The Top 10 Deepest Freshwater Lakes in the World

10. Hornindalsvatnet
   Depth (m): 514, Depth (ft): 1686, Depth (mi): 0.32
   Region: Norway
   Europe's deepest lake, Hornindalsvatnet is a freshwater fjord-like lake. Though official measures put the lake's depth at 514 meters, it may be almost one hundred meters deeper, around 612 meters.

9. Buenos Aires Lake or General Carrera Lake
   Depth (m): 586, Depth (ft): 1923, Depth (mi): 0.36
   Region: Chile and Argentina
   A glacially fed lake located on the border of Chile and Argentina, General Carrera is cradled by the Andes.

8. Lake Matano
   Depth (m): 590, Depth (ft): 1936, Depth (mi): 0.37
   Region: Sulawesi, Indonesia
   An important freshwater resource for Indonesia, Lake Matano is currently threatened by nickel mining, which increases sediment load in the lake -- via direct contamination and increased run-off from deforestation.

7. Crater Lake
   Depth (m): 594, Depth (ft): 1949, Depth (mi): 0.37
   Region: Oregon, United States
   A volcanic eruption and partial collapse of Mount Mazama around 5700 BC created the caldera that would later form modern day Crater Lake. Unique in location and age, the lake contains no native fish populations, though stocked sporting fish have created several sustainable breeding populations.

6. Great Slave Lake
   Depth (m): 614, Depth (ft): 2015, Depth (mi): 0.38
   Region: Northwest Territories, Canada
   Located in the far north, Great Slave freezes each winter with an ice sheet thick enough to support a road. Locals use the ice road to transport goods between coastal cities. The lake was named after the Slavey Indian population of the region, a First Nations people of the Dene group.
Lake Malawi or Lake Nyasa

Depth (m): 706, Depth (ft): 2316, Depth (mi): 0.44

Region: Mozambique, Tanzania and Malawi

The third largest lake in Africa, Lake Malawi contains more fish species than any other lake in the world. With more than 500 species, the lake is a hotbed for adaptive radiation and a vital research ground for evolutionary biologists.

Lake O'Higgins-San Martín

Depth (m): 836, Depth (ft): 2742, Depth (mi): 0.52

Region: Chile and Argentina

Known as O'Higgins in Chile and as San Martín in Argentina, the lake's unusual shape consists of eight distinct branches or arms. The steep wind-swept mountains around the lake remained mostly uninhabited until the early 1900s.

Lake Vostok

Depth (m): 900, Depth (ft): 2950, Depth (mi): 0.56

Region: Antarctica

A subglacial lake, Vostok was first discovered under the ice sheet of Antarctica in 1973. Its super oxygenated water may contain unique yet-to-be discovered life.

Lake Tanganyika

Depth (m): 1470, Depth (ft): 4823, Depth (mi): 0.91

Region: Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Zambia

Tanganyika's depth and tropical location prevent normal Lake "turnover," leaving the deepest portions of the lake anoxic and lifeless. The western shores of the lake were once used as a training ground by Che Guevara who hoped to aid congolese guerilla forces in the mid 1960s.

Lake Baikal

Depth (m): 1637, Depth (ft): 5369, Depth (mi): 1.02

Region: Siberia, Russia

Also the world most voluminous lake, Baikal contains more freshwater than the entire U.S. Great Lakes region. With 80 percent of Baikal's wildlife existing nowhere else in the world, it is one of the most biodiverse lakes on the planet.

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