

Enormous scale of Nile 'mega lake' revealed

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A large dried lake in the White Nile Valley floor. Credit: David Haberlah

(Phys.org) —The eastern Sahara Desert was once home to a 45,000 km² freshwater lake similar in surface area to the largest in the world today.

A study led by the University of Exeter has revealed that the mega lake was probably formed more than one hundred thousand years ago in the White Nile River Valley in Sudan.

Dr Tim Barrows of the University of Exeter and colleagues used a dating approach based on exposure to cosmic rays to measure the amount of the isotope beryllium-10 in shoreline deposits. Its abundance can be used to calculate how long rocks or sediments have been exposed at the surface of the earth.

Using this method, the researchers dated the shoreline sediments to

about 109,000 years ago.

Dr Barrows, of Geography, said: "The eastern Sahara Desert is one of the most climatically sensitive areas on Earth, varying from lake-studded savannah woodland to hyperarid desert on a timescale of only thousands of years.

"In currently semiarid Sudan there is widespread evidence that a very large [freshwater lake](#) once filled the White Nile River valley. Our study presents the first quantitative estimate for the dimensions of the lake and a direct age for when it formed."

The researchers believe the [lake](#) could have formed when the White Nile River – one of two main tributaries of the Nile that flows through Egypt – became dammed during seasonal floods under a more intense monsoon than the area currently experiences.

It would have been of comparable size by [surface area](#) to some of the largest freshwater lakes on Earth today, such as Lake Baikal in Siberia, Lake Michigan in the US and Lake Tanganyika in East Africa.

Provided by University of Exeter

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