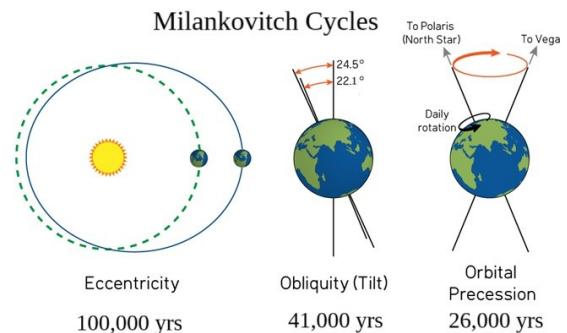


Himalayan Glaciers: An Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Himalayan glaciers and European glaciers are distinctly different geological phenomena. The European glaciers follow the 100,000-year cycle of Earth's orbit around the Sun, called Eccentricity; glaciers form for 50,000 years and melt for the next 50,000 years. Himalayan glaciers follow the 41,000-year cycle of Earth, called Obliquity, that causes the Indian monsoon winds to reverse direction every 20,000 years. When the winds blow from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, glaciers grow on the Himalayas; when the winds reverse direction, they melt. It is a matter of geology and climate cycles.



When the monsoon winds blow from west to east, the Indus River carries rainwater; the rain on the Himalayas turns into snow and packs into glaciers for 20,000 years. When the winds reverse direction, much of the land turns into the Thar Desert, deprived of rain, and land temperatures soar, and the temperature gradient causes the Himalayan glaciers to melt for 20,000 years. The snowmelt water was carried to the Arabian Sea by the Indus. For 20,000 years, the Indus and its tributaries are rainwater rivers; for the next 20,000 years, they are snowmelt rivers. About 100,000 years, 60,000 years, and 20,000 years ago, the Indus was rainwater; about 80,000 years, 40,000 years, and 4,000 years ago, it was snowmelt water. The current melt cycle of the Himalayan glaciers started 4,000 years ago and will continue for the next 16,000 years. A simple rule of thumb: when the Thar was a fertile valley, there was no snowmelt water; when the Thar was a desert, there was no rainwater. The Thar flipped every 20,000 years for millions of years.

European glaciers are almost at the end of their melt cycle; Himalayan glaciers are at the start of their melt cycle.

Asians (DNA C and F) lived in the Thar Desert from 60,000 BCE to 40,000 BCE when it was a fertile region; for 20,000 years all the rivers carried only rainwater. Although all the rivers carried only rainwater, Asians lived only along the Baloch and Saraswati rivers because of the geology of ground elevation. They lived only on the land above the flood line (200'). The other rivers were flat as a saucer and constantly changed course depending on the amount of water they carried, called meandering (avulsion).