

#### THE SCIENCE OF MAGIC LEARN TO DIFFERENTIATE SCIENCE FROM PSEUDOSCIENCE WITH ZACK FREDERICK

- Pseudoscience: A belief in a process or product that uses science to grant legitimacy
- Features some or all of the following:
  - Find the study that is best for you
  - Does not self-correct
    - New finding does not raise new questions or further exploration
    - Just about any data point can be used to further a theory
  - Technical terms and logical process used to misdirect, confuse the audience
    - Terms such as "energy vibrations", "modern" or "proven" may sound impressive, but they are meaningless

Historical examples: ancient astrology and alchemy



- As science has become a commercial interest, temptation to misapply science for financial gain has arisen
  - New form of "Pseudoscience"
  - Each form is slightly different, but many have common faults we will identify today



- Interchangeable forms you may encounter: snake oil, junk science, deceptive science, alternative science, pathological science, protoscience, fringe science, commercial science, nonscience, hoax science, "fake news"
  - The practice of deceiving you has to evolve fast enough to outpace what you know about true science



# WHAT IS SCIENCE?

- Science defined by some: "Our way of describing, as best one can, how something works"
  - 1. Guess how something works
  - 2. Compute the consequences of the guess
  - 3. Compare to experiment
    - a) If guess disagrees with experiment wrong
    - b) If guess agrees with experiment <u>failed to</u> <u>disprove</u>
  - 4. If repeated tests fail to disprove generally accepted



# WHAT IS SCIENCE?

- We are justified in guessing whatever seems probable with our current data
  - We must be willing to revise our guess in the light of new evidence
  - Certainty is not possible
  - Peer review to validate research
  - Replication study to confirm results, critique conclusions
    - Often place single study in larger body of knowledge
- Communication with the community



#### **CONTRASTING SCIENCE AND PSEUDOSCIENCE**



Past data predicts future state of affairs Data used to try to disprove guess



Data used to confirm guess

## **INTENTIONALLY FABRICATED SCIENCE**

Graphics that manipulate you

 Editors initially focus on the graphs, charts, and images. Failure to understand what you're doing visually manifests in these graphics, so it's an early tell.









 Meaningless graphics - graph with means and no test, talking about which is greater and less doesn't show anything



Graph with means and measure of dispersion – you can evaluate results



 Graph with means and measure of dispersion and statistical test indicated – best view of results



 Graph with means and measure of dispersion and statistical test indicated – best view of results



## **IMPROPER INTERPRETATION - TERMS**

- Broad, undefined terms
- Use: either intentional or unintentional
- Natural, modern, etc. These are commonly used words that don't have a strong scientific definition
  - Terms like "modern" change what they refer to over time



## **IMPROPER INTERPRETATION - TERMS**

- Broad, undefined terms
- Use: either intentional or unintentional
- Natural, modern, etc. These are commonly used words that don't have a strong scientific definition
  - Terms like "modern" change with time
  - Terms like "natural" as a positive health term
    - Uranium, radon, lead are also natural

# **IMPROPER INTERPRETATION - TERMS**

Use of the word "proven"

- 1. Guess how something works
- 2. Compute the consequences of the guess
- 3. Compare to experiment
  - a) If guess disagrees with experiment wrong
  - b) If guess agrees with experiment <u>failed</u> <u>to disprove</u>

If someone says the science proves something, then they don't really understand the science.



# **IMPROPER INTERPRETATION – SIDE BY SIDE**

- Side by side experiments
- Pros
  - Less time
  - Less space
  - Cheaper
  - Quicker
  - Private
  - Anyone can do it
  - No scientist
  - You know your crop best
  - May reinforce what you're hearing

#### Cons

- Lacks random assignment
- Lacks replication
- Lacks statistical analysis
- Impact of human error larger
- Impact variability larger
- Quality results?

#### **IMPROPER INTERPRETATION – SIDE BY SIDE**



#### **IMPROPER INTERPRETATION – SIDE BY SIDE**



# HOW YOU CAN SPOT PSEUDOSCIENCE

- Always ask for a detailed explanation of the science. Whoever is presenting it should be able to explain it on a level you can understand
  - You should always be able to weigh the results against the interpretation
  - Don't assume interpretation is always correct, regardless of who made the interpretation
- Always look for dispersion around means in graphs and tables
  - Lots of dispersion is a bad thing, inconclusive
- Data used to try to disprove or confirm guess?

## RESOURCES

- Flyer at CMCDC table
  - Available online at mbpotatoresearch.ca
- Contact me at <u>mhpec@outlook.com</u>
- Talk to your friendly neighborhood scientist





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#### SOURCES AND CITATIONS

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