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1. *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed)
2. *Scirpus americanus* (Sedges)
3. *Cyperus tenuiflorus* (Sedges)
4. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)
5. *Eleocharis obtusa* (Sedges)
6. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)
7. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)
8. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)
9. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)
10. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)

11. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)

12. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Sedges)



1. **Introduction**
 2. **Methodology**
 3. **Results and Discussion**
 4. **Conclusion**
 5. **References**

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The data indicates a significant increase in the rate of reaction when the concentration of the reactants is increased. This is consistent with the theoretical predictions based on the collision theory.

Concentration (M)	Rate of Reaction (mol/L·s)
0.1	0.02
0.2	0.04
0.3	0.06
0.4	0.08
0.5	0.10

The results of the experiment are summarized in the following table. The data shows a clear trend where the rate of reaction increases as the concentration of the reactants increases. This is expected based on the collision theory, which states that a higher concentration of reactants leads to a higher frequency of collisions, resulting in a faster reaction rate.

In conclusion, the experiment demonstrates that the rate of reaction is directly proportional to the concentration of the reactants. This relationship is supported by the experimental data and the theoretical predictions.

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