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## **F02. Halocarbon emission in response to light by tropical seaweeds from Port Dickson, West Coast Peninsular Malaysia**

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Halocarbons are produced by seaweeds as a response to oxidative stress as well as a mode of defense against predation, brought about by their immobile existence. These halocarbons released contribute to the halogen loading in the stratosphere which might lead to ozone loss. In view of the importance of tropical data on halocarbon emissions from biogenic sources due to the deep tropical convection and the limited reports, we have selected a few seaweeds species from our sampling site at Cape Rachado, Port Dickson to quantify a selected suite of halocarbon emissions from the seaweeds in the laboratory. Different light intensities were used to test out the co-relationship between light and the halocarbon compounds emitted in order to help with interpretation of spatial and temporal variability in halocarbon concentrations as a result of seaweed exposure to varying light intensity in the natural habitat.