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differential reddening effects. Some bulge giants are also present in the diagram.

To the left of the MS at $V \sim 21$ mag, a clump of possible blue HB might be associated with a metal-poor component (such as low-metallicity globular clusters) or a hot component of the bulge metal-rich population.

An interesting result is the presence of an intermediate age turn-off (TO) at $(V-I) = 2.7$ and $20.4 < V < 22$, which could be interpreted as an old disk/thick disk population, or a bulge-disk transition component. Another possibility is to associate this intermediate age component to a possible bar system in the central parts of the Galaxy (Blitz and Spergel, 1991). This latter possibility is supported

by the fact that an important fraction of the stellar populations in the LMC bar are of intermediate age (Bica et al., 1992).

More fields at different latitudes and longitudes across the bulge would be of great interest to reveal the spatial distribution and ages of stellar populations, in order to better understand the bulge-disk transition.

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