Let $H$ be a digraph possibly with loops, let $D$ be a multidigraph, and let $c : A(D) \to V(H)$ be a coloring of the arcs of $D$ with the vertices of $H$. A walk $W$ in $D$, $W = (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n)$, is an $H$-walk if the consecutive colors on $W$ also form a walk in $H$. For $u, v \in V(D)$, we say that $u$ reaches $v$ by an $H$-walk if there exist an $H$-walk from $u$ to $v$ in $D$. A subset $K \subseteq V(D)$ is a kernel by $H$-walks of $D$ if every vertex in $V(D) - K$ reaches some vertex in $K$ by an $H$-walk (absorbent by $H$-walks), and no vertex in $K$ can be reached by another vertex in $K$ by an $H$-walk in $D$ (independent by $H$-walks).

Let $\mathcal{B}_1$ be the family of digraphs $H$ such that for every $H$-colored tournament $T$, $T$ has a kernel by $H$-walks. In this talk, we provide sufficient conditions for a digraph to belong to $\mathcal{B}_1$. We prove that the asymmetric, locally in-complete and locally out-complete digraphs, without $C_3$ in the complement, are in $\mathcal{B}_1$. Also we show that a kernel perfect digraph, without $C_3$ in the complement, such that is locally semicomplete or quasi-transitive is in $\mathcal{B}_1$.

**Keywords:** Edge colored digraph, Kernels in digraphs, Kernel by $H$-walks.

**AMS Subject Classification:** 05C20, 05C69.

**References**
