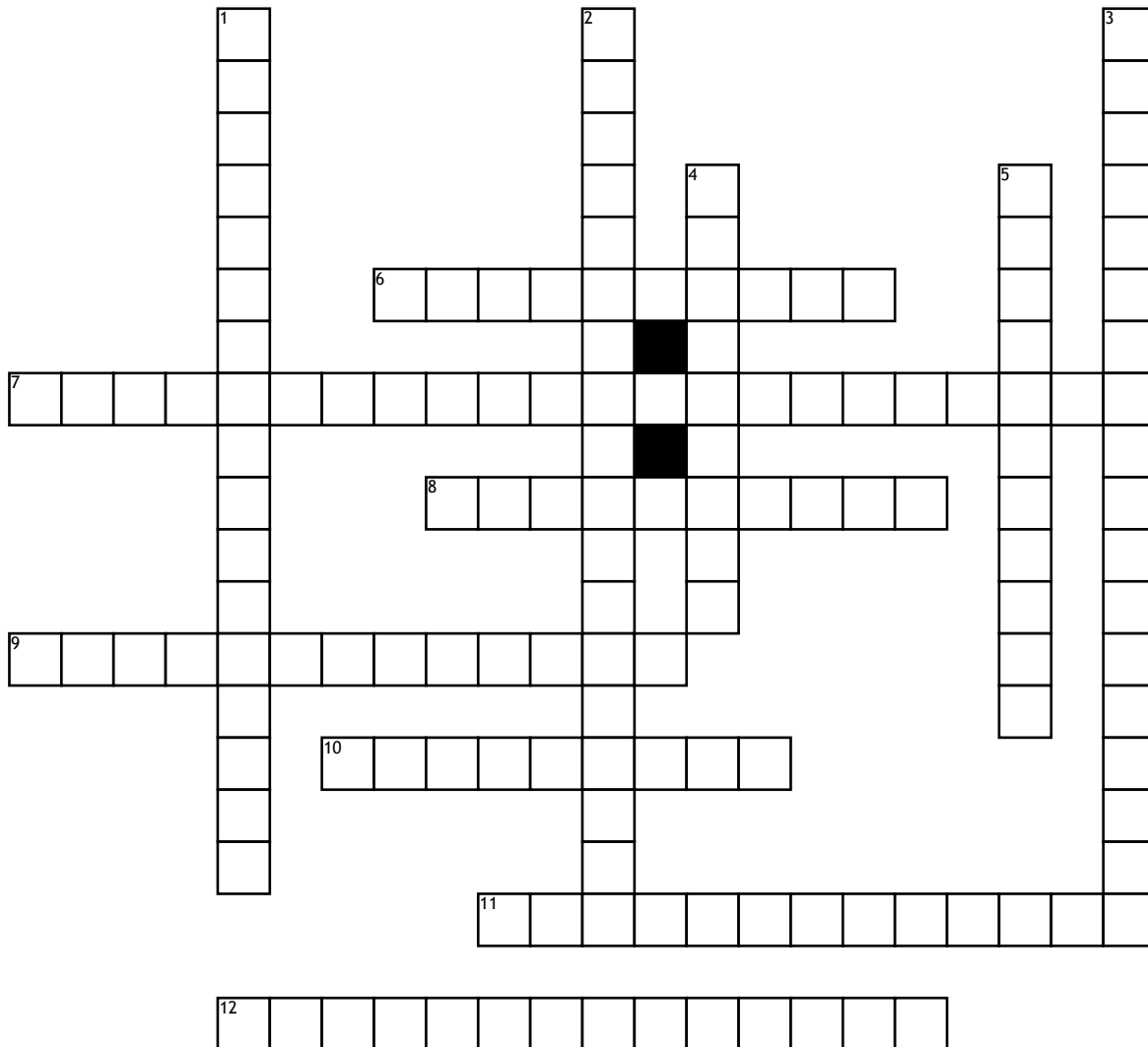


Name: _____

Date: _____

Color Theory



Across

6. Determines how the hair will react to the color formula and how long the formula should be left on the hair

7. No-lift deposit-only nonoxidation haircolor that is not mixed with peroxide and is formulated to last through several shampoos

8. Chemical compounds that lighten hair by dispersing, dissolving, and decolorizing the natural hair pigment

9. Pure or fundamental colors (red, yellow, and blue) that cannot be created by combining other colors

10. Part of the hair shaft between the scalp and the hair that has been previously colored

11. Intermediate color achieved by mixing a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel on equal amounts

12. Color obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors

Down

1. First time the hair is colored

2. Lighten and deposit color at the same time and in a single process because they are more alkaline than no-lift deposit-only colors and are usually mixed with a higher-volume developer

3. Nonpermanent color whose large pigment molecules prevent penetration of the cuticle layer, allowing only a coating action that may be removed by shampooing

4. Also known as a predisposition test; yeast required by the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act for identifying a possible allergy in a client.

5. System that colorists use to determine the lightness or darkness of a hair color