

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1. Number of occurrences of eggs and larvae of *Sardina pilchardus* available in each database. ICES: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, OBIS: Ocean Biogeographic Information System, CCMA: Centre of Marine Sciences of the University of Algarve, IPMA: Portuguese Institute for the Sea and the Atmosphere, IEO: Spanish Institute of Oceanography, MARE: Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre.

Database	Occurrences					References
	Eggs	Larvae	Years	Campaigns		
IPMA	6116	446	2005-2010	SAR, PELAGOS		
ICES	95	27	2004	-		ICES, 2020*
OBIS	824	5026	1905-2010	-		OBIS, 2020*
IEO	3121	-	1988-2019	PELACUS		
MARE	-	171	2011-2012	BIOMARES		
CCMAR	-	31	2000	SURVIVAL		
CCMAR	-	11	2010-2011	GUADIANA		
Sub-total	10156	5712				
Total		15868				

*Several campaigns worldwide

References

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Table S2. Description of environmental satellite parameters.

Parameters	Abbreviation	Units	Resolution	Present-day	References	Resolution	2050-2099 - RCP 8.5	References
Sea surface temperature	SST	°C	0.25°		Locarnini et al., 2018	1°		
Sea surface salinity	SSS	PSU	0.25°	NOAA's WOA 2018 Data	Zweng et al., 2018	1°		
Dissolved oxygen	DO	mol m ⁻³	0.25°		Garcia et al., 2018	1°		
Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	Chl-a	mg m ⁻³	0.25°	Copernicus-Global Ocean Biogeochemistry Analysis and Forecast	Perruche, 2019	1°	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5)	Scott et al., 2016
Northward near-surface wind speed	NWS	m s ⁻¹	0.25°	Copernicus-Global Ocean Wind L4	Bentamy, 2020	1°		
Eastward near-surface wind speed	EWS	m s ⁻¹	0.25°			1°		
Distance to the nearest coast	DIST	km	0.01°	NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center	NASA, 2009	0.01°	NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center	NASA, 2009

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Table S3. Modelling algorithms considered in the ensemble modelling.

Models	Non-linear response	Methods	References
Generalised Linear Models	no	Polynomial regression-based; use of a link function between model and predicted values	McCullagh and Nelder, 1989
Generalised Additive Models	yes	Regression-based; a gathering of smooth functions according to the predictors	Hastie and Tibshirani, 1990
Artificial Neural Network	yes	Machine learning; stepwise and self-learning method	Lawrence, 1994
Flexible Discriminant Analysis	yes	Machine learning; mixes linear regression and multivariate adaptive regression splines	Hastie et al., 1994
General Boosting Models	yes	Machine learning; uses negative gradient method to estimate a function	Friedman, 1999
Random Forest	yes	Machine learning; a gathering of classification trees	Breiman, 2001
Classification Tree Analysis	yes	Classification; binary decision tree to identify combination of factors	Breiman, 1984

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Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., Buja, A. (1994) Flexible discriminant analysis by optimal scoring. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 89:1255-1270.

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McCullagh, P., Nelder, J.A. (1989). *Generalized Linear Models*, second ed. Chapman & Hall, London, pp. 509.

Table S4. Total catches of the European sardine by important fish stocks.

Models	Year	Catches	References
Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel	2020	13 553 t	ICES, 2021
Bay of Biscay	2018	32 299 t	ICES, 2019
Cantabrian Sea and Atlantic Iberian Waters	2015	20 595 t	ICES, 2020
Adriatic Sea	2010	32 860 t	SFP, 2022
Northern Alboran Sea	2013	11 000 t	GFCM, 2014; SFP, 2022
NW Afria	2017	1 220 500 t	FAO, 2019

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