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| # | CLAIM |  | EVIDENCE |  | REASONING |  |
| 1 | The average number of corals on tiles with sea urchins is greater than those without. |  | The tiles with sea urchins had an average of 13.75 corals while those without only have 5.25. |  | The individual data helps to show that there is support even when the average is broken down. Algae competes with coral, so less algae, the more coral |  |
| 2 | Tiles with sea urchins contain urchins that consume algae, leaving room for coral to grow, whereas tiles without sea urchins have algae that do not let corals grow. |  | The tiles containing sea urchins have almost triple the average amount of coral than tiles with sea urchins. |  | The average contains four pieces of data solidifies the claim. The underlying science is that sea urchins are herbivores that consume algae, making room for coral to grow. |  |
| 3 | Sea urchins support the growth of corals due to their algae consumption. |  | The bins containing sea urchins had over double the amount of corals compared to the binds that didn’t have urchins. |  | Multiple pieces of data show that corals with urchins grow more. The urchins eat the algae, removing competition for space, allowing coral growth. |  |
| 4 | More corals grew on the tiles in sea urchin bins compared to the bins with no urchins. Therefore, sea urchins help coral grow. |  | See graph |  | The sea urchin bin is over two times with one without. Sea urchins eat algae, which gives more room for the coral to grow. Without sea urchins, the algae grew and didn’t give room for coral. |  |
| 5 | The tiles with help of sea urchins allowed more coral to grow. |  | The average amount of coral on tiles with urchins was 13.75, while tiles without coral had an average of 5.25. |  | Every tile that had sea urchins never went below 5. Sea urchins eat algae which are competitors. |  |
| 6 | The amount of corals increases when algae decreases. |  | The tiles with urchins had an average of 13.75. |  | With the urchins had a higher average. The urchins eat the algae so more coral could grow |  |
| 7 | The existence of sea urchins in the bins increases the number of corals growing on tiles, compared to the bins without sea urchins. |  | The average coral growth in sea urchin bins is more than the average in bins without sea urchins. |  | 8.5 is a large significant difference, as ¾ of the non-sea urchin bins had less than 8.5 corals. |  |
| 8 | The presence of sea urchins increases the number of corals in the bins. |  | Each bin with sea urchins had a higher number of corals than those without. |  | Reducing the number of competing organisms increases the population. |  |
| 9 | More corals would grow on the tiles in sea urchin bins compared to bins with no sea urchins. |  | The average number of corals on tiles with sea urchins is 13.75, while the average number of corals on tiles without sea urchins is 5.25. |  | The sea urchins in the tiles help the coral grow. The sea urchins eat algae, which helps the corals grow. |  |
| 10 | The bins that have urchins have more coral than the bins with urchins. |  | The average amount of coral was higher in the bins with urchins than in the bins without. (13.75:5.25) |  | The average of four samples ended up being bigger than the other. The bins with urchins grew more coral because the urchins eat algae, which the coral competes with. The urchins obviously helped the coral because it overall grew more. |  |