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A dominating set D of a graph G is a set of vertices “near” all other vertices, in that every vertex outside of D is adjacent to a vertex in D . In this talk, we will compare two values associated with G : the domatic number $d(G)$ and *computable* domatic number $d^c(G)$, which give the size of the largest partition and computable partition (respectively) of G into dominating sets. We will produce a highly computable graph G with arbitrarily large domatic number such that $d^c(G) < d(G)$. To build G , we will play the “game” of computable graph theory, as we set up gadgets and spring traps against an adversary who is determined to thwart our moves and force $d^c(G) = d(G)$. Time permitting, we will also consider these two domatic numbers in the context of total dominating sets, where D must now be near *all* vertices, instead of only the ones outside of D . (Received September 16, 2013)