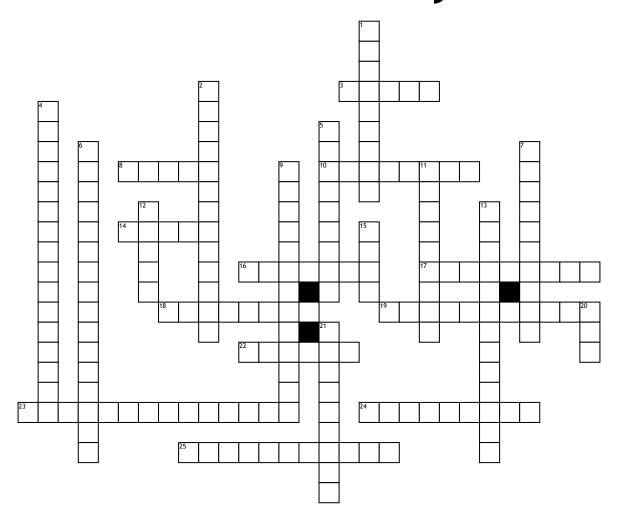
## Color Theory



## **Across**

- **3.** Vegetable dye that produces reddish highlights
- 8. Degree of lightness and darkness
- 10. Used to comb and part the hair
- **14.** Color formula applied after pre-lightening, double process, or whenever hair color needs to be modified
- **16.** The protein that hair is made of
- **17.** Colors that coat the surface of the cuticle and do not enter the cortex
- **18.** The three levels of observation are basic, detail and:
- **19.** Color design principle that can draw attention away from the texture of a design and focus on the silhouette

- **22.** Product used before a color service to provide an even base
- **23.** A primary and secondary color mixed in varying proportions
- **24.** Two primary colors mixed together
- 25. Red/yellow pigment

## **Down**

- 1. Brown/black pigment
- 2. Process that involves lightening the hair and then recoloring to the desired color result
- **4.** Most commonly used developer or oxidizing agent
- **5.** The vividness, brightness, or saturation of a color

- **6.** Color tool commonly used to apply color products with a liquid consistency
- **7.** Color tool used to apply a thick or creamy consistency
- 9. Red, yellow, blue
- **11.** Chemical reaction that causes the natural hair to decolonize
- **12.** Tool commonly used when highlighted
- **13.** Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel
- **15.** Characteristics of the color rather than the depth
- **20.** The tonal value that the natural hair contributes as it lightens
- **21.** Type of porosity that may take longer to absorb color