

LAKES

1.

- Erosion
- Volcanic
- Tectonic movement
- Deposition

2.

- Earth movements caused crustal warping
- A basin was formed
- Uplift of land masses/back-tilting of plateau around the depression diverted the flow of rivers into the depression by reversed drainage.
- Deposition into the depression resulted into further down warping
- Water from the rivers accumulated in the depression forming a lake.
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3.

- The lake breezes have a cooling effect on the surrounding areas
- The high rate of evaporation from the lake leads to formation of convectional rainfall in the area.
- Moistures from the lake leads to an increase in the amount of rainfall received in the area
- Evaporation from the lake leads to increase in the relative humidity of the lake region.

4.

- Lakes formed due to earth movements such as faulting and down warping.
- Lakes formed due to vulcanicity such as when water occupies crater

- Lakes formed due to glaciations e.g tarns.

5. a) Formation of lake Victoria:

Lake Victoria was formed as a result of warping and tilting of the earth crust. During the drainage evolution process, the western part of the depression was uplifted to form a Ruwenzori and middle part down warped Rivers like Yala, Nzoia, Mara, and Kuja were cutoff and started pouring their water into this depression to form lake Victoria.

b) Formation of lake Tanganyika: lake Tanganyika was formed as a result of faulting. During the formation of the rift valley some parts of the valley were deeply faulted to form long narrow hollows. When water accumulated in this hollow, Lake Tanganyika, which is faulted or Rift Valley Lake was formed.

c) formation of lake Chala: Lake Chala was formed when water accumulated in the crater of a volcano.

d) Formation of lake sare is a lagoon that formed at the shore of Ugowe Bay in Siaya District. Action of long shore drift deposited materials across the by which cutoff part of Lake Victioria to isolate the water mass to form a lagoon new lake Sare.

e) Formation of Lake Kivu; Lake Kivu is a lava dammed lake. It was formed during the eruption of virunga volcanoes which blocked the west rift. One of the tributaries of river Zaire was dammed to form Lake Kivu.

6.

Eastern	Generally fresh
• Generally alkaline	• Generally fresh
• Have no out lets except Naivasha and Baringo	• Have outlets

• Short narrow and deep	• Long and deep
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7. Significances of lakes in East Africa

- Sources of fishes e.g lake Victoria turkana
- Hydro electric power production e.g. owenfalls on Lake Victoria
- Irrigation purposes e.g Lake Naivasha
- Transport e.g. Lake Victoria source of water for both domestic and industrial use e.g. Lake Victoria
- Sources of rivers e.g. Lake. Victoria is source of river Nile.
- Tourist attraction e.g Lake Nakuru and Elementaita
- Source of minerals e.g. soda ash at Lake Magadi
- Building materials e.g sand from Lake Victoria
- Modifying climatic condition of the environment e.g Lake Victoria
- Reaction purposes e.g. Lake Turkana
- Habitat for destructive animals e.g. crocodiles and snakes in lake Shakababo
- Destruction of properties and displacement of people e.g Masinga dam due to flooding.