Scaling up Sponge Community Restoration in South Florida: its Efficacy and Ecosystem Implications







Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission Fish & Wildlife Research Institute South Florida Regional Laboratory







Scaling up Sponge Community Restoration in South Florida: its Efficacy and Ecosystem Implications

- FWC has been notified by the EPA that the agency will receive an award, but we have not received grant documents
- Collaboration with Old Dominion University & Florida Sea Grant
 - Project will provide the necessary underpinnings vital to a develop large-scale sponge restoration in the Florida Keys
 - Sponge restoration research/Sponge nursery
 - Incorporate community participation/outreach & education component
 - Estimate the costs to conduct large-scale sponge restoration









Scaling up Sponge Community Restoration in South Florida: its Efficacy and Ecosystem Implications

- Additional funding has been pledged by three
 NGOs presently working on an MOU
- Establish additional in situ sponge nurseries
- Undertake a large-scale sponge restoration project in Florida Bay

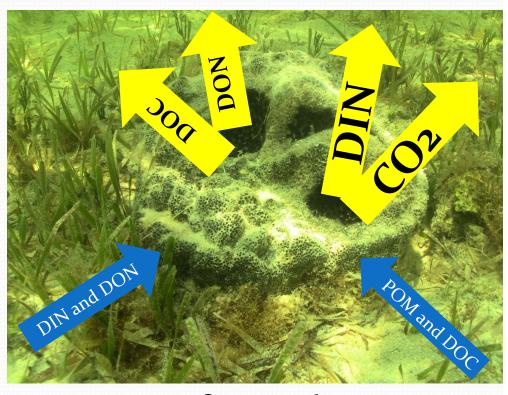






The Role of Sponges in Water Quality

 Sponges have associations with many microorganisms that produce chemical transformations in the water as it is pumped through their tissues



- These microbes transform nitrogen to forms that are more available for primary producers
 - Seagrasses
 - Algae (e.g., Laurencia spp.)
 - Phytoplankton

The Role of Sponges in Florida Bay

- Habitat for many commensal animals
 - Shrimps
 - Worms
 - Brittle stars
 - Fish
- Habitat for commercial species
 - Spiny lobsters
 - Stone crabs
- Primary forage for the endangered Hawksbill sea turtle



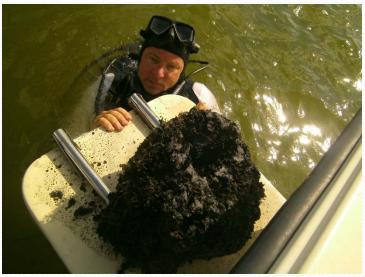






Florida Bay Cyanobacterial bloom 'Mystery Basin' -- Fall 2013







Comparison of Pre- and Post-Bloom Sponge Volume

Pre-Bloom Volume

3,995,890 Liters





Post-Bloom Volume

61,087 Liters



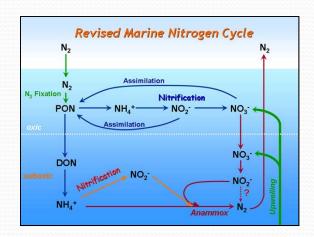




A 98 % Decline

Consequences of Sponge Die-off?

- Loss of water column filtration
- Change in N-cycling
- Loss of habitat fishes, turtles, & invertebrates
- Damage to sponge & lobster fisheries
- Other?







Florida Bay Sponge Restoration



Testing the Efficacy of Sponge Restoration in Florida Bay...Laying the Groundwork





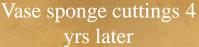


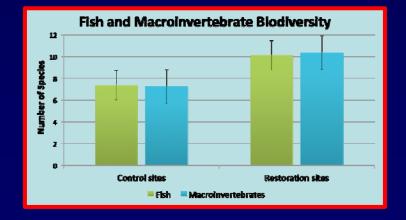












- (1) Establish a network of sponge nurseries in Florida Bay
 - Provide sponges for restoration activities
 - Research to refine the husbandry process
- (2) Test effect of sponge biodiversity on ecosystem services:
 - planktonic communities
 - water quality
- (3) Test effect of sponge biodiversity on restoration success:
 - recruitment of new sponges
 - abundance of fish and macroinvertebrates
- (4) Develop and incorporate community participation and a coordinated public outreach and education component.
- (5) Undertake a large-scale sponge restoration effort
 - ~ 30,000 nursery-propagated sponges
- (6) Estimate the costs to conduct large-scale sponge restoration













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Sponge Nurseries



Nursery Species

















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Scaling-up Sponge Restoration

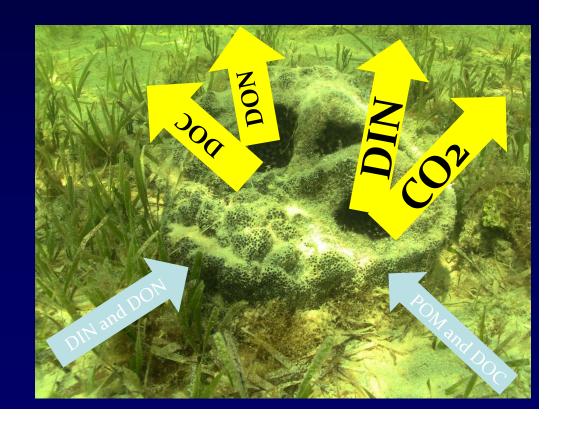
Test effect of sponge biodiversity on ecosystem services

Test in a field experiment whether sponge restoration can restore natural sponge filtration effects on planktonic communities and key water quality parameters



Intend to take first steps during October 2015 if the award has been received





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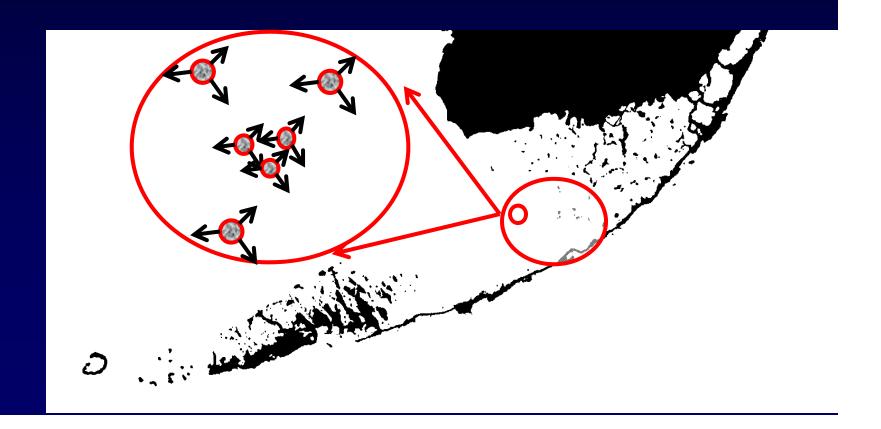








 Test whether aggregation of restoration sites nearby one another improves sponge reproductive success and recruitment



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- Develop and incorporate community participation
 - Coordinated by Shelly Krueger, Florida Sea Grant agent at the Monroe County Extension Service (University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences)
 - Will develop a multimedia campaign
 - four newspaper articles
 - six radio spots
 - one fact sheet
 - Will coordinate with the P.I.s to provide volunteers to assist with sponge propagation and nursery development activities







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 - recruitment of new sponges
 - underwater soundscapes & fish/invertebrate recruits
 - abundance of fish and macroinvertebrates
- (4) Develop and incorporate community participation and a coordinated public outreach and education component
- (5) Undertake a large-scale sponge restoration effort
 - minimum 15,000 nursery-propagated sponges
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• FWC will outplant a minimum of 15,000 nurserypropagated sponges in the region of Florida Bay that was most highly impacted by the recent cyanobacterial blooms







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• We will evaluate the project's manpower costs



- Staff and volunteer time involved in sponge propagation, nursery development and maintenance, sponge out-planting, and associated administrative functions
- Associated materials, vessel use, fuel costs, etc.
- We will use these estimates to provide the estimated costs of future sponge restoration efforts







