

Fig. 8. *KL* shadows, self-avoiding curves, and colored chord diagrams obtained for $n = 5$.

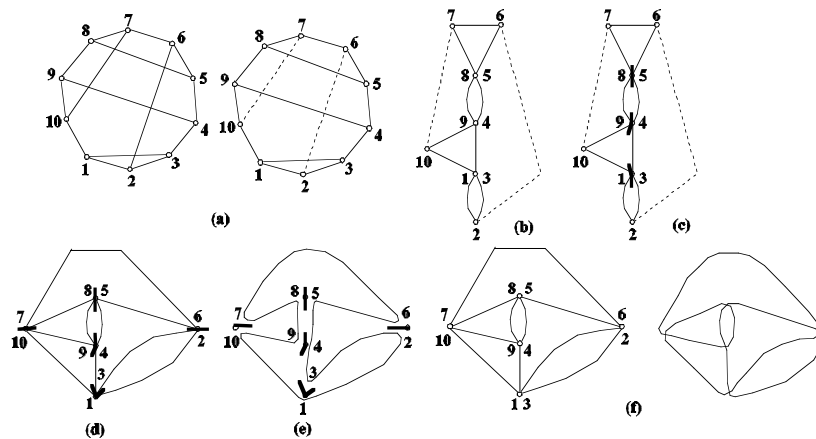


Fig. 9. (a) Uncolored chord diagram and its bicolored; (b)–(e) reconstruction of its corresponding self-avoiding curve; (f) the corresponding *KL* shadow.

In the case of 2-vertex connected chord diagrams, coloring is not unique: from the same uncolored chord diagram we can obtain several different colored diagrams (Fig. 6). *KL* shadows, their corresponding self-avoiding curves and colored chord diagrams for $n = 2, 3, 4$ are given in Fig. 8. In the case of 3-vertex connected chord diagrams, a coloring is completely forced by the coloring of one edge: by choosing its color we can obtain only one colored chord diagram, or its dual. Hence, in the case of 3-vertex connected planar diagrams, an uncolored chord diagram provides complete information about the