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*Rainbow Graphs in Steganography*

A  $k$ -regular graph is called a “rainbow graph” if it admits a proper vertex colouring with  $k + 1$  colours such that, for each vertex  $v$ , all neighbors of  $v$  receive distinct colors. We survey some constructions of rainbow graphs; in particular we note that the  $d$ -dimensional integer lattice graph  $Z^d$  is rainbow for each  $d$ . We discuss an application of this result in steganography.