

The Baikal: is it a lake or a sea?

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the 7 form

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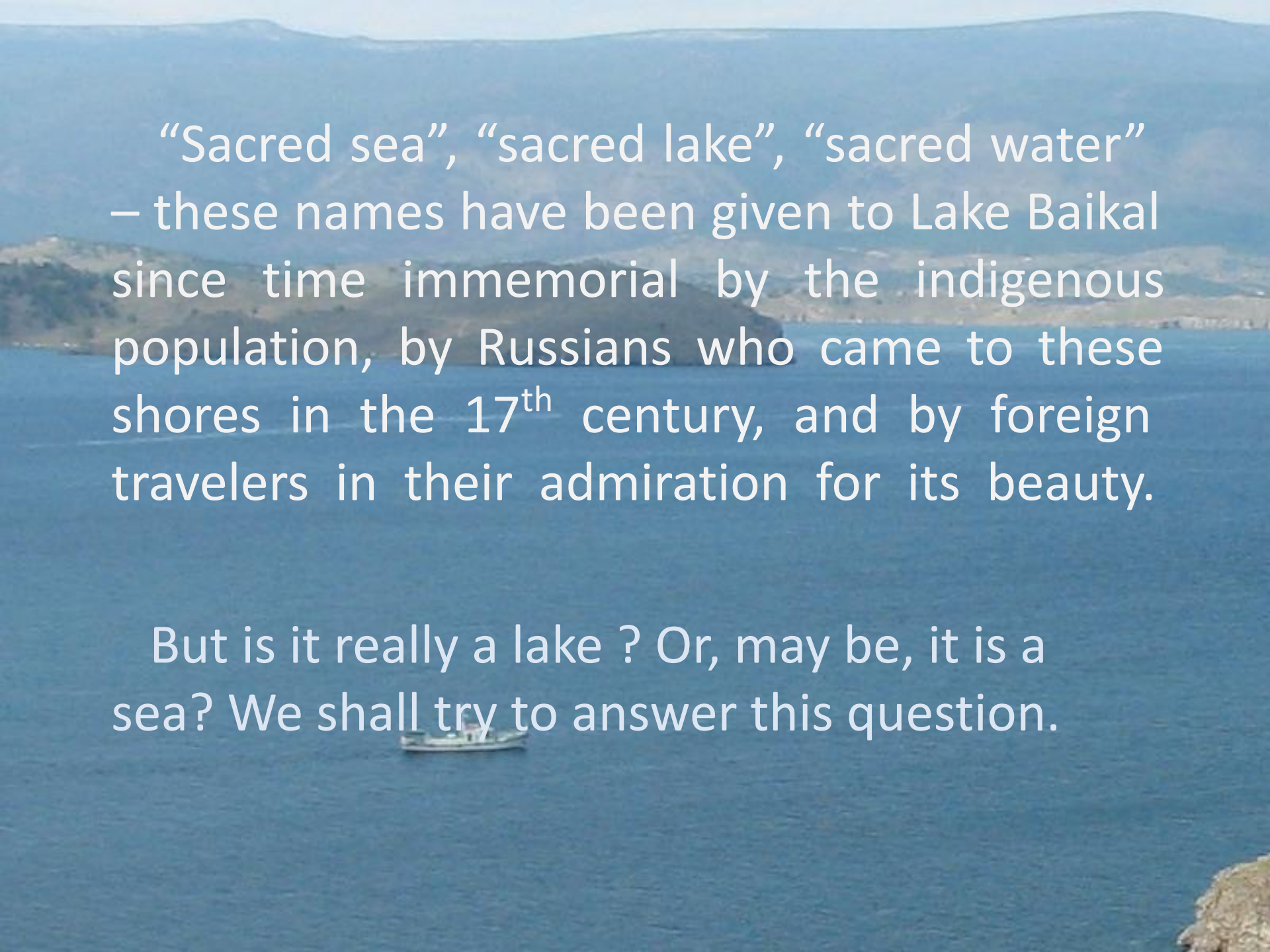
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A scenic view of Lake Baikal with mountains in the background. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is a light blue with a few wispy clouds. The mountains are a mix of brown and green, with some snow visible on the peaks.

Quotation:

We can hardly help repeating: how good it is to have Baikal! Regal and untamed, mighty, rich, majestic and beautiful in so many, many ways!

(V. G. Rasputin)

A scenic view of Lake Baikal, showing the deep blue water, distant mountains, and a small boat on the surface. The text is overlaid on the image.

“Sacred sea”, “sacred lake”, “sacred water”
– these names have been given to Lake Baikal
since time immemorial by the indigenous
population, by Russians who came to these
shores in the 17th century, and by foreign
travelers in their admiration for its beauty.

But is it really a lake ? Or, may be, it is a
sea? We shall try to answer this question.

The Baikal in figures:

Age: about 25 million years

Length: 636 km

The maximal width: 79,5 km

The minimal width: 27 km

Length of the coastal line: 2000 km

The maximal depth: 1637 m

The total area: 31500 km²

The volume: 23000 km³

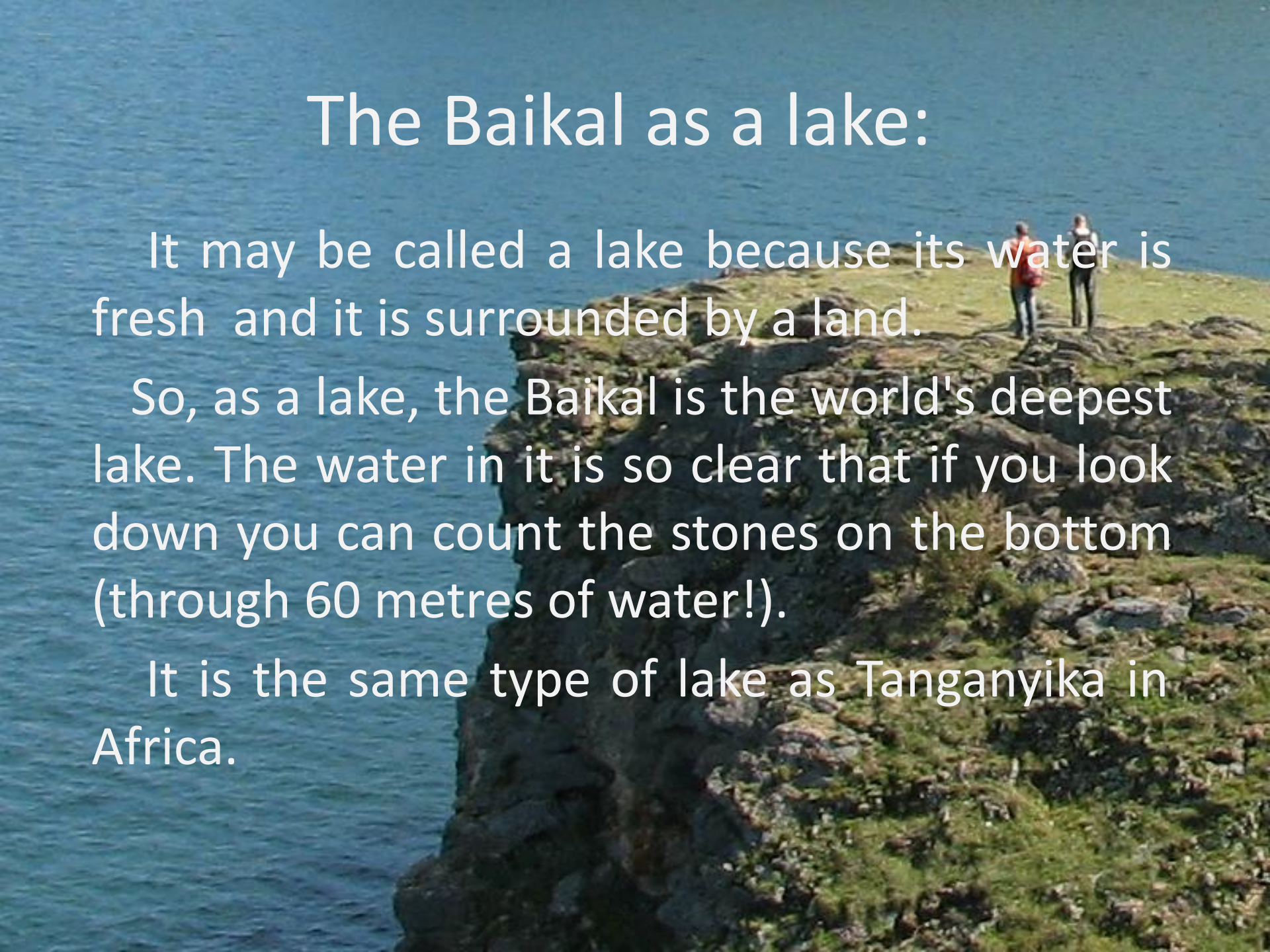
Number of flowing rivers: 336

The Baikal as a lake:

It may be called a lake because its water is fresh and it is surrounded by a land.

So, as a lake, the Baikal is the world's deepest lake. The water in it is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom (through 60 metres of water!).

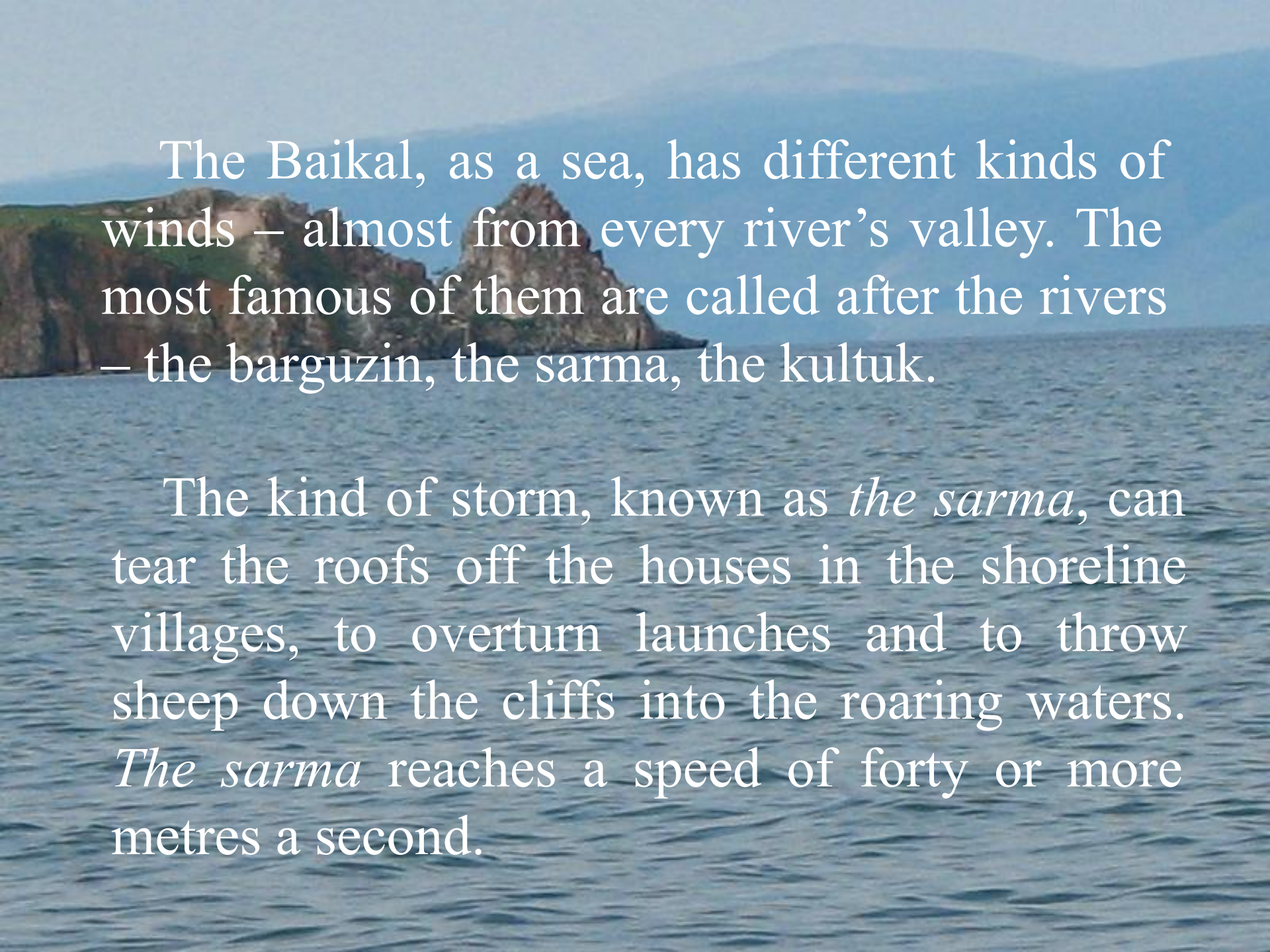
It is the same type of lake as Tanganyika in Africa.



The Baikal as a sea:

It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. Its depth – the depth of a sea or even an ocean!

The Baikal has not only separate islands (Olkhon is the biggest of them) but also some “archipelagoes” (Ushkanyi Islands, for example).

The background image shows a vast, calm blue lake under a clear sky. In the middle ground, a rugged, dark rock formation or island rises from the water. In the far distance, a range of blue mountains is visible on the horizon. The overall scene is peaceful and majestic.

The Baikal, as a sea, has different kinds of winds – almost from every river's valley. The most famous of them are called after the rivers – the barguzin, the sarma, the kultuk.

The kind of storm, known as *the sarma*, can tear the roofs off the houses in the shoreline villages, to overturn launches and to throw sheep down the cliffs into the roaring waters. *The sarma* reaches a speed of forty or more metres a second.



As a sea, the Baikal has a great variety of living creatures. It hosts 1,085 species of plants and 1,550 species and varieties of animals.

More than 80% of the animals are endemic. Among them there are such animals (usually known in seas) as sponges (the Baikal sponge), seals (Nerpa), crustaceans (the Baikal epishura) etc.

The golomyanka (oil fish)



Conclusion:

On the one hand, the Baikal can be called a sea because of its area, depth and wildlife. On the other hand, it is a lake because of its fresh water. But scientists say that the Baikal is a future ocean because it is widening and becoming deeper!

