



Cruschi form

COLORAMA

EL LIBRO DE LOS COLORES DEL MUNDO



MAEVA



Del deli-
cado azul del
cielo al rojo intenso
de la amapola, del ver-
de de los líquenes al ama-
rillo de las maquinarias de
construcción, del plumaje de los fla-
mencos al violeta de la remolacha que
deja rastro, del caqui de los uniformes mi-
litares al beis aterciopelado de los corderos, del
negro de una pastilla de regaliz al amarillo ana-
ranjado de una perla de ámbar, del gris azulado de los
torrentes glaciares al gris pulido de los guijarros de la
playa, del azul profundo de una noche estrellada al
blanco immaculado de los paisajes nevados... Todos
estos matices forman parte de la riqueza de
nuestro universo. Solo hay que tomarse el
tiempo de observarlos bien para percibir
toda su sutileza. Despiertan nuestros
sentidos, suscitan emociones, agi-
tan nuestra sensibilidad...
y si nos fijamos bien,
son como una
ventana al
mundo.





BLANCO NIEVE

¿Qué sería del invierno sin su manto blanco? Cuando la temperatura baja por debajo de los 0 °C, el aire es tan frío que la humedad contenida en las nubes se transforma en minúsculos cristales de hielo. A merced del

viento, estos cristales con forma de estrella de cinco puntas se unen en copos que, poco a poco, van cubriendo el paisaje. Con esta capa inmaculadamente blanca, se anuncia un momento de sosiego.



FLOR DE SAKURA

No hay mayor espectáculo en la naturaleza que un cerezo en flor. En primavera, este cerezo japonés se viste con un espeso manto formado por numerosas florecitas que se dispersan después a merced del viento.

Muy popular en Japón (el país del sol naciente), el *sakura*, que encarna la belleza efímera, se asocia a menudo al samurai (guerrero japonés) y al kamikaze (piloto del ejército que efectúa una misión suicida).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.1 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are having abortions, and a decline in the number of people who are using contraception.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will increase the demand for resources, such as food, water, and shelter. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's resources.

Another implication is that it will increase the demand for education. This will put pressure on the world's education system and on the world's resources. It will also put pressure on the world's economy, as it will increase the number of people who are dependent on others for support.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

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ROJO DE LABIOS

El rojo de labios es una herramienta de seducción milenaria. Sin embargo, su elaboración ha sido con frecuencia extravagante e incluso repugnante. Ungüento de algas o de moras machacadas en la Antigüedad, después

puré de cochinillas o pomada de tuétano de ternera... Cada época ha tenido su secreto. Actualmente se prefieren los colorantes artificiales y el aceite de hígado de tiburón. ¡Todo vale para embellecer una sonrisa!!



VERANILLO DE SAN MARTÍN

Lo que llamamos «veranillo de San Miguel» es un período con temperaturas agradables y mucho sol que tiene lugar en el otoño. Las hojas de los árboles adquieren múltiples y delicados tonos de rojo. Esto se debe a un

pigmento natural contenido en sus células: la antocianina. Disimulada durante todo el verano bajo el verde de la clorofila, este pigmento se extiende en otoño a las hojas de dónde esta se ha retirado.



GIRASOL

En el mundo vegetal, las flores tienen colores deslumbrantes para llamar la atención de los insectos libadores, y el del girasol es amarillo brillante. El tallo heliotropo de esta planta le permite seguir la trayectoria del

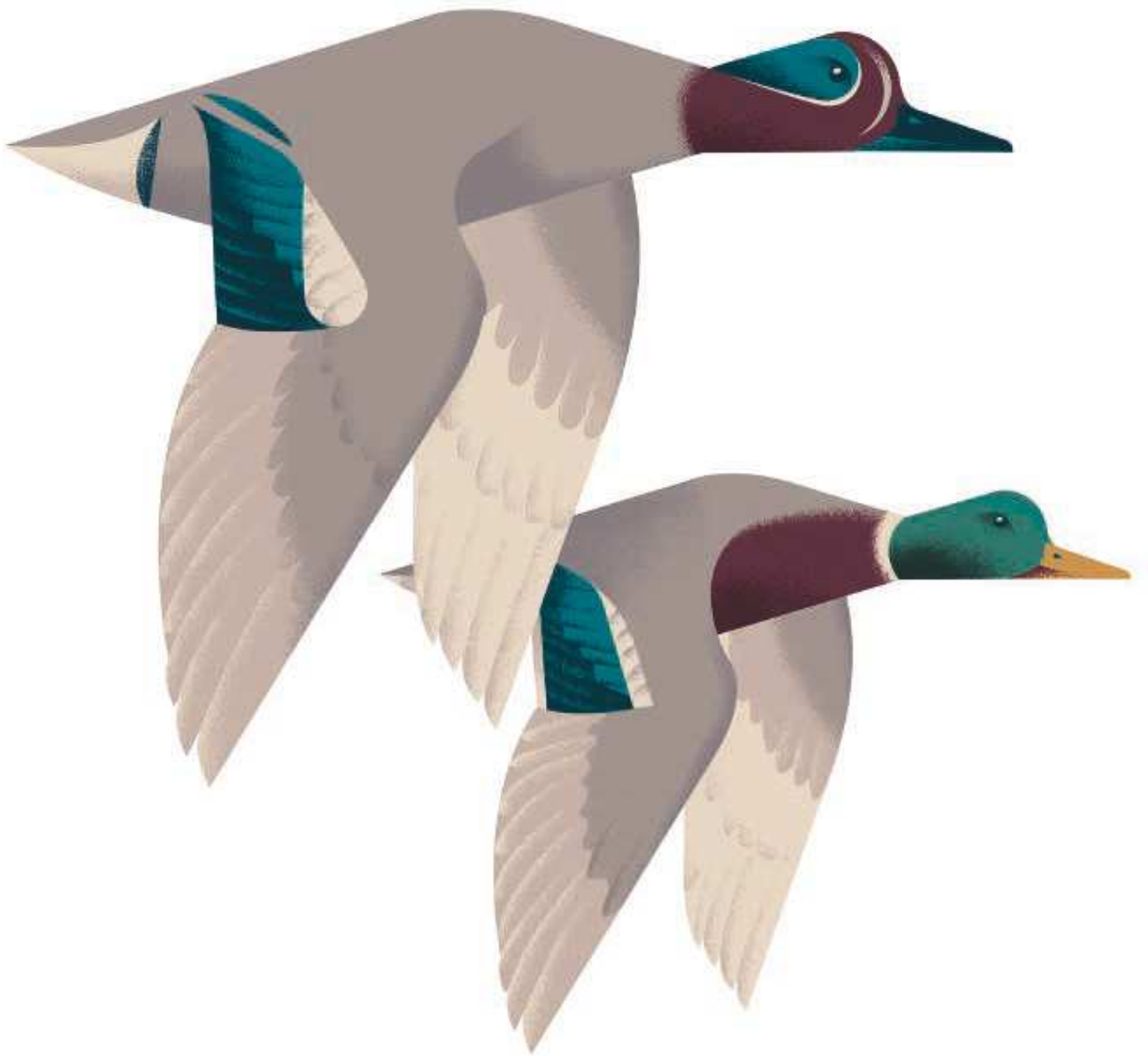
sol a lo largo del día, de ahí su nombre. Su flor, que anuncia la llegada del verano, quedó immortalizada en los cuadros de Vincent van Gogh, a quien le apasionaba la intensidad de sus colores.



ARSÉNICO

A principios del siglo xx, las calles de París estaban infestadas de ratas. Para exterminarlas, se elaboró un veneno a base de arsénico: el verde de París. Este polvo enormemente tóxico lo empleaban también

como pigmento los pintores de la época, pese a los riesgos que ello implicaba. Así, Cézanne, Monet o van Gogh se iban envenenando poco a poco mientras realizaban sus cuadros de brillantes colores.



AZUL PATO

Este azul hace referencia al plumaje de algunas especies de patos como el ánade real o la cerceta. Durante la época de celo, en la parte superior de las alas de los machos aparecen unas plumas irisadas para seducir a sus parejas.

Estas plumas de color azul verdoso emiten bonitos reflejos multicolores que cambian según el lugar desde donde se miren. Cuando llega el invierno, el plumaje adopta nuevamente un colorido más discreto.



AMATISTA

La amatista es una piedra preciosa de la familia de los cuarzos. Muy utilizada en joyería desde hace siglos, toma su nombre del antiguo término griego *amethystos*, «que protege de la ebriedad». Su color violeta y

su transparencia recuerdan al vino cortado con agua. Se compone en parte de hierro y cuando se calienta en torno a los 500 °C, se vuelve de color amarillo limón. Sorprendente, ¿verdad?

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (1999a).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver services in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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KOHL

¿Podemos imaginar a Cleopatra sin la elegante raya de kohl que tanto intensificaba su mirada? Imposible. Con esta sustancia colorante, lanzó una moda que pervive desde el antiguo Egipto. En aquella época el kohl

no solo se utilizaba por estética: esta sustancia mineral compuesta de plomo y polvo de antimonio protegía los ojos de numerosas infecciones, lo cual era un valor añadido para los faraones.



CLARO DE LUNA

La blancura de la Luna ilumina el fondo negro de la noche. Sin embargo, no emite luz. Su superficie, recubierta de partículas de polvo gris, refleja la luz del Sol, como pequeñas canicas de cristal. Así, cuando la Luna está

en su cenit, nos parece muy blanca, pero su color varía en función de su posición respecto a la atmósfera. A nuestros ojos, nunca es la misma.

CARTA DE COLORES

	001 BLANCO NIVE		032 TARJETA ROJA
	002 LECHE		033 ROJO INGLÉS
	003 PALOMA DE LA PAZ		034 VERANILLO DE SAN MIGUEL
	004 ALBINOS		035 ROJO DE MARTE
	005 BLANCO ALBASTRO		036 TIERRA BATIDA
	006 BLANCO POLAR		037 AZAFRÁN
	007 FLOR DE ALGODÓN		038 NARANJA
	008 CORTEZA DE ABEDUL		039 ZANAHORIA
	009 FALENA BLANCA		040 PELO DE ZANAHORIA
	010 BLANCO EMPOLVADO		041 LEONADO
	011 MALVAVISCO		042 ÁMBAR
	012 ALGODÓN DE AZÚCAR		043 CAMEL
	013 ROSA CERDO		044 OCRE
	014 ROSA BEBÉ		045 CAQUI
	015 ROSA		046 CRUDO
	016 FLOR DE SAKURA		047 BEIS
	017 ROSA CLAVEL		048 CÁSCARA DE HUEVO
	018 ROSA QUISQUILLA		049 ROSA DEL DESIERTO
	019 ROSA FLAMENCO		050 SEPIA
	020 SOL NACIENTE		051 CÚRCUMA
	021 GRANADA		052 AMARILLO INDIO
	022 ROJO DE LABIOS		053 CATERPILLAR®
	023 DISPARO AL ROJO VIVO		054 BIC®
	024 RUBÍ		055 AMARILLO HUEVO
	025 SANGRE DE BUEY		056 AMARILLO PRECAUCIÓN
	026 ROJO PENNSILVANIA		057 GIRASOL
	027 CARMÍN		058 POLEN
	028 ROJO CARDENAL		059 AMARILLO CANARIO
	029 AMAPOLA		060 MARFIL
	030 ¡QUIQUIRIQUÍ!		061 FLOR DE AZUFRE
	031 ROJO FERRARI®		062 LUCIÉRNAGA

	063	VERDE KIWI
	064	CHINCHE VERDE
	065	VERDE DE RABIA
	066	CLOROFILA
	067	VERDE BOTELLA
	068	VERDE INGLÉS
	069	CEDRO AZUL
	070	VERDE LINCOLN
	071	ARSÉNICO
	072	GLAUCO
	073	LIQUEN
	074	CELADÓN
	075	VERDÍN
	076	AGUAMARINA
	077	LECHE GLACIAR
	078	DIABOLO MENTHE
	079	CÁSCARA AZUL
	080	AZUL TIFFANY®
	081	AZUL CELESTE
	082	AZUL TURQUESA
	083	LAGUNA COSTERA
	084	AZUL PATO
	085	RANA AZUL
	086	AZUL MARINO
	087	LAPISLÁZULI
	088	AZUL DE MONO DE TRABAJO
	089	FUERZA AÉREA BRITÁNICA
	090	AZUL VAQUERO
	091	ICEBERG
	092	AZUL CELESTE
	093	CASCO AZUL
	094	AZUL CARRETA
	095	ACIANO
	096	AZUL TUAREG
	097	ALTRAMUZ DE TEXAS
	098	ÍNDIGO

	099	AZUL MEDIANOCHE
	100	VIOLETA
	101	AMATISTA
	102	AGUA DE PARMA
	103	MORADO DE OBISPO
	104	PERNAMBUCO
	105	MALVA
	106	FUCSIA
	107	ROSA MEXICANO
	108	REMOLACHA
	109	PÚRPURA
	110	FRUTOS ROJOS
	111	ESCARABAJO NEGRO
	112	TINTA CHINA
	113	AZUL PETRÓLEO
	114	BANDERA NEGRA
	115	KHOL
	116	ALL BLACKS
	117	NEGRO CARBÓN
	118	PANTERA NEGRA
	119	MARRÓN MOMIA
	120	MARRÓN
	121	CACAO
	122	CACA
	123	REGALIZ
	124	GRAFITO
	125	GRIS BASALTO
	126	AZUL CARTUJO
	127	BALLENA AZUL
	128	ROSA MOUNTBATTEN
	129	GRIS GRIJARRO
	130	CENIZA BLANCA
	131	LÁGRIMAS DE AFRODITA
	132	FLOR DE SAL
	133	CLARO DE LUNA