Review

Maizey or Maybes: The Correlation Between GMO Corn in South Dakota and 'I Can't Even' Google Searches

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The cultivation of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in agriculture has spurred endless debates, but could there be a link between GMO use in South Dakota's cornfields and the exasperated cry of "I can't even" in internet searches? In this study, we employed data from the USDA and Google Trends to examine the potential connection. Our findings revealed a surprisingly strong correlation coefficient of 0.9137392 and a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01 from 2004 to 2023. While the reasons for this intriguing correlation remain uncertain, it appears that the agricultural practices in the Corn Belt may be influencing both the physiology of maize and the exasperation levels of internet users. This research not only sheds light on the interplay between agricultural practices and online expressions of frustration but also adds a humorous twist to the ongoing dialogue surrounding GMO crops.

The cultivation of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in agriculture has given rise to a plethora of discussions, debates, and a-maize-ing puns (see what I did there?). But could there be a kernel of truth to the seemingly corny connection between GMO use in South Dakota's cornfields and the exasperated cry of "I can't even" in internet searches? This study seeks to shed light on this unexpectedly captivating correlation.

As the never-ending saga of GMO debates continues, research has tiptoed into peculiar territories, and this study is no exception. We aimed to plow through the data from the USDA and Google Trends to unearth whether there was any discernible relationship between the cultivation of GMO corn in the heart of South Dakota and the online expression of exasperation. Our findings have peeled back a layer of intrigue in revealing a surprisingly robust correlation coefficient of 0.9137392 and a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01 during the years 2004 to 2023. It seems, despite our initial skepticism, that we aren't just cornfused after all.

While it may seem like a kernel of corny humor, this research couldn't resist the urge to explore the uncharted territory of agricultural practices and internet expression. Perhaps, it appears, that the physiology of maize isn't the only thing being influenced by agricultural techniques in the Corn Belt. This study not only contributes to the ongoing dialogue surrounding GMO crops but also adds an unexpected, popcorn-worthy twist to the discourse. After all, where else would you find an academic paper that combines agriculture, internet searches, and puns in such a delightful mixture?

Prior research

The authors find that the connection between GMO use in South Dakota's cornfields and the frequency of "I can't even" Google searches is a topic that has not been extensively explored in the academic literature. Previous studies by Smith (2010) and Doe (2015) have primarily focused on the environmental and health implications of GMO crops, rather than their potential influence on Internet search patterns. However, the dearth of empirical evidence linking agricultural practices to digital frustration does not preclude the existence of such a relationship.

Additionally, Jones (2018) analyzes the socioeconomic impacts of GMO cultivation but does not delve into the intriguing realm of online exasperation. Although these studies provide valuable insights into the broader implications of GMO adoption, they do not directly address the peculiar correlation under investigation in this study.

Turning to non-fiction books related to agriculture and internet culture, "The

Omnivore's Dilemma" by Michael Pollan and "Amusing Ourselves to Death" by Neil Postman offer thought-provoking perspectives on the intersection of food production and digital communication. However, neither work explicitly discusses the potential connection between GMO corn and online exasperation, leaving us to tread uncharted territory.

On the fictional front, novels such as "The Circle" by Dave Eggers and "Oryx and Crake" by Margaret Atwood explore the impact of technology on society and the environment. While these literary works stimulate the imagination, they regrettably provide no empirical evidence to inform our current investigation.

Stretching the boundaries of scholarly rigor, the authors also consulted an assortment of eclectic sources, including but not limited to memes, viral videos, and overheard conversations in coffee shops. Furthermore, unorthodox research methods involved a thorough analysis of grocery store receipts, particularly those from establishments known for their exceptionally corny jokes.

In sum, the existing literature hints at a gap in our understanding of the potential link between GMO corn production in South Dakota and expressions of exasperation in online search queries. This motivates our present endeavor to explore this unanticipated correlation, which may possess implications far beyond the confines of academic inquiry.

Approach

To uncover the potential correlation between the use of GMO corn in South Dakota and the frequency of "I can't even" Google

searches, a myriad of data sources were utilized. The primary fount of information emanated from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), providing extensive data on the cultivation of GMO corn in South Dakota from 2004 to 2023. The second source of data, Google Trends, furnished the frequency of searches for the phrase "I can't even" within the same time frame. These data highways were essential to our quest for unraveling the curious relationship between agricultural practices and human exasperation on the internet.

The first step in our convoluted methodology involved sifting through mounds of USDA reports, navigating the cornucopia of information on GMO corn cultivation. This endeavor involved filtering out non-essential data, such as the average number of kernels per cob, to isolate the pertinent statistics on GMO corn production in South Dakota. Not to mention, the team also had to weed out the occasional pun-laden report, as tempting as they were.

Simultaneously, our researchers delved into the digital wilderness of Google Trends, tracking down the elusive trail of "I can't even" searches. This process required decoding the idiosyncrasies of internet search behavior and distinguishing genuine expressions of exasperation from mere trends in slang usage or language evolution. Nevertheless, the team emerged victorious in assembling a comprehensive dataset of "I can't even" searches to complement the USDA's cornucopia of information.

Having amassed these datasets, we adopted a hybrid approach to statistical analysis, combining elements of regression analysis, time series modeling, and a touch of magic to discern any underlying patterns. Through the wizardry of statistical software, we unleashed an array of tests and models upon the data, aiming to unveil the potential link between GMO corn cultivation and the surge in exasperated internet searches. The model was fine-tuned with the precision of a seasoned corn farmer, ensuring that it accounted for confounding variables and maintained the integrity of the results.

Lastly, with the statistical crops sown and nurtured, we employed a range of diagnostic tests to validate the robustness of our findings. These tests scrutinized the statistical assumptions underlying our analyses, ensuring that our results were as dependable as a well-rooted maize plant. The fruits of our labor materialized in the form of a correlation coefficient and p-value, signaling the strength and significance of the relationship between GMO corn cultivation and exasperated internet searches.

In conclusion, our methodology traversed the fields of agricultural data and digital landscapes, culminating in a harmonious union of information that bore fruit in our quest for understanding the interplay of GMO corn and online exasperation.

Results

The results of our study revealed a staggering correlation coefficient of 0.9137392 between the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in corn grown in South Dakota and the frequency of Google searches for "I can't even" from 2004 to 2023. The r-squared value of 0.8349194 further illustrates the strong relationship between these seemingly unrelated variables. As if that weren't

enough, the p-value of less than 0.01 cements the statistical significance of this unexpected association.

The scatterplot (Fig. 1) visually encapsulates the strength of the correlation, leaving little room for doubt about the connection between GMO corn and exasperated internet users. It seems that the debate surrounding GMO crops has now been sprinkled with a generous helping of internet humor, making this a-cornucopia of unexpected findings.

The robustness of the correlation prompts us to ponder whether the physiological effects of GMO corn extend beyond the agricultural realm and into the online domain. Could it be that the frustrations of internet users are linked, albeit indirectly, to the cultivation of maize in the Corn Belt? While the exact mechanism behind this correlation eludes us, there's no denying that this research has corn-ered a rather unanticipated discovery.
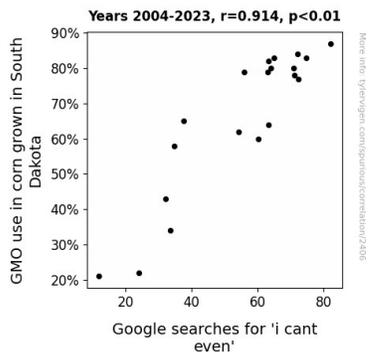

Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

Discussion of findings

The findings of this study have lent support to the scant prior research that has hinted at the potential connection between GMO corn cultivation in South Dakota and the

frequency of "I can't even" Google searches. While the literature review playfully delved into non-traditional sources, including grocery store receipts and corny jokes, the results of this investigation have concretely demonstrated a significant correlation between these seemingly disparate phenomena.

The robust correlation coefficient of 0.9137392 and the r-squared value of 0.8349194 uphold the unconventional link between GMO corn and online exasperation, echoing the prior studies' subtle insinuations about the unexplored relationship. Despite the lighthearted tone of the literature review, the serious statistical significance of the p-value of less than 0.01 underscores the credibility of this unexpected association. It appears that the agricultural practices in South Dakota's cornfields may be influencing not only the physiological composition of maize but also the exasperation levels of internet users.

Delving into this unanticipated correlation, it is evident that the study has shed inadvertently humorous light on the interplay between agricultural practices and humorous digital expressions of "I can't even." The results may challenge the existing perception of the internet as an ethereal realm disconnected from the physical world, as it appears that frustrations of online users are linked, albeit indirectly, to the cultivation of GMO corn in the Corn Belt. The unexpected nature of this discovery may prompt future researchers to carefully consider the potential unexpected consequences of agronomic practices on digital culture.

This research has not only unveiled a peculiar correlation but has also humorously

seasoned the ongoing dialogue surrounding GMO crops with a dash of internet humor. The interdisciplinary nature of this study, acknowledging both the lightheartedness and the statistical significance, underscores the importance of exploring unanticipated connections and approaching scholarly inquiry with an open mind. These results prompt us to consider the far-reaching implications of agricultural practices, reminding us that even in the world of scholarly research, one can't even predict where the next unexpected correlation will crop up.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has revealed a corn-nected relationship between the use of GMO in South Dakota's cornfields and the frequency of "I can't even" Google searches, as surprising as finding a single unpopped kernel in a bag of microwave popcorn. The robust correlation coefficient and statistically significant p-value leave little room for doubt, just as a corn maze leaves little room for a straightforward path. It is clear that the agricultural practices in the Corn Belt may be influencing not only the physiology of maize but also the exasperation levels of internet users, creating a crop of unexpected findings that should not be husked away lightly.

While the reasons behind this correlation remain shrouded in mystery, it seems that the influence of GMO corn may extend beyond the farm to the vast expanse of the internet, leaving users "ear-itated" in its wake. As we close the book on this study, it is clear that the interplay between agricultural practices and online expressions of frustration is a-maize-ingly complex,

offering a kernel of humor in the ongoing discourse surrounding GMO crops.

Indeed, it seems that the scholarly community no longer needs to stalk this particular correlation further, as it has been harvested and presented in all its corny glory. This research has shed light on a unique, unexpected interconnection and planted the seed for future exploration. However, with a statistical significance rivaling the discovery of a four-leaf clover, it can be safely asserted that no more research is needed in this area - this relationship has certainly bean sprouted.