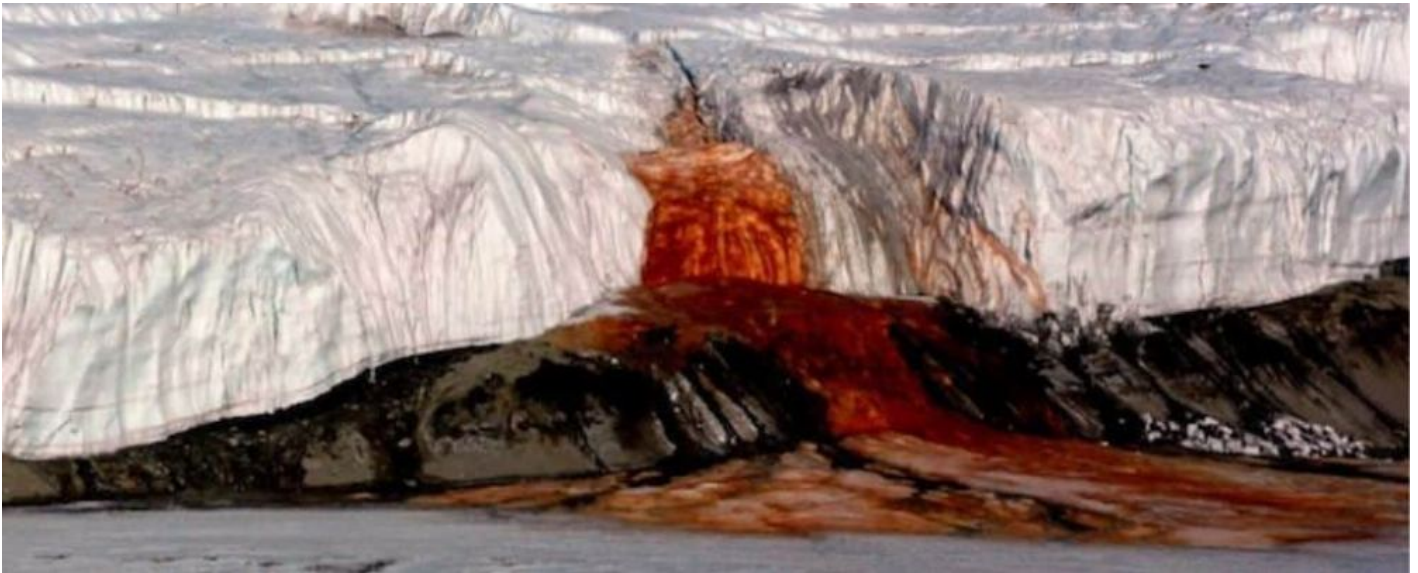


## Taylor Glacier

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### About Taylor Glacier:

- It was first discovered in 1911 by a British expedition to the continent.
- The crimson drool is **known as Blood Falls.**
- The red waterfall is located in **the McMurdo Dry Valleys** region of Antarctica.
- Scientists analyzed the contents using powerful electron microscopes and revealed that there were little **nanospheres and they were iron-rich.**
- The minuscule particles **come from ancient microbes** and are a hundredth of the size of human red blood cells.
- They are highly abundant in the meltwaters of Taylor Glacier, which was named after the British scientist Thomas Griffith Taylor who first noticed the Blood Falls on the 1910 to 1913 expedition.
- Along with iron, the nanospheres also **contain silicon, calcium, aluminum, and sodium.**

### Key Facts about Antarctica

- It is the world's **southernmost and fifth largest continent.** Its landmass is almost wholly covered by a vast ice sheet.
- It has an extremely cold, dry climate. Winter temperatures along Antarctica's coast generally range from -10° to -30°C (14° to -22°F).

- **Lichens, mosses, and terrestrial algae** are among the few species of vegetation that grow in Antarctica.
  - The **islands** of the Antarctic region are: **South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands, South Georgia**
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## Q1) What is A glacier?

A glacier is a large mass of ice that forms over time from the accumulation and compaction of snow in areas where the snowfall exceeds its melting rate. Glaciers are found in cold regions, typically in polar regions or high-altitude mountainous area.

**Source:** [Century-old mystery behind Antarctica's Blood Falls finally SOLVED](#)

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Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/taylor-glacier/>

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