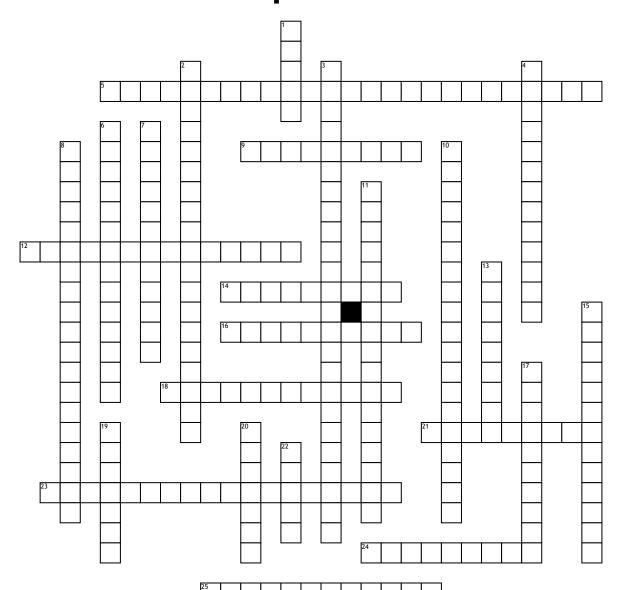
Name:	Date:	

## Chapter 21



## **Across**

- **5.** Oxidizing agent that supplies necessary oxygen gas to change natural haircolor
- **9.** Also known as oxidizing agents or catalysts
- **12.** Also known as bleaching or decolorizing
- 14. The strength of a color
- 16. Also known as boosters
- **18.** Equalize porosity and deposit color in one application to create uniform contributing pigment to pre lightened hair
- 21. The natural color of hair
- **23.** Contain small, uncolored dyes that combine with hydrogen peroxide to form larger, permanent dye molecules
- 24. Predominant tone of a color

- **25.** Lightening technique involving pulling clean, dry hair through a cap **Down**
- 1. Unit of measurement used to determine shade of hair color
- 2. Primary and secondary color placed directly opposite each other on the color wheel
- 3. Also known as two step coloring
- **4.** Technique that involves wrapping strands in foil once product is applied
- 6. Common way to describe service that adds shine and color to hair
- **7.** Involves coloring some of the hair strands to add depth
- 8. Also known as undertone
- **10.** Colors prepared by combining permanent haircolor, hydrogen peroxide, and shampoo

- **11.** Used to recondition damaged, overly porous hair and equalize porosity
- **13.** Professional, industry coined term referring to artificial color and services
- **15.** Also know as no lift, deposit only hair color
- **17.** System for understanding color relationships
- 19. Used to equalize porosity
- **20.** Also known as the Freeform lightening technique
- **22.** Non ammonia color that adds shine and tone to hair