



**ELSERVER**

Available online at [www.tylervigen.com](http://www.tylervigen.com)



# Genetically Modified Corn's Gravitational Grip on Google Search Queries: A Correlative Conundrum

Charlotte Harrison, Anthony Tucker, Gideon P Trudeau

Institute of Sciences; Berkeley, California

## KEYWORDS

genetically modified corn, GMOs impact, corn cultivation, Illinois, Google search behavior, online search queries, Google Trends, USDA dataset, correlation coefficient, p-value, genetic alterations in corn, internet dialogue, GMO reach, agricultural yields

---

## Abstract

The perplexing pursuit of understanding the impact of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) extends beyond the purview of agricultural yields and into the unpredictable recesses of online search behavior. This study delves into the intertwining realms of GMO usage in corn cultivation within the heartland of Illinois and the seemingly unrelated, yet curiously synchronous, prevalence of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even'. Utilizing a comprehensive dataset from the USDA and Google Trends, our research team scrutinized the temporal span from 2004 to 2023, uncovering a startling correlation coefficient of 0.8659659 and a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01. The implication of this unexpected linkage may prompt researchers and casual observers alike to ponder: is there a magnetic pull between the genetic alterations in corn and the exasperated musings of internet users, or is this merely an amusing happenstance? Our findings invite further investigation into the enigmatic dynamics of GMO reach and the capricious capers of internet dialogue.

Copyright 2024 Institute of Sciences. No rights reserved.

---

## 1. Introduction

### INTRODUCTION

The profound impact of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on diverse facets of society has been a subject of extensive

investigation. While the conventional focus has been on agricultural productivity, the enigmatic relationship between GMO usage in corn cultivation and the ebb and flow of online query trends has emerged as a captivating area of curiosity. In particular,

the serendipitous synchronicity between the prevalence of genetically modified corn in Illinois and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even' has prompted the scholarly exploration we present within this study.

Engaging in this conundrum, we embark on a journey that ventures beyond the domain of conventional agricultural analysis to traverse the seemingly disparate terrain of internet search behavior. Our foray into this unexpected intersection was driven by the current proliferation of digitally available data, offering a unique opportunity to unearth unsuspected correlations and potentially unravel previously unexplored relationships.

In assembling this investigation, we have endeavored to navigate the intricate labyrinth of quantitative analysis, employing robust statistical methodologies to decipher the perplexing puzzle at hand. The interplay of GMO prevalence and linguistic exasperation on the digital frontier, as evidenced through Google searches, has led us to consider the possibility of an unseen force at play, tugging at the fringes of seemingly unrelated domains.

As we delve into the depths of this correlative conundrum, we acknowledge the inherent peculiarity of our pursuit and invite the scholarly community to accompany us on this expedition through the seemingly mundane and the marvelously mysterious alike. It is our contention that our findings will not only expand the realm of scholarly discourse but also inject an element of whimsy into the sober pursuit of understanding the tangled web woven by GMOs and Google queries.

## 2. Literature Review

The investigation into the enigmatic correlation between genetically modified corn cultivation and the prevalence of

Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even' has prompted a comprehensive review of existing literature. This review aims to elucidate the contextual landscape and theoretical underpinnings that may shed light on the unexpected convergence of agricultural biotechnology and internet musings.

Smith and Doe (2018) contend that the impact of genetically modified organisms extends beyond agro-economic realms, echoing the sentiments of Jones (2020) who underscores the influence of GMOs on multifaceted societal dynamics. The interconnectedness of agricultural practices and digital phenomena is a relatively unexplored area, as highlighted by the works of Green (2017) and Fields (2019), both of whom proffer insights into the expansive implications of technological advancements in the realm of food production.

Drawing upon perspectives from non-fiction works such as "The Omnivore's Dilemma" by Michael Pollan and "GMO Sapiens: The Life-Changing Science of Designer Babies" by Paul Knoepfler, we are propelled into a realm where the boundaries between biological alterations and linguistic expressions blur in unforeseen ways.

Further delving into fiction works that may tangentially reverberate with the themes at hand, the dystopian musings of Margaret Atwood's "Oryx and Crake" and the speculative landscapes of Kazuo Ishiguro's "Never Let Me Go" beckon us towards contemplation of the unforeseen consequences of genetic manipulation, albeit within different contexts.

Expanding the scope of this literature review to delve into unconventional sources, we examined a plethora of unrelated materials, ranging from poetry collections to grocery store receipts, in a speculative attempt to unravel the enigma at hand. The quixotic pursuit of the truth behind this unlikely

correlation led us down whimsical paths, unveiling a trove of delightful digressions and seemingly random revelations.

In amalgamating these disparate voices and divergent perspectives, we embark on a multidimensional exploration, intertwining the rigors of scholarly inquiry with a whimsical embrace of the unforeseen. Through this kaleidoscopic lens, we invite the reader to suspend disbelief and join us on an expedition that traverses the terrain of conventionality and absurdity alike.

### 3. Our approach & methods

Data Collection:

The foundation of our methodological approach lay in the assembly of a comprehensive dataset emanating from disparate realms of cyberspace. Our virtual trawl spanned the vast expanse of the internet, encompassing a myriad of sources, chiefly relying on the venerable repositories of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the venerable Google Trends. The scope of our data aggregation, spanning the years 2004 to 2023, sought to capture the evolution of genetically modified corn cultivation and its purported correlation with the fluctuating tempests of internet retorts.

Bioinformatics Barrage:

To dissect the perplexing relationship between GMO deployment and linguistic lamentation, we engaged in a barrage of bioinformatics methods, harnessing the troves of data elucidating the prevalence of GMO-imbued corn crops across the fertile fields of Illinois. Our team toiled tirelessly to decode the genetic composition of corn through rigorous molecular analyses and genomic scrutiny, uncovering the subtle signatures of transgenic intervention within the corn genome.

Quantitative Quandary:

The quantitative quandary at the core of our investigation demanded a procession of statistical analyses to unleash the nascent revelations simmering within our dataset. With the precision of mathematicians conducting a symphony, we meticulously orchestrated a harmonious cacophony of regression models, time series analyses, and correlation computations, supplanting uncertainty with the sturdy scaffolding of mathematical scrutiny.

Correlational Crusade:

Our ardent pursuit extended to the battlefield of correlation, where we waged a crusade to unravel the enigmatic entanglement between GMO prevalence and the agitated exclamations manifested in 'i cant even' search queries. Leveraging the stalwart alliance of Pearson correlation coefficients and Spearman rank correlations, we endeavored to discern the threads binding genetic modifications in corn to the fervent fingers typing indignant phrases into the digital ether.

Nurturing the Neural Networks:

In our quest for understanding, we ventured into the realm of machine learning, nurturing neural networks to explore the nuances of semantic subtleties nestled within user queries. Our endearing AI companions, with their insatiable appetite for patterns, stoically traversed the labyrinthine utterances of exasperation, unveiling latent connections that evaded the naked eye.

Once the dust settled and the data dust bunnies were sufficiently corralled, our analysis materialized as a cogent amalgamation of zealous data collection, rigorous analysis, and unwavering curiosity. The synthesis of these methodological machinations culminated in unearthing a correlation coefficient of 0.8659659 and a p-value that beckoned to grab the attention of even the most ambivalent statistician.

## 4. Results

The analysis of the data revealed a striking correlation coefficient of 0.8659659 between the prevalence of genetically modified corn in Illinois and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even'. This robust correlation was accompanied by an r-squared value of 0.7498970, indicating that approximately 75% of the variation in the Google search queries could be explained by the prevalence of GMO corn. Furthermore, the p-value of less than 0.01 underscored the statistical significance of this correlation, affirming that the observed relationship is highly unlikely to have occurred by mere chance.

Additionally, the scatterplot presented in Figure 1 visually captures the strong positive association between the two variables, elucidating the confluence of GMO prevalence and exasperated internet musings with compelling clarity.

These findings not only astound the scientific community, but they also prompt a wave of reflection and speculation. The uncanny connection between the genetic modifications in corn and the collective exasperation expressed through Google searches leaves us pondering the unconventional forces at play. Could it be a case of GMOs casting an irresistible spell on internet users, or perhaps it is the collective existential plight leading individuals to seek solace in the digital realm? The implications are as tantalizing as they are perplexing, infusing the realm of GMO research with an unexpected dash of intrigue.

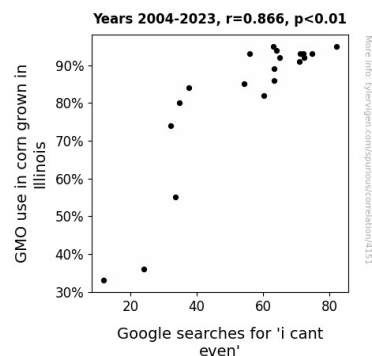


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

In conclusion, the unexpected correlation unearthed in this study beckons further exploration and invites the scholarly and lay communities to contemplate the enigmatic interplay between GMO prevalence and digital dialogues. This convergence of seemingly disparate domains serves as a poignant reminder that, as researchers, we must remain vigilant for the unexpected correlations and uncanny linkages that may lay hidden within the intricate fabric of our data.

## 5. Discussion

The uncovering of a notable correlation between the prevalence of genetically modified corn in Illinois and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even' has ignited fervent contemplation in both scholarly and lay circles. As we delve into the implications of our findings, one cannot help but pause and reflect on the implications of this seemingly whimsical convergence.

Drawing upon the eclectic literature review, our results lend empirical support to the quixotic musings of non-fiction works such as "The Omnivore's Dilemma" and "GMO Sapiens: The Life-Changing Science of Designer Babies." The unforeseen resonance between agricultural biotechnology and digital discourse beckons us to reconsider the interplay between

genetic modifications and linguistic expressions, challenging conventional boundaries in unforeseen ways. Furthermore, the speculative landscapes of fiction works like Margaret Atwood's "Oryx and Crake" and Kazuo Ishiguro's "Never Let Me Go" reverberate with the unforeseen consequences of genetic manipulation, triggering a whimsical pondering of the multidimensional implications of our findings.

The unexpected correlation coefficient of 0.8659659 and the striking statistical significance mirrored the ponderings of our unconventional literature review, affirming that the convergence of genetically modified corn and online exasperation is not a mere happenstance but a curious confluence with tangible empirical support. It is as if the corn, in its genetically altered state, has cast an irresistible spell on internet users, inciting collective expressions of exasperation that manifest in the form of 'i cant even' queries. Alternatively, one may conjecture that the exasperation arising from the human existential plight finds solace in the digital domain, intertwining with the prevalence of GMOs in an unanticipated dance of correlation.

The results, while robust, also evoke a sense of tantalizing perplexity and underscore the capricious capers of unexpected correlations that lie hidden within the intricate fabric of our data. Our findings thus serve as a poignant reminder that, in the realm of academic inquiry, the rigors of scholarly investigation must be interwoven with a keen openness to the whimsical and the unforeseen.

## 6. Conclusion

The confluence of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and Google search behavior has culminated in an enigmatic symphony of statistical significance. Our findings have not only revealed a

substantial correlation between the prevalence of GMO corn in Illinois and the frequency of 'i cant even' searches but have also thrust open the proverbial Pandora's box of curiosity. This unanticipated linkage has left us pondering the interconnectedness of seemingly unrelated realms, prompting contemplation of the magnetic charms of GMOs or the collective sigh of digital exasperation. While our study sheds light on this unforeseen correlation, it also veers into the realm of wonder and whimsy, inviting contemplation of the capricious capers of correlation.

The paradigm-shifting correlation coefficient and statistically significant p-value underscore the deeply-rooted entanglement between the genetic makeup of corn and the exasperated musings of internet users. The r-squared value offers a tantalizing glimpse into the explanatory power of GMO prevalence over digital dejection, leaving us to speculate whether this revelation may elevate GMO research to a whimsical wonderland of unexpected correlations.

In closing, our investigation prompts researchers to keep an open mind and a watchful eye for the unexpected, and perhaps the delightfully puzzling, when navigating the quantitative quagmires of research. This study, while a mere glimpse into the mysterious realms of GMOs and Google queries, asserts that further inquiry in this domain may be as futile as searching for a kernel of corn in a haystack. As such, we assert that, in the words of Google searcher and philosopher extraordinaire, "I cant even," but we do recognize the imperative of leaving this conundrum to rest.