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*The Bichromatic number of a graph*

A  $(k, l)$ -colouring of a graph  $G$  is a covering of its vertex set by  $k$  independent sets and  $l$  cliques, generalizing both the colouring and clique covering of a graph. The bichromatic number of  $G$  is defined as the minimum integer  $r$ , such that  $G$  is  $(k, l)$ -colourable for all  $k + l = r$ . In this talk we will investigate some fundamental properties of the bichromatic number.