A megacryometeor is a giant hailstone. See Xmas 2007 issue of New Scientist.

**Question**
Where do blue-sky megacryometeors come from?

**Hypothesis**
Airplanes
- **Evidence**
  - Most events happen in winter and early spring
- **Counter-evidence**
  - Aircraft most often have icing problems in winter/spring
  - Megacryometeors are generally not blue
- **Sub-hypothesis**
  - Airplane toilets
    - **Evidence**
      - Falling ice from toilets is blue
    - **Objection**
      - Heat from braking after takeoff would melt the ice
    - **Explanation**
      - Growth to mega size would take weeks or more
  - Other places on planes
    - **Objection**
      - Heat from braking after takeoff would melt the ice
  
**Hypothesis**
Cool tropopause
- **Evidence**
  - Most events happen in winter and early spring
  - Unique atmospheric conditions coincide with (some) falls
  - The number of megacryometeors reported in the last few decades is growing
  - Atmospheric cooling may be making the tropopause cooler, moister and more turbulent
- **Objection**
  - Only thunderstorms can generate the huge vertical thrusts required
  - Growth to mega size would take weeks or more

This is a piece of basic/low-level evidence. Pros/Cons or supporting/opposing arguments should be pitched at the highest appropriate level of generality. Then a piece of evidence, at a lower level of generality, can come in to back it up.

An explanation of how the hypothesis could be true seems different to (strategically) supporting evidence, i.e. independent information suggesting that the hypothesis is true.