Given graphs $G$ and $H$, we say that $G$ is $H$-saturated if $G$ does not contain a copy of $H$ as a subgraph, but the addition of any edge $e \notin E(G)$ produces at least one copy of $H$ in $G \cup e$. Given a positive integer $n$, the saturation number, $sat(n, H)$, is the minimum number of edges in an $H$-saturated graph on $n$ vertices. Of course, the well studied extremal number, $ext(n, H)$ is the maximum number of edges in an $H$ saturated graph on $n$ vertices. One question is now obvious: For what values of $m$, $sat(n, H) \leq m \leq ext(n, H)$ does there exist an $H$-saturated graph of order $n$ with $m$ edges? The set of all such values is called the saturation spectrum of $H$. In this talk we will explore this question for several families of graphs. (Received September 01, 2016)