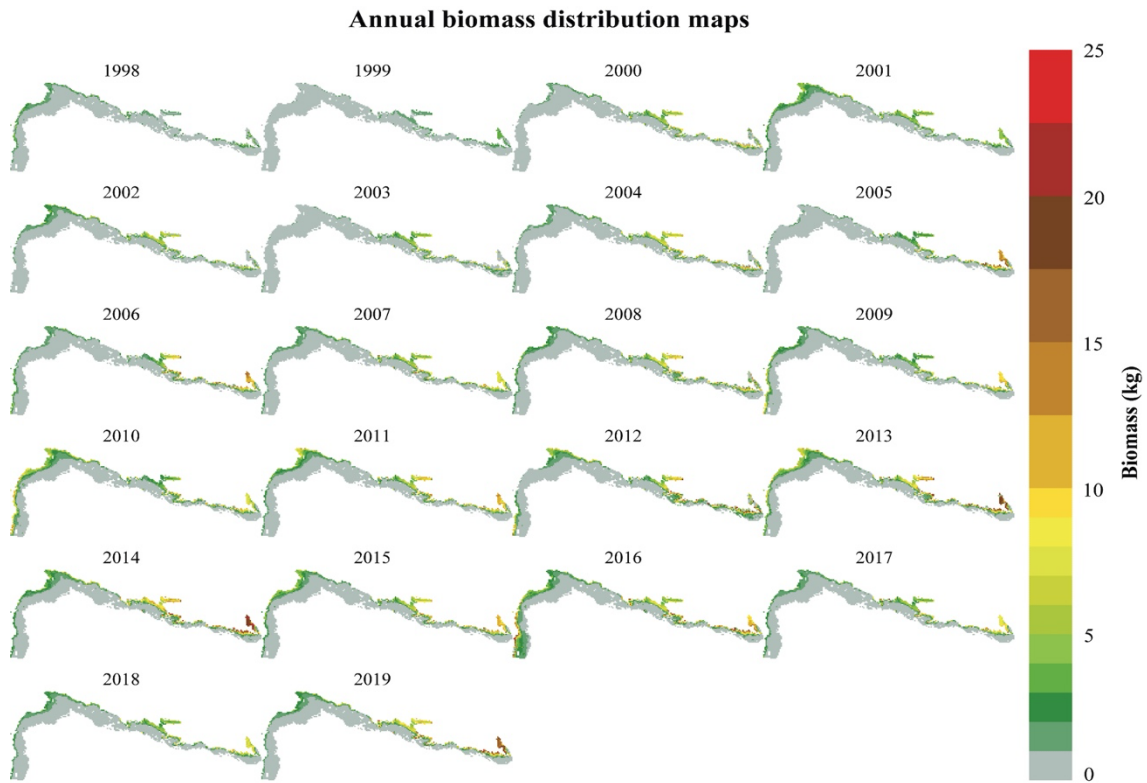


Fig. S5. Distribution maps of the biomass of *Phycis blennoides* in presence areas (Pr_b) during the study period (1998-2019).

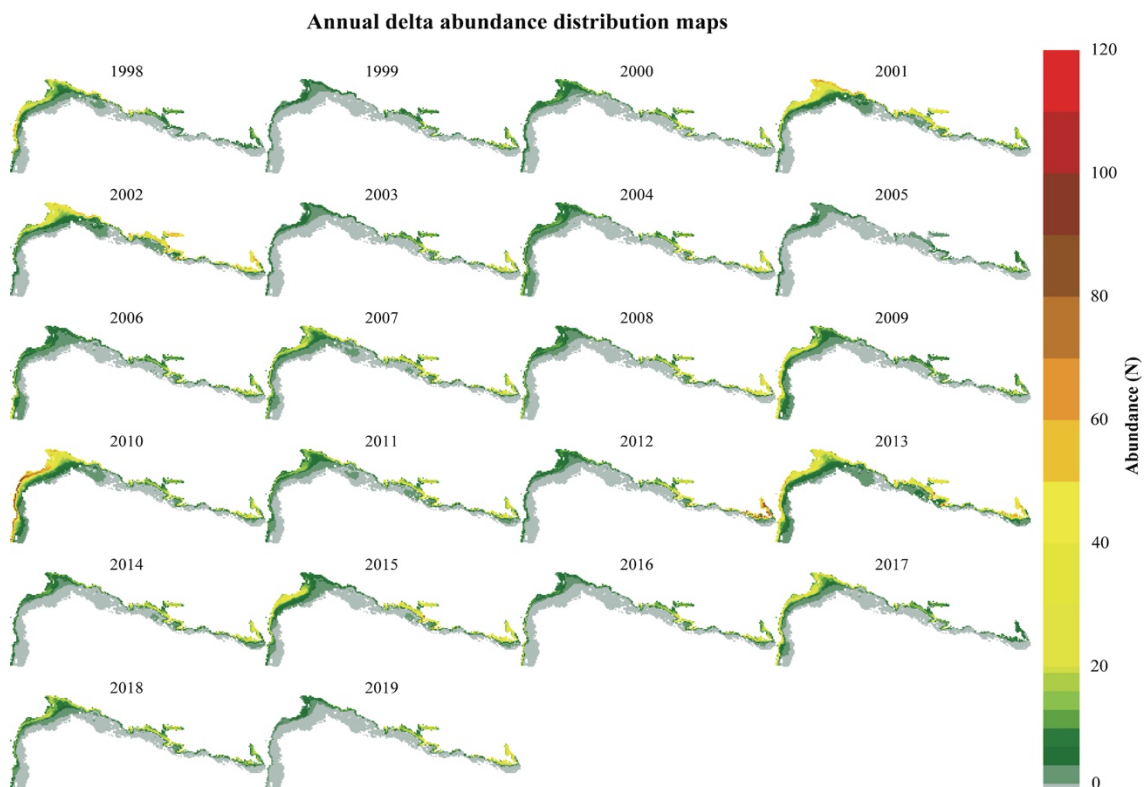


Fig. S6. Distribution maps of the abundance of *Phycis blennoides* in the delta model ($Pr_p \times Pr_a$) during the study period (1998-2019).

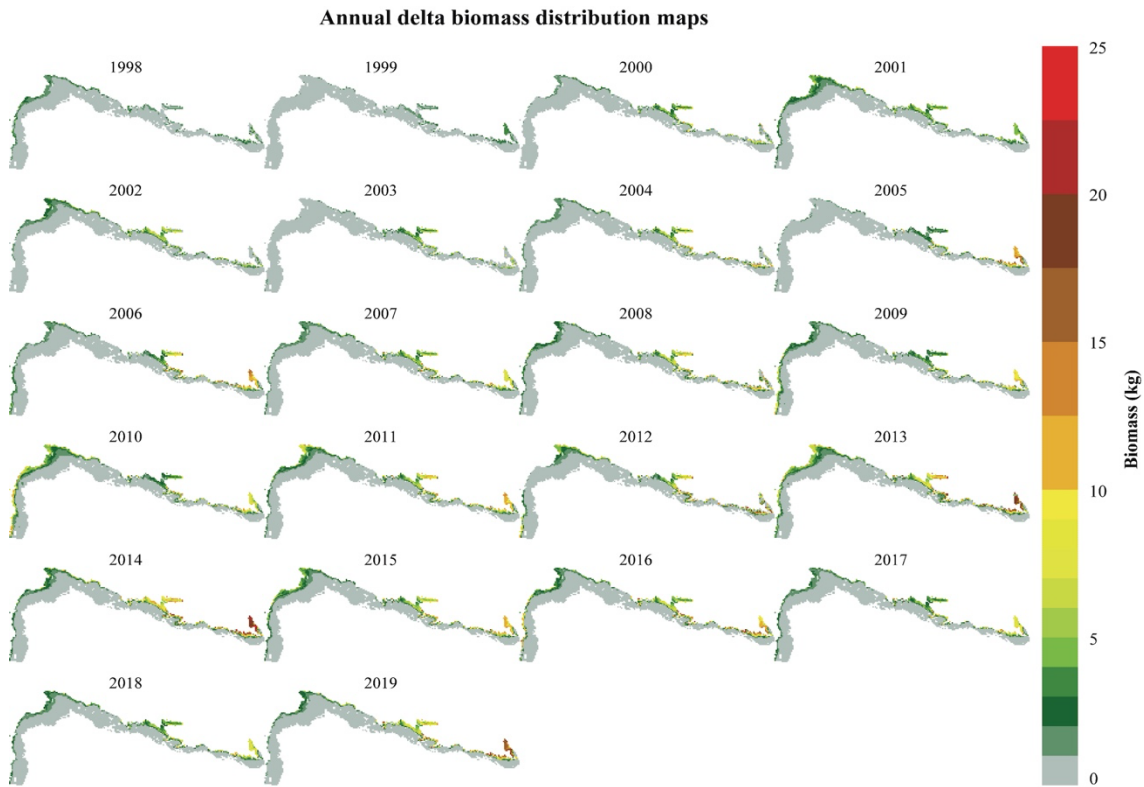


Fig. S7. Distribution maps of the biomass of *Phycis blennoides* in the delta model ($Pr_p \times Pr_b$) during the study period (1998-2019).

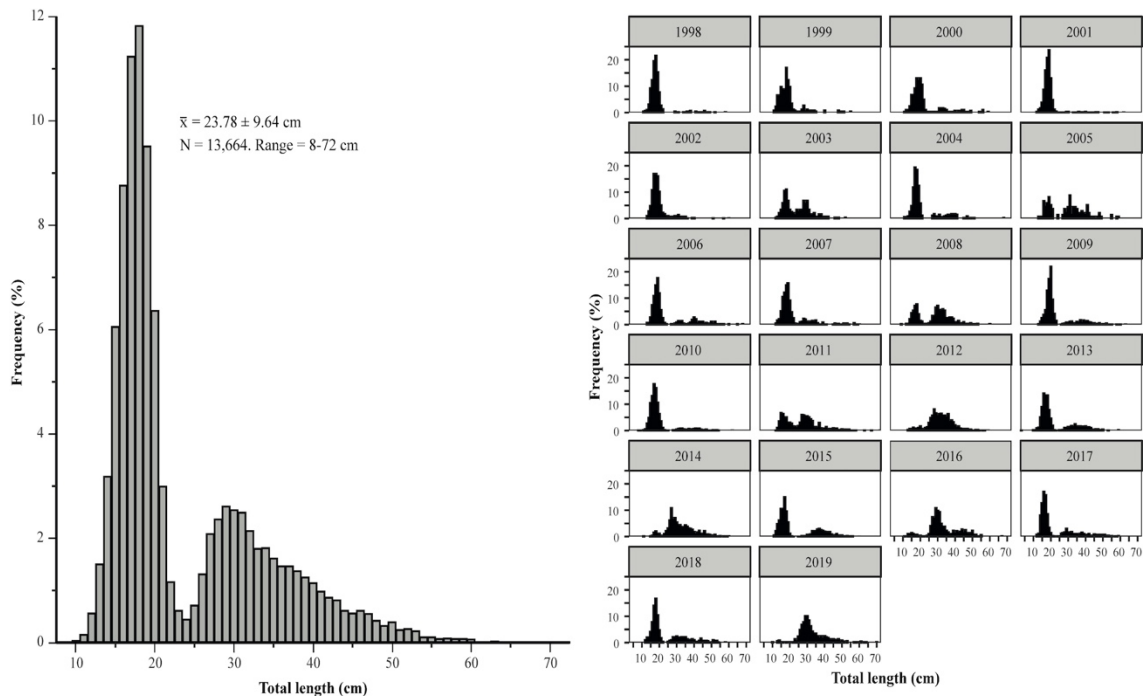


Fig. S8. Length frequency distribution of *Phycis blennoides*: Overall (1998-2019) (left); Annual (right).

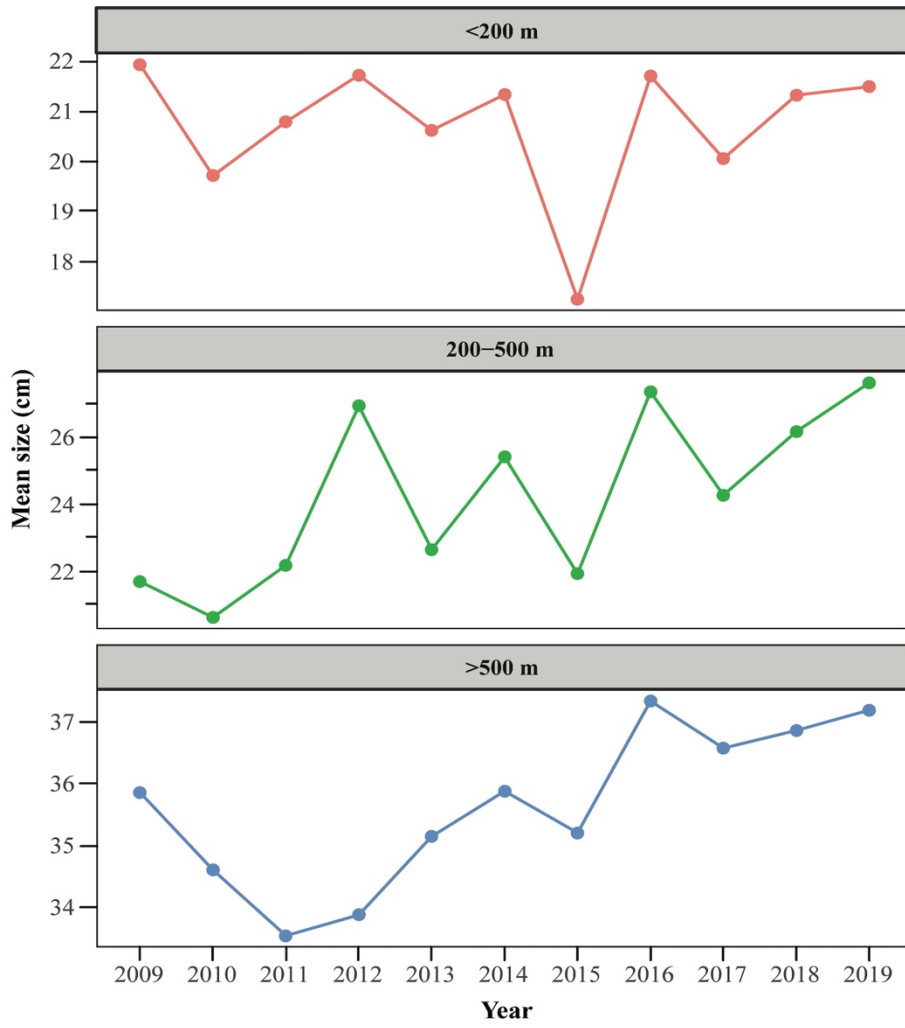


Fig. S9. Yearly evolution of the mean size of *Phycis blennoides* by depth strata.