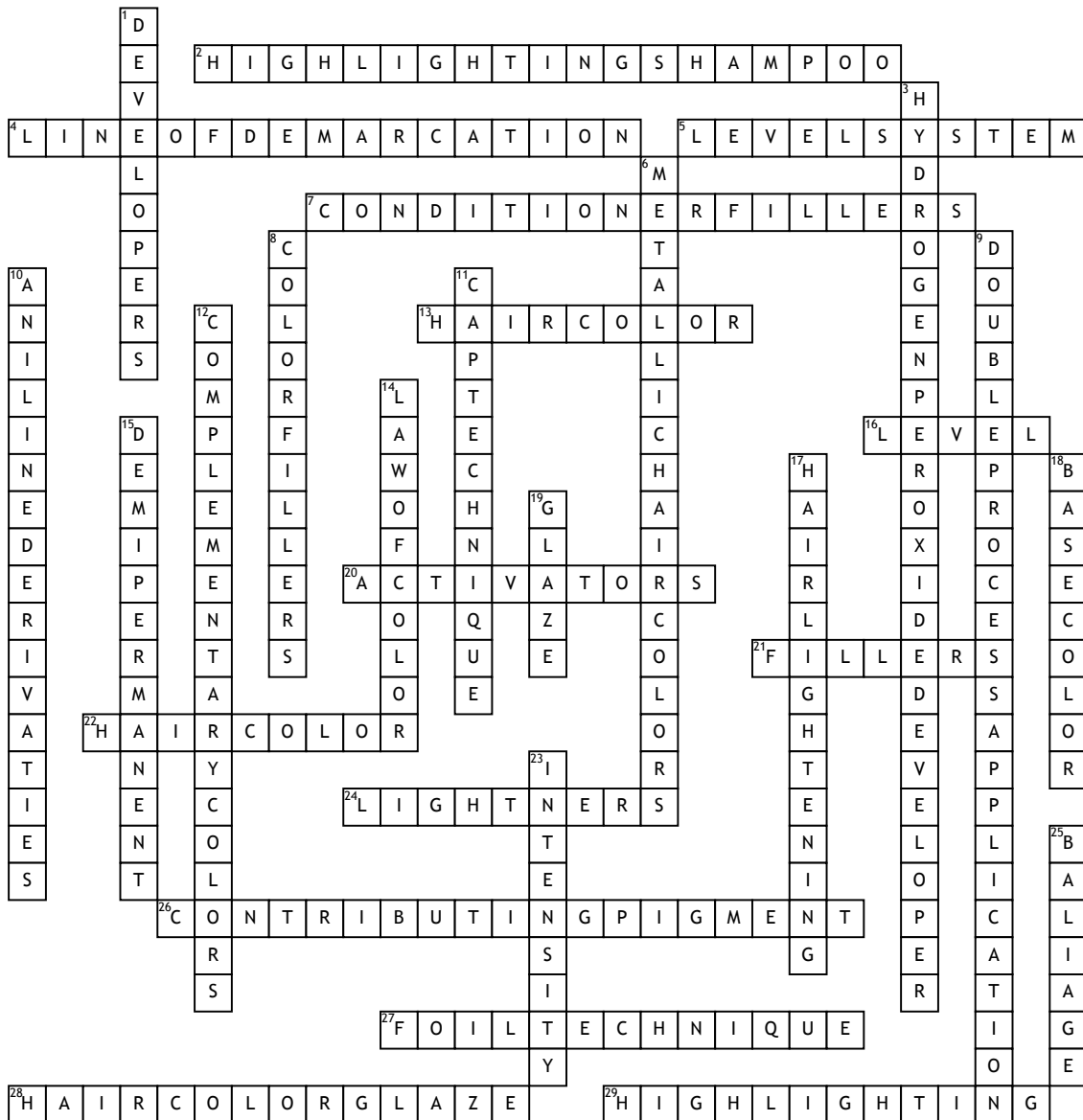


# Chapter 21 Haircoloring



## Across

2. combining permanent haircolor, hydrogen peroxide and shampoo  
 4. visible line separating colored hair and new growth  
 5. system that colorist use to determine the lightness or darkness of a color  
 7. used to recondition damaged, overly porous hair and equalize porosity  
 13. natural color of the hair  
 16. unit of measurement used to identify the lightness or darkness of a color  
 20. Also known as boosters, protinators, or accelerators  
 21. used to equalize porosity  
 22. artificial haircolor products and services  
 24. chemical compounds that lighten hair

## Down

26. also known as undertone  
 27. highlighting technique that involves coloring selected stands of hair by slicing and weaving  
 28. haircolor service that adds shine and color to the hair  
 29. color some strands lighter than the natural color  
 1. also known as oxidizing agents or catalysts  
 3. oxidizing agent that when mixed with oxidation haircolor, supplies the necessary oxygen to develop color molecules to create change in natural hair color  
 6. also known as progressive haircolors  
 8. equalize porosity and deposit color in one application  
 9. also known as two-step coloring

10. Contain small, uncolored dyes that combine with hydrogen peroxide to form larger, permanent dye molecules in the cortex  
 11. lightening technique that involves pulling clean, dry strands of hair through a cap  
 12. primary and secondary colors opposite of each other on the color wheel  
 14. system of understanding the color relationships  
 15. also known as no-lift deposit only color  
 17. also known as bleaching or decolorizing  
 18. predominant tone of color  
 19. non-ammonia color that adds shine and tone to the hair  
 23. strength of a color  
 25. Also known as free-form technique