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The effect of fossil fuel on wildlife in Africa

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Africa the world's hotspot for terrestrial wildlife, home of the elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, ostrich, etc is being destroyed each day by heavy pollutants from fossil fuel. About 70% of the rural population in Africa depend heavily on the forest for food, medicine, shelter etc. But sadly, when fossil fuel pollutants such as sulphuric acid in the air combines with rain water droplets, the water droplets become acidic forming acid rain which can kill trees, medicinal plants, contaminate water supply and harm animals. Due to the increasing worldwide demand for fossil fuels, extraction is going to be an unstoppable force which directly or indirectly is a great threat to biodiversity. In Cameroon, large amount of fossil fuel pollutants from SONARA refinery station is a great threat to marine ecosystems, the environment and the population. This has led to the killing of many aquatic animals, water pollution and forest fragmentations for new extraction sites as well as the extinction of many plants and animal species due to habitats lost. Wildlife are the main building blocks of the world we live in, humans depend directly or indirectly on them to make life easy. Therefore it is our responsibility to protect wildlife by applying the use of a more secure and environmental friendly energy source like the Green energy.

Biography

Ndip Esaka Emmanuel has completed his Bachelor's degree in Zoology from the University of Dschang, Cameroon. He has been an Animal Keeper and an Educator at the Limbe Wildlife Centre, A Wildlife Bio-monitor at Wildlife Conservation Society in Cameroon and currently the Vice Coordinator for Wildlife Conservation Education and a Bio-monitor at ERuDeF, Cameroon.

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