1125-05-1458 **Akira Saito*** (asaito@chs.nihon-u.ac.jp), Nihon University, Japan, and **Colton Magnant**, Georgia Southern University. *Forbidden subgraphs in edge-colored graphs.*

For a graph G, a function $c\colon E(G) \to \{1, 2, \dots\}$ is called an *edge-coloring*, and the pair (G, c) is called an edge-colored graph. An edge-colored graph (G, c) is said to be *rainbow* if $c(e) \neq c(f)$ for every pair of distinct edges e and f of G. For a connected graph H, (G, c) is said to be *rainbow H-free* if G does not contain a subgraph G' which is isomorphic to H and $(G', c|_{E(G')})$ is rainbow. For a graph H_1 and its connected subgraph H_2, every rainbow H_2-free graph is trivially rainbow H_1-free. In this talk, we consider the opposite phenomenon and investigate the conditions which make a rainbow H_1-free graph rainbow H_2-free. (Received September 16, 2016)