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Abstract: An edge-coloring of a graph G is equitable if, for each vertex *v* in *G*, the number of edges colored with any one color incident with *v* differs from the number of edges colored with any other color incident with *v* by at most one. This paper will focus on the equitable edge-coloring of the G peelable graphs where G is the minimum of all the degrees of the vertices of *G*. A graph is said to be peelable if all the vertices can be iteratively peeled off. Given Gthe subgraph of *G* induced by all the vertices of *G* with degree divisible by Gis called the core of G. For purpose of simplicity, we will denote this subgraph by H_G If $d_{G(v)}$ represents the degree of vertex *v* in graph *G*, the vertices v_i; i = 1, . . . *n,* of a Gpeelable graph can be iteratively peeled off in an order $v_1, v_2, \ldots v_n$ using the following peeling operation: For each 1 ” *i* ” *n*, peel off vertex v_i such that v_i has at most one neighbor *v* in H_G satisfying $d_{Gi-1}(v) = ¿$, 2. This result is from the paper entitled *Equitable Edge-colorings of Simple Graphs* which appeared in the Journal of Graph Theory in March 2011. The objective of this paper is to provide the necessary algorithm to obtain an equitable edge-coloring for the given result if

k = G