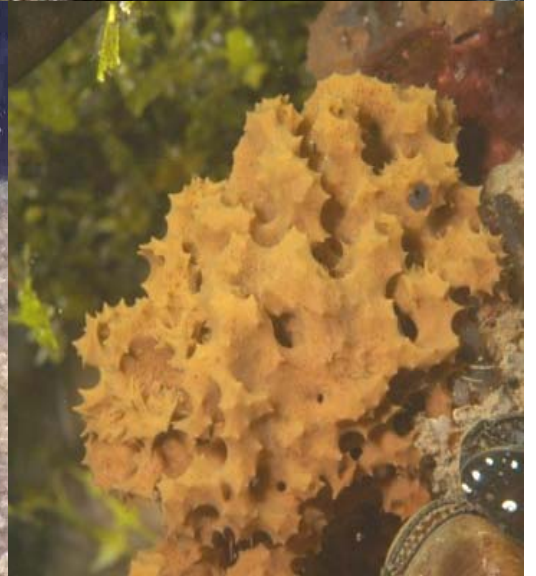
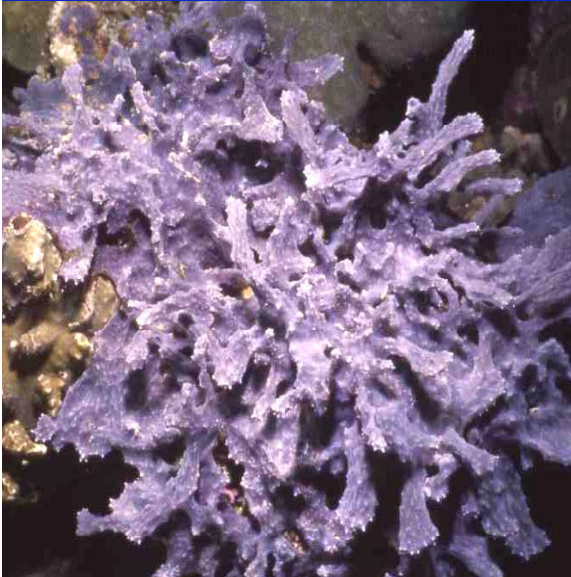


Sponges



Sponges Are Diverse



There are 7,000 named species of sponges.

Sponge biologists estimate that nearly 15,000 species of sponges actually exist.

There are probably 8,000 species yet to be discovered and described.



We have already found 6 new species of sponges in Bocas del Toro.

Sponges Are Useful



Winslow Homer - Sponge Fishing, Nassau: 1885

Historically, sponges were used by Roman soldiers to drink and to pad their armor.

Today, over 60,000 lbs of sponges are harvested annually in Florida for the bath industry.



The species *Spongia pertusa*, found in Bocas del Toro, are used to make bath sponges.

Sponges Clean the Oceans



Sponges can trap 90 percent of all bacteria in the water they filter.

Sponges can pump 10,000 times their own size (volume) in water in one day.

A sponge the size of a gallon milk container could pump and clean enough water to fill a residential swimming pool in one day.

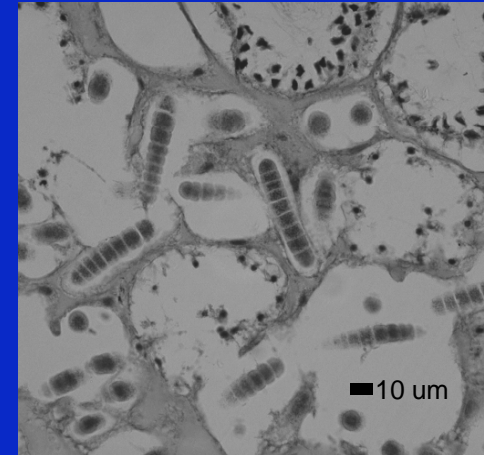
In the Caribbean Sea, sponges might be able to filter all of the water in one day.

Some Sponges Act Like Plants

Algae living inside some sponges provide sugars to their host sponge.

Without sunlight, these sponges would die.

We have described two new species of photosynthetic sponges from Bocas del Toro.



Symbiotic blue-green algae



Xestospongia bocatorensis

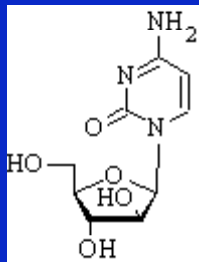


Haliclona (Soestella) walentinae

Sponges Help Fight Cancer



Tectitethya keyensis
at Bocas del Toro



Sponges use chemicals to prevent other sponges from growing near them.

These chemicals can prevent cancer cells from growing.

One of the first drugs for treating cancer, cytosine arabinoside, was isolated from the sponge *Tectitethya crypta*.

This drug is used today in chemotherapy to treat leukemia.

Other Sponge Facts



Within a single sponge, it is possible to find 16,000 other animals. Tiny shrimps and amphipods are particularly common in sponges.

Some sponges actually kill corals and destroy their skeletons.



Sponge Biologists are Needed



We are training a new generation of sponge biologists at Bocas del Toro.