



### sea otter//enhydra lutris

- seek densities for protection
- surface of water



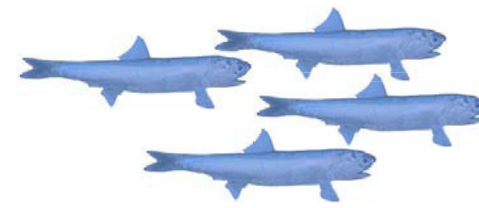
### sea lion//zalophus californianus

- sandy beaches
- rocky beaches
- wharfs



### california halibut//paralichthis californicus

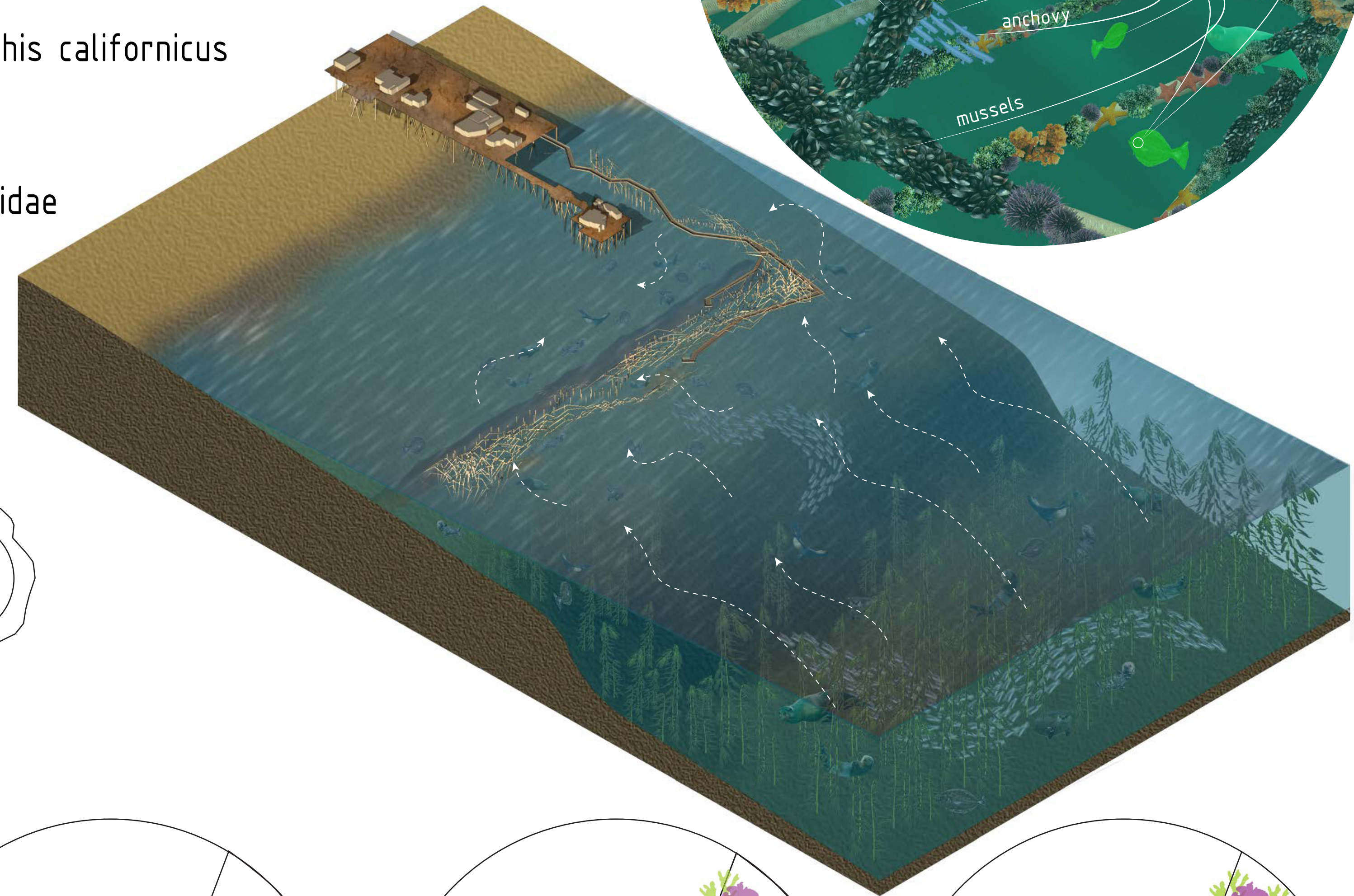
- bottom of sea
- seek prey at higher sea levels



### california anchovy//engraulidae

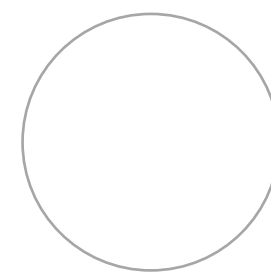
- shallow areas with muddy bottoms
- prey for almost every other fish
- filter feeders

Where the rope meets the surface of the ocean, marine activity is conspicuous; mussels and oysters are clutched onto the rope while schools of fish linger the contemporary habitat. Each of these species at their mature stage can sift up to 5 liters of water per hour, serving as a biological infiltration system for a cleaner Santa Monica Bay...This compact framework attracts the charismatic species because of its enclosing composition, providing a safe environment for the fauna.

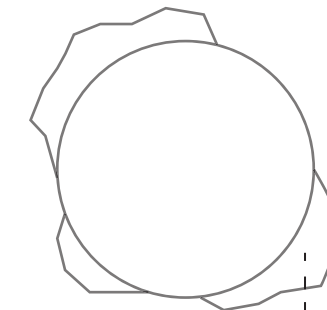


### formation of the bio reef

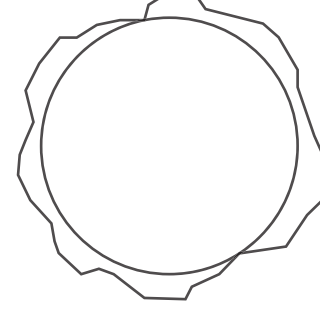
1st stage:  
0 months



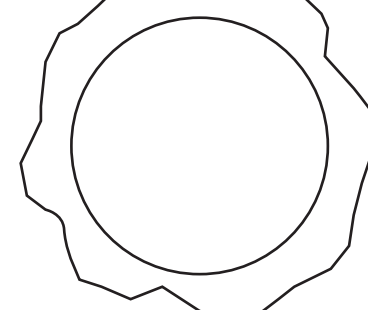
2nd stage:  
3 months



3rd stage:  
9 months

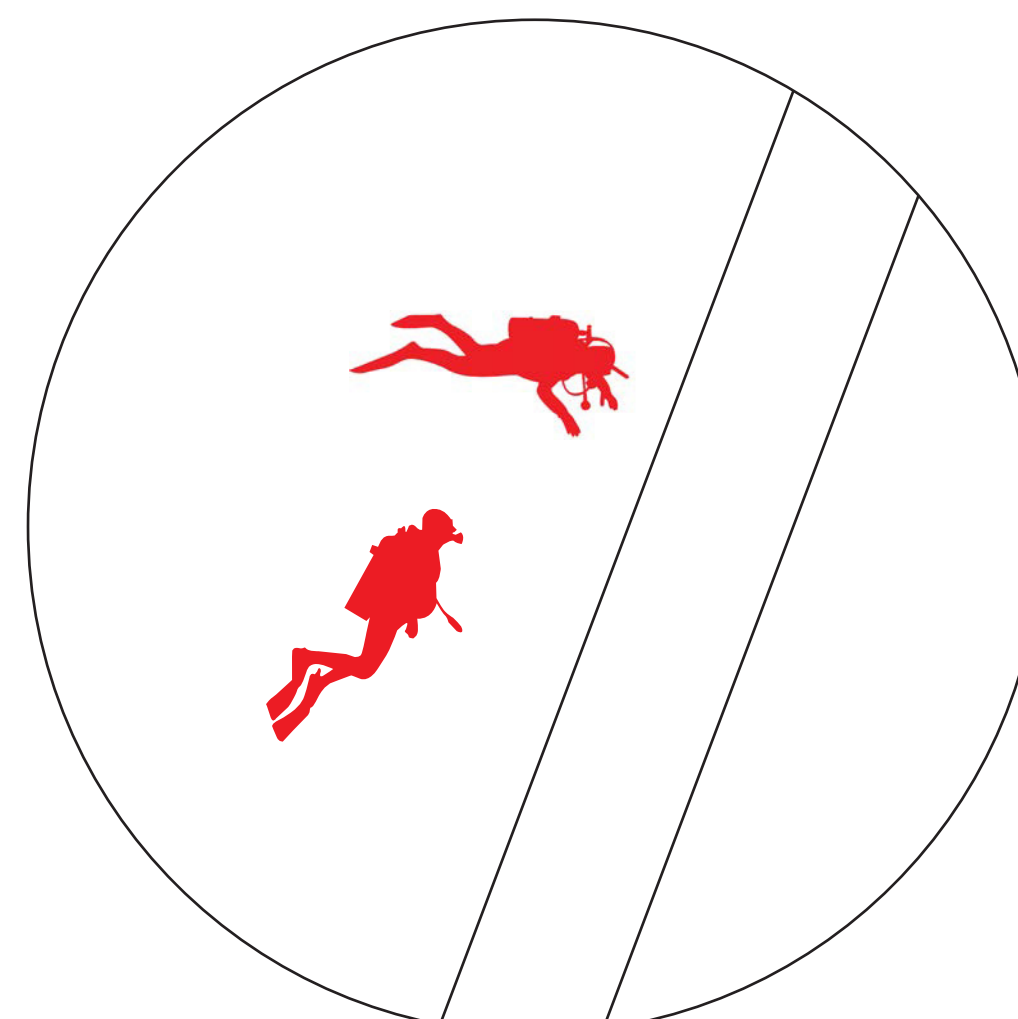


4th stage:  
18 months

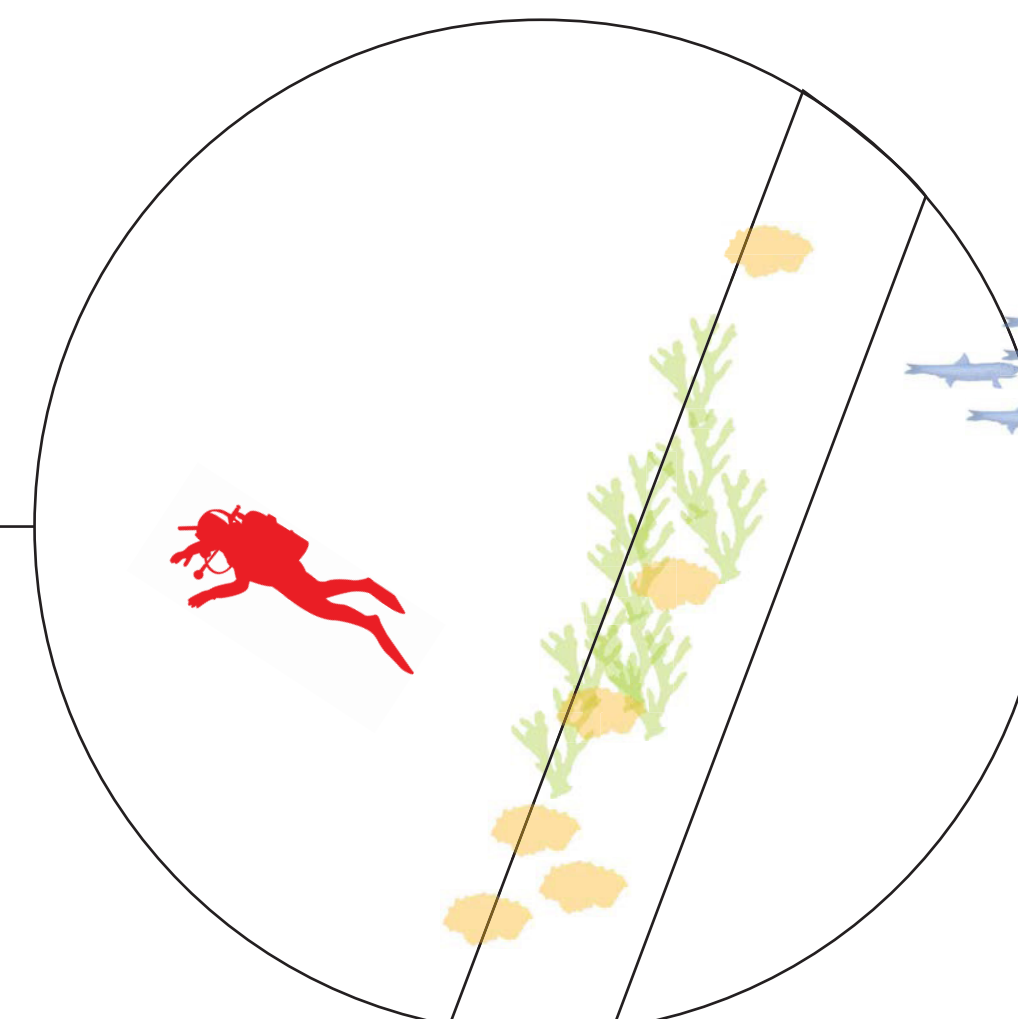


limestone coat

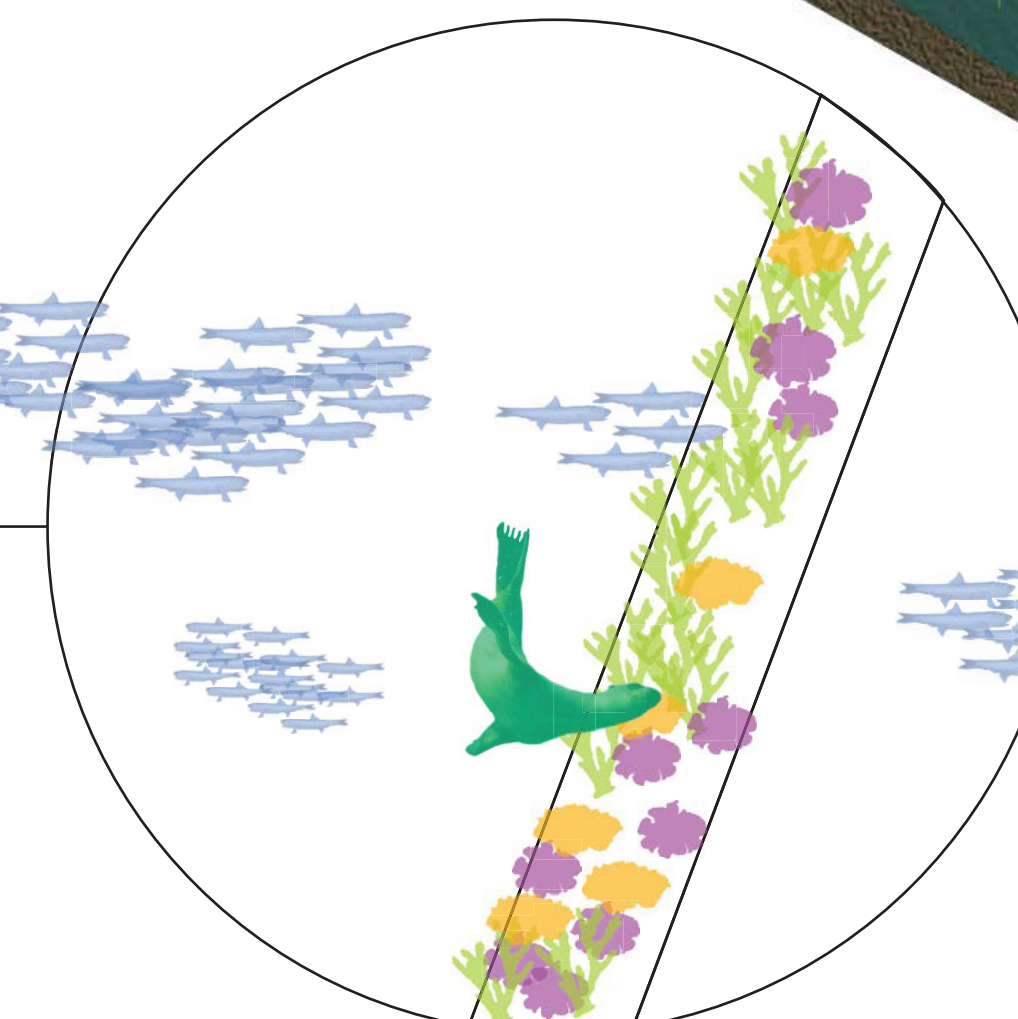
The coating of the bio reef will take approx 18 months to fully function. At this 4th stage, it will have a 5 cm thick coating of limestone and it is derived from the precipitating natural minerals found in ocean waters. In essence, this will be enough to start a new coral reef.



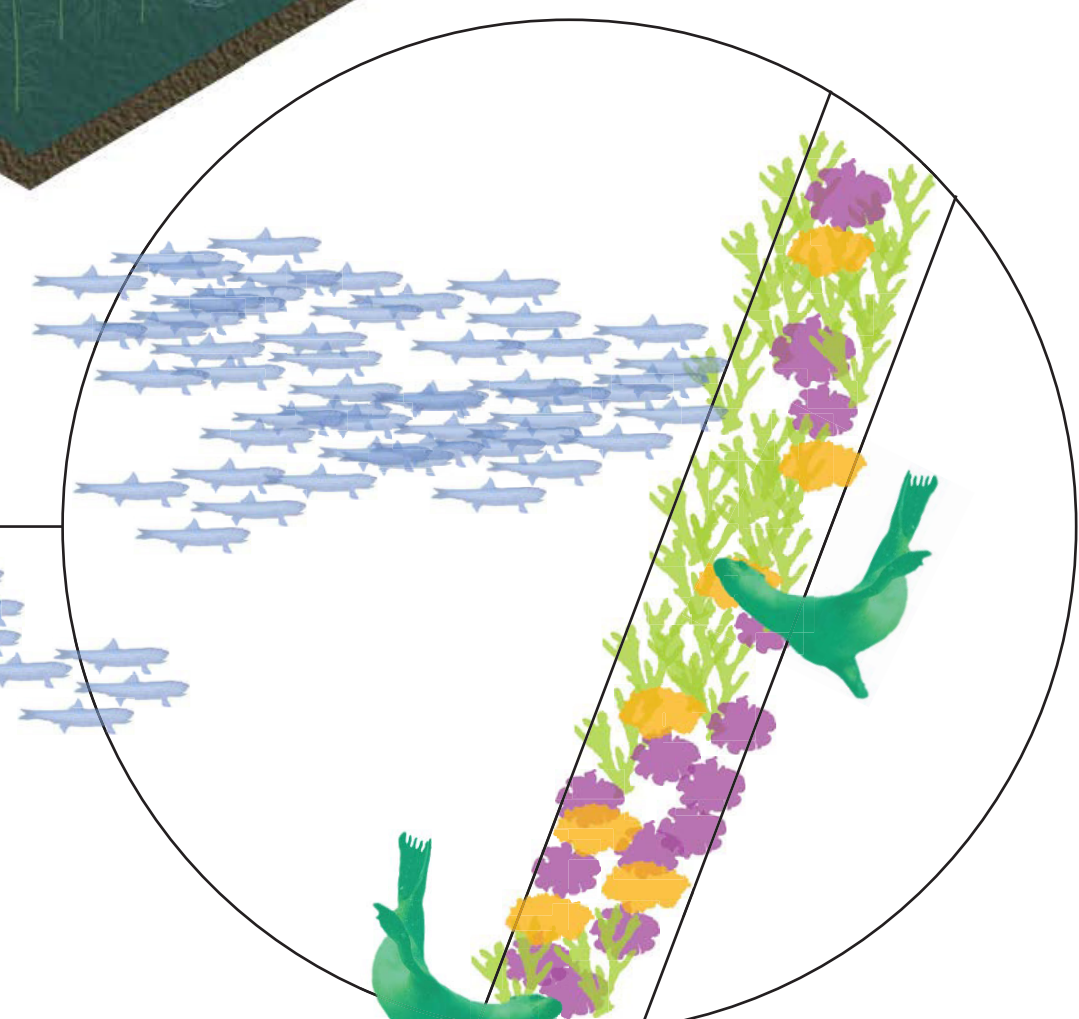
0 months



3 months



9 months



18 months

