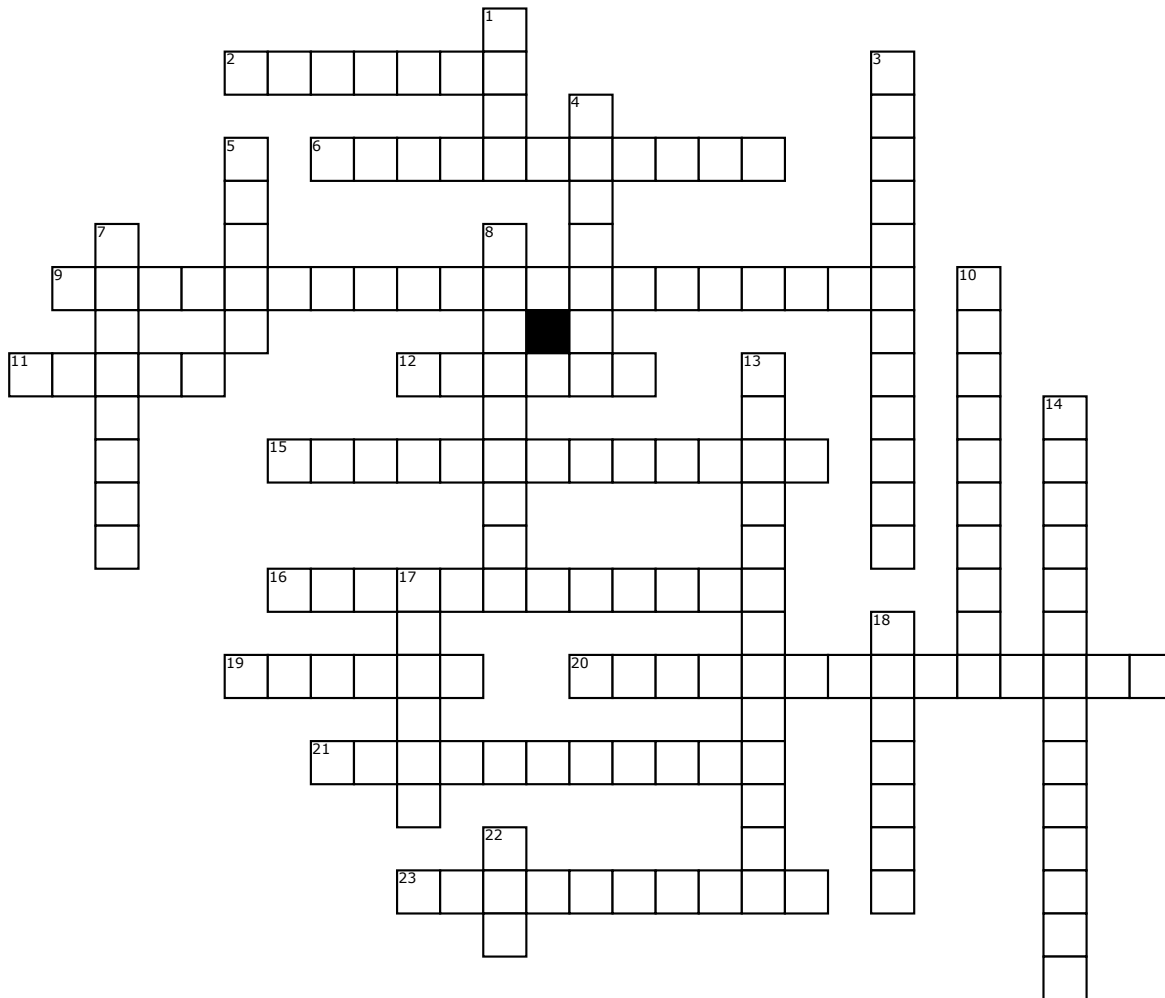


Hair Evidence



Across

- 2.** Forensic investigators classify hair into 5 different groups depending on the appearance of the:
- 6.** Pigmented line broken at regular intervals
- 9.** a compound microscope that allows the side-by-side comparison of samples, such as hair or fibers
- 11.** pigmented area filling both the medulla and the cortex
- 12.** the largest part of the hair shaft & the part of the hair that contains most pigment
- 15.** hair is forcibly removed from a victim, the entire hair follicle may be present. This is called
- 16.** The second stage of hair development where hair grows & changes.

- 19.** A good analogy of for the structure of hair is the structure of a

- 20.** A hair consists of two parts:
- 21.** the first stage of hair development where 80-90% of all human hair is:
- 23.** pigmented line unevenly spaced

Down

- 1.** Often, picked up at a crime scene and used as contributing biological evidence in a case. This can be helpful in determining the perpetrator of a crime and in providing more information about what actually took place.
- 3.** The final stage of hair development where the hair follicle is dormant or resting & hairs are easily lost.
- 4.** A transparent outer layer of the hair shaft
- 5.** If the medullary index is 0.33 or less, the hair is from

- 7.** A club shaped structure in the skin:

- 8.** human hair has cuticle scales that are flattened and narrow, also called:

- 10.** one unbroken line of color

- 13.** Hair is considered

- 14.** The ratio of the diameter of the medulla to the diameter of the entire hair is:

- 17.** If the medullary index is 0.5 or greater, the hair came from

- 18.** the hair shaft is composed of what protein?

- 22.** A particularly useful technique that can identify up to 14 different elements in a single two cm long strand of human hair.