DIAMONDS

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Diamond Producing Countries and Major Cutting Centers

Diamonds were mined in India more than 4000 years ago, but the modern industry began with the discovery of diamonds in South Africa in the late 19th century.



Major Producing Countries

Russia, Botswana, DR Congo, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Angola, Namibia, Guinea, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Guyana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Brazil, China, Liberia, Indonesia, Togo, Venezuela, Ivory Coast, India.

MAJOR CUTTING CENTERS

Antwerp, New York, Tel Aviv and Surat, followed by China, Dubai UAE, Botswana, South Africa, Australia, Canada, Russia, Thailand, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Germany, United Kingdom, Holland, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, North Korea, Philippines, Portugal, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Vietnam.

QUALITY OF DIAMONDS

There are four main factors by which the value and quality of a diamond are determined (popularly called the 4Cs), and any combination of these factors make it possible to evaluate a diamond.

These factors are: color, clarity, cut and carat.

Color

Color is a very important characteristic of a gemstone and it is one of the key factors to be considered when determining the value of a diamond. The ideal color is the total absence of all body color (colorless) except in fancy color diamonds, such as yellow, pink, blue, green, purple, brown, black and the very rare red, where an intense hue is an asset. A very precise scale of color grading, as defined and developed by the GIA, is universally used today in the diamond trade. The color grade begins with the letter D, representing the rarest and most desirable colorless diamonds, and descends to the letter Z, which has a slight hint of yellow or brown. Diamonds are color graded by comparing them to master stones under controlled lighting and precise viewing conditions.

GIA COLOR GRADING SCALE



