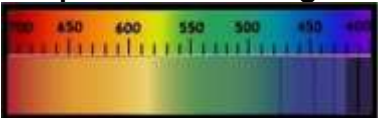


**Warning: this version has been completed with Google Translate , it certainly contains errors or inaccuracies.**

## Technical details - general: Yellow and orange diamond

<b>Gemma - names</b>	( <b>Italian</b> - Diamond) ( <b>English</b> - Diamond) ( <b>French</b> - Diamant ) ( <b>Spanish</b> -Diamond) ( <b>Portuguese</b> - Diamond) ( <b>Thai</b> - เพชร phechr )	( <b>German</b> - Diamant ) ( <b>Arabic</b> - الماس almas) ( <b>Russian</b> - Алмаз Almaz ) ( <b>Mandarin</b> - 钻石 zu à nsh í ) ( <b>Swahili</b> - Almasi) ( <b>Hindi</b> - हीरा heera )	<b>photo</b> 
<b>Colors (GIA)</b>	<p>Colorless ( <b>GIA</b> : DEF scale) to <b>pale yellow</b> they fall within the D: Z classification of the GIA scale. Any amount of yellow, gray or brown above grade Z is classified as a Fancy Color Diamond.</p> <p><b>Yellow Diamonds GIA Classification:</b> Yellow diamonds can exhibit some of the highest saturation levels of any colored diamond. Unlike many other color charts, which start with Faint, Very Light and / or Light, yellow diamond color grades start with Fancy Light. This is because the lighter yellow diamonds are part of GIA's D to Z color scale which is used to classify white diamonds. Fancy yellow diamonds are classified using the following terms: <b>Fancy Light Yellow, Fancy Yellow, Fancy Intense Yellow, Fancy Dark Yellow, Fancy Deep Yellow and Fancy Vivid Yellow.</b></p> <p><b>Orange diamonds GIA classification:</b> Since pure orange is a blend of the primary colors red and yellow, this category includes gems ranging from orange-red to orange-yellow. Red, orange, pink, purple and yellow are the secondary hues found in fancy orange natural diamonds.</p> <p>Fancy Orange Diamonds are classified using the following terms: <b>Faint Orange, Very Light Orange, Light Orange, Fancy Orange, Fancy Intense Orange, Fancy Vivid Orange and Fancy Deep Orange.</b></p>		
<b>Cause of Color</b>	<p><b>Yellow Diamonds:</b> The color is usually caused by <b>nitrogen atoms</b> replacing the carbon in the diamond crystal lattice (so they are type I (one)). There are <b>4 main types</b> of these stones and their classification is determined by the chemical-physical origins of the color. These characteristics can be detected by the respective absorption levels of the light spectrum (measured through the Vis- <b>Nir</b> or VISible-Near <b>spectrometer</b> InfraRed or Visible Near Infrared):</p> <p>1. The <b>so-called "Cape "</b> diamonds (from the name of the location in South Africa and about 70% of the total), which are <b>type IA</b> (one A) and are characterized by spectrometric detection peaks called <b>N3</b> (3N + V, 415 <b>nanometers o nm</b> ), groups composed of 3 nitrogen atoms (500-5000 parts per million) centered around an empty atomic space and <b>N2</b> (478 nm).</p> <p>2. Second, in order of frequency in nature and on the jewelry market there are those of <b>type IB</b> (one B) which consist of <b>isolated nitrogen atoms</b> (about 100 PPM) and which are the oldest. Scientists have in fact discovered that, over time (millions of years) these originally isolated nitrogen atoms begin to join groups of two and subsequently of four. Type IB stones do not show particular spectrometric peaks, but a general absorption of light along the entire spectrum, more marked in the blue-green part. These gems can get to have <b>an intense color</b> and are sometimes sold as Canary <b>Diamonds</b> ( <i>Canary Diamonds</i> in English),</p>		

	<p>3. yellow diamonds colored by centers A and C and which have an absorption peak <b>at 480 nm</b>. These diamonds tend towards orange . In addition to being present in 86% of pure orange natural diamonds, the presence of this band also contributes to the <b>thermochromic properties</b> . Color is affected by changes in temperature. When a diamond with this characteristic is heated to 400 ° - 500 ° C, the absorption band expands and creates a temporary shift of the color towards more orange tones. This effect can also be seen in <b>chameleon diamonds</b> which always show the <b>same absorption band of 480 nm</b> .</p> <p>4. Diamonds colored by <b>H3 groups</b> , ie pairs of nitrogen atoms around an empty atomic space and sometimes, but not always, associated with an absorption peak around 550 nm (which increases the orange tint). The N3 group can also cause <b>greenish fluorescence</b> .</p> <p>pure orange diamonds, devoid of secondary shades (usually brown), are another rarity. Recent research has established that <b>some yellow diamonds contain colorless nuclei</b> , which means that the yellow outer layers have crystallized over the lighter centers. This study also allowed us to hypothesize that yellow diamonds crystallized <b>more than 30,000 years before the kimberlite eruptions</b> that brought them to the earth's surface.</p> <p><b>Orange diamonds:</b> The defects that produce the orange color have not been determined with absolute certainty and may vary from one diamond to another (they can be type IaA / one aA , type IB / one B or a combination thereof). Some internal imperfections, perhaps related to the <b>presence of oxygen</b> , cause the stones to selectively absorb blue light and transmit orange. Some gems have the characteristic <b>of being luminescent</b> , in the presence of UV rays (for example the sun) and emit fluorescent light; this quality gives them a very special brilliance.</p> <p>In 2013, the GIA examined a particular gem, which <b>did not meet the standard characteristics expected</b> for gems of its type. The 1.53 ct diamond was classified as a <b>Fancy Intense pinkish orange color</b> . Spectroscopic analysis revealed that it was type IIa and dominated by an absorption band of <b>around 550nm</b>, which usually introduces a pink-red color in natural diamonds rather than orange.</p> <p>The GIA estimates that the presence of existing <b>pure</b> , unmodified orange diamonds constitutes 0.05% of natural <b>fancy diamonds</b> .</p> <p><b>Allochromatic Gem</b></p>			
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Mineral class</b> Native non-metallic, mineral	<b>Species - Group (mineral)</b> Diamond	<b>Variety</b> Yellow / orange diamond	
<b>Optical properties</b>	<b>Specific Gravity:</b> 3,516-3,525 <b>Common:</b> 3.52	<b>RE:</b> 2.417 <b>Polariscope :</b> SR <b>Birefringence:</b> The birefringence of polarized light is normally present in diamonds	<b>Character optical</b> Isotropic	<b>Pleochroism</b> NO
	<b>Luster (luster) - luster of the fracture</b> Diamantina - <i>adamantine</i>		<b>Dispersion (fire)</b> 0.044	
<b>Light</b>	<b>Fluorescence</b> <b>SWUV (254 nm) :</b> inert <b>LWUV (365nm) :</b> blue / purple (Ellendale) red (cape defects, yellow orange (480nm band), green (H3 defects)		<b>Phosphorescence</b> Weak yellow (480 nm band)	
<b>Form</b>	<b>Crystalline dress</b> Octahedral, dodecahedral, cube-octahedral, spherical or cubic <b>Melting point:</b> 4.027 ° C, Burns above 700 ° C in air.	<b>Phenomenal optical effects</b> /	<b>Crystalline system</b> Cubic <b>Monometric</b> <b>Crystal class</b>	
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Carbon (typically 99.95%)  <b>C.</b>		<b>Spectrometer image</b>  Yellow diamonds Often not indicative (difficult to see)	
<b>Fracture</b>	<b>Flaking</b> Distinta - octahedral (4 directions)	<b>Breaking- Parting</b> . Twinning law of the common Spinel (which produces "macle")	<b>Fracture</b> Complex, irregular	

Durability	Hardness (Mohs) - Absolute 10; 1600 <i>(with variations in directional hardness)</i>	Toughness Fair-good	Stability <small>(heat, light, chemicals)</small> Excellent
Clarity - characteristics	<p>The clarity of a colored diamond is much less important than a colorless one, as any inclusions are masked by the color and therefore do not affect the transparency of the stone as much. Since color intensity is so important in all colored diamonds, they are cut primarily to emphasize their color.</p> <p><b>Inclusions</b> : It is common to encounter small clouds or strings of solid point-like inclusions <b>in yellow diamonds</b> . Occasionally dark crystals are also seen. Graphite is the most common mineral inclusion, typically occurring in fractures of various sizes, showing a flat shape. Occasionally, euhedral crystals of both peridotitic and eclogitic minerals can be observed, such as olivine (green), pyrope garnet (purple) and diopside (green), but also garnet rich in almandine, onfacite (greyish blue) and rutile (dark reddish orange). These inclusions are generally less than 100 µm / micron. Macro euhedral inclusions rarely occur in isolated nitrogen-dominated diamonds, and this was also the case with most type Ib diamonds. Clusters of small black, metallic-looking needles and platelets, such as this triangular grouping, may appear in some of the yellow diamonds. In both colors ( <b>yellow and orange</b> ), distinctive inclusions appear such as clouds of colored particles or oriented needles (type Ib diamonds, with isolated hydrogen atoms), inclusions of oriented plates if they have a 480 nm band.</p>		
	Guy: NA	Transparency (commercial) - transparency Transparent	
	Deposits - types of rocks	<p>In general, over 80% of all natural diamonds are peridotitic, while the remaining 20% are formed in eclogitic deposits.</p> <p>Diamonds that contain nitrogen do not form in depth, such as those of type IIa or IIb, which appear to crystallize 600-1000 km below the surface. The yellow, yellow and orange ones collect their chromatophore around 150-200 km underground. The formation characteristics are similar to those of most common diamonds. Yellow ones (pale to intense, the rarity of which increases with increasing vividness) are more common than colorless ones. In fact, in the DZ scale devised by the American Gemological Institute (GIA), if the first 3 degrees (DEF) are excluded, all the others contain at least a detectable trace of yellow (gray or brown or rarer tints). Pure orange diamonds are very difficult to find, but those with secondary hues are much more frequent, although I know not as much as their yellow cousins.</p> <p>The presence of nitrogen inside the diamond is the main source of the orange color, as it is for the yellow stones. The difference between orange and yellow diamonds is the way nitrogen atoms are grouped during crystal formation. The arrangement absorbs blue and yellow light, thus creating an orange color.</p> <p><b>Geological Age</b> : Ellendale diamonds are among the most recent. They are contained in lamproite tubes formed <b>between 21 and 22 million years</b> ago when the Australian tectonic plate collided with the Asian plate. The other yellow and orange diamonds have geological ages that <b>generally go beyond one billion years</b> .</p>	
Characteristics of rough stones	<p>Nitrogen can exist in the crystal lattice of the diamond in several ways. One way it affects color is when a single nitrogen atom is shared by four carbon tetrahedra. In this configuration, <b>only one atom of nitrogen for every 100,000 carbon atoms can produce a distinct yellow color in the crystal</b> .</p>		
Main deposits	<p><b>ALROSA</b> is the world's largest diamond producer by weight. The company has recently produced a large number of colored diamonds (including yellow and orange stones) and hopes to become one of the world leaders in the production of colored diamonds. A new, economically significant potential source of yellow diamonds has recently been discovered in <b>northern Canada</b> .</p> <p><b>Yellow Diamonds</b> : Both yellow and orange diamonds can be found in all deposits in the world. <b>Annandale in Australia</b> is famous for its intense yellow stones ( Canary diamonds).</p>		

	<p>South Africa is famous for giving its name to a type of pale yellow colored diamond (Cape).</p> <p>Most of the <b>orange diamonds</b> come from two locations namely South Africa and the Argyle mine in Western Australia.</p>
<b>Year of discovery</b>	<p><b>Uncertain:</b> It is said that the <b>Florentine</b> (a yellow diamond of about 137 carats (metric) dates back to 1477 (or earlier). It is said that the stone, now disappeared, was worn in battle by Charles the Bold. Unfortunately the gem did not give the protection hoped for and the nobleman fell during the fighting. In reality, the first recognized official owner of the Florentine was the Cardinal and Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando I de 'Medici (1549 - 1609). The precise historical documentation attributes the large diamond to him yellow began in 1657, when Jean Baptiste Tavernier saw the stone among the possessions of the Grand Duke (calling it by various names including those of "Fiorentino", "the Giallo Austriaco," and the "Gran Duca di Toscana."</p>
<b>History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yellow diamonds:</b></p> <p>Yellow diamonds correspond to the <b>second most common color</b> , after brown ones, but they are much more abundant than the latter among the gems on the market. They are less rare but more popular on the market.</p> <p><b>One of the most important diamonds in history:</b></p> <p>The Eureka diamond was the first diamond discovered in South Africa. It originally weighed 21.25 carats and was later cut to a 10.73 carat cushion-shaped diamond, which is currently on display at the Kimberley Mine Museum. The discovery of Eureka (and other stones in the same area) eventually led to the Kimberley Diamond Race and <b>marked the beginning of the mineral revolution</b> . The Eureka diamond was apparently found near Hopetown on the Orange River <b>by a 15-year-old boy named Erasmus Stephanus Jacobs in 1867</b> . The gem came into the hands of a local farmer, Schalk Van Niekerk , who entrusted the stone to a geologist, John O'Reilly, who took it to Colesberg to inquire about its nature and value. The stone passed under the eyes of the interim Civil Commissioner Lorenzo Boyes , who seeing that the glass cut in stone declared: " <i>I think it is a diamond</i> ". The stone was then mailed <b>in a regular paper envelope</b> to Dr. William Guybon Atherstone , the colony's foremost mineralogist, in Grahamstown . Atherstone confirmed that it was a diamond. From that moment the interest in the area was triggered, as a potential diamond field that led to the birth of the world of diamonds as it is known today.</p> <p><b>The Iranian Yellows:</b> The collection of <b>23 yellow diamonds</b> with a minimum of 38 carats and a maximum of 152 carats are an important part of the Iranian national royal jewels and are collectively known as the Iranian yellow diamonds.</p> <p>The collection of 23 yellow diamonds with a minimum of 38 carats and a maximum of 152 carats are an important part of the Iranian National Royal Jewels, and are together known as the Iranian Yellow diamonds.</p> <p>These yellow diamonds are all of South African origin and, considering the year the diamonds were purchased ( <b>1889</b> ), they may have originated in the highly productive De Beers or Kimberley mines, which began production in the mid-1860s. . Iranian yellow diamonds are part of the Iranian national royal jewels.</p> <p>One of the most memorable early references <b>to orange diamonds is found in the 1882</b> book <i>The Great diamonds of the world: their history and romance</i> by gemologist <b>Edwin Streeter</b> , Great Diamonds of the World. In the book, Streeter calls them fire diamonds, and for good reason. Well cut, the stones flicker and sparkle like solidified flames.</p> <p><b>In the early 1950s, Marilyn Monroe</b> famously wore one of the oldest recorded yellow diamonds, <b>the Moon of Baroda</b> , in the film <i>Men Prefer Blondes</i> . The drop-shaped 24-karat canary diamond is thought to have been mined in Vadodara, India in the 15th century and remained in the possession of the Gaekwad family, the Maharajas of Baroda, for centuries. It was loaned to Empress <b>Maria Theresa of Austria</b> , but returned to the Gaekwad family and <b>sold in the 1920s</b> . Detroit-based diamond dealer Meyer Rosenbaum purchased it in 1953. The stone was auctioned at Christie's in New York in 1990 and again in 2018, to a private collector for \$ 10.3 million.</p> <p>Although not Australia's first diamond mine, Ellendale was the country's first hard rock deposit. It holds a special place in the world history of diamonds as it resulted in <b>1976 to the recognition of a new host rock for the diamond, the lamproite olivine</b> . Until that time, commercial-sized diamonds were considered to come only from kimberlite.</p> <p>In <b>2018</b> , ALROSA surprised the diamond market by auctioning off <b>a collection of 250 colored diamonds in Hong Kong</b> . Known as the "True Colors" auction, ALROSA wanted to make the sale an annual event. The company reported being able to support the</p>



	<p>annual sale because it <b>produces at least 7,000 carats of colored diamonds per year.</b> (all of which are cut and polished in Russia).</p> <p>18.49-carat yellow Fancy Intense * diamond known as the “ <b>Golden Drop</b> ” sold at auction for \$ 203,461 per carat <b>in 1990</b> , while a 13.83-carat yellow Fancy Vivid was sold for <b>\$ 238,792 per carat in 1997</b> .</p> <p>Although gem quality synthetic diamonds have <b>been around since the 1970s</b> , they were only actually commercially available <b>since the late 1980s</b> . Until then, GE diamonds (the US company General Electric), produced through the HPHT process were too small for the use of gems and were commonly used for industrial purposes. However, this discovery paved the way for GE to create gem-quality crystals in 1971. Their process used a tube to add heat and pressure to a graphite seed in the center until it turned into a diamond.</p> <p><b>Yellow</b> and blue HPHT synthetic diamonds were available at prices well below those of natural (untreated) diamonds of the same color, while nearly colorless to colorless synthetic diamonds were more expensive than natural diamonds. The price difference was due to the fact that the production of colorless synthetic diamond was difficult, with most of the material turning yellowish and included.</p> <p>Until 2003, all gem quality synthetic diamonds were produced with the HPHT process, after which the Apollo Diamonds USA company announced the successful growth of single crystal gem quality synthetic diamonds using the CVD process.</p> <p>Today, there is a particularly significant problem with colored diamonds as , <b>as of 2010, virtually all of the</b> author's yellow melee (small) diamond packs contained HPHT synthetic diamonds. Additionally, as of 2019 most brown melee diamond packs contained CVD synthetic diamonds and as of 2020 gray and salt and pepper diamonds (included) often contain HPHT and CVD diamonds.</p> <p>In <b>2009</b> Ellendale, in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia, approximately 400-500km west of Argyle, was closed. However, new ground reconnaissance</p> <p>The Argyle mine itself <b>closed its doors in November 2020</b> , after 37 years of production. At the end of 2019, some Australian companies ( <b>Burgundy</b> and <b>India Bore Diamond Holding</b> ) began operations to buy the deposits. In the future it is possible that production will resume. At the moment (2022) there are no active mines in Australia. In <b>2020</b> , Australian explorer India Bore Diamond Holdings revealed that he had unearthed a large alluvial deposit of rare diamonds at a site near Derby, which once produced half the world's supply of fancy yellow diamonds. The company is targeting an ancient buried river system, known as the L-Channel, which formed about 22 million years ago and is estimated to contain at least 1.3 million carats of gem-quality diamonds.</p> <p><b>Name</b> : The name diamond comes from the ancient Greek ἁ δάμ ας (adámas), "unalterable", "indestructible", "indomitable", from ἁ - (a-), "un-" + δα μdam ( damáō ), "I overwhelm ", or "I" tame ".</p> <p>In India and surroundings: Etymology: Vai = Mouth, Ra = Light, Vaira = Portal of Light. In Sanskrit it also took on the meaning of diamond club or scepter.</p> <p>The term vajra indicated 2 distinct things: the "diamond" or the "lightning bolt". It also referred to a kind of battle weapon used by the god Indra. In Tibetan Buddhism this same object-stone-weapon is indicated by the name of Dorje .</p> <p><b>Other trade names:</b> /</p> <p><b>Variety</b> :</p>
<b>Property attributed</b>	<p>Psychologically, yellow is upbeat and revitalizing, bringing the energy of the sun and youthful exuberance, as well as a feeling of confidence and prosperity. Yellow can stimulate the left half of the brain which affects concentration and quick decision making.</p> <p>The <b>yellow diamonds</b> they vary in hue and are created when a diamond is formed in the presence of nitrogen gas. This color is associated with playfulness, optimism and is perfect for creative and fun-loving people. These rare gems vary in hue from very light yellow to the deepest yellow when more nitrogen is present in the stone. Yellow color is associated with optimism, playfulness and sociability. Yellow diamonds are a good choice for those who are adventurous, creative and fun-loving. They are said to bring energy that pushes the wearer to achieve his or her goals. They also help with creativity and honesty. Even in love they can push you to find a faithful partner. At work they lead to decisions that reduce stress.</p> <p>Some <b>orange gemstones</b> , such as citrine, are thought to bring good luck and even reverse bad luck. Many orange gemstones are believed to have healing properties and</p>

	<p>promote not only physical but also mental and emotional health. The traditional properties closely associated with diamonds are <b>action, passion and energy</b>. Jewelry containing diamonds is believed to enhance relationships, increase inner strength and provide the wearer with balance, clarity and abundance. Wearing jewelry containing a diamond is believed to focus the precious gem's energies through the gem. The orange color has a strong and traditional meaning that symbolizes courage and courage.</p> <p><b>Planet:</b>  <b>Month:</b> April (diamond in general) <b>Zodiac sign:</b>  <b>Chakra:</b> solar plexus (third, yellow), sacral (second, orange)</p>		
<b>Treatments</b>	<p>Electronic bombardment using Van de Graaff generators produces <b>orange, yellow</b> , brown or pink colors.</p> <p>In all diamonds, the <b>HPHT treatment</b> can produce graphite feathers or inclusions or frosted facets that are not properly re-polished afterwards. The irradiation and annealing treatments can leave <b>yellow or orange areas</b> near the apex. However, it is often impossible to gemmologically identify these types of treatments and all fancy color diamonds should be sent to a laboratory for definitive determination of the origin of the color.</p> <p>Annealing is the process of heating and cooling a diamond. When annealing is used in addition to irradiation, the result can be <b>an orange diamond</b>.</p>		
<b>Synthetic counterpart</b>	<p>There are 2 types of single crystal synthetic diamonds: <b>CVD</b> (chemical vapor deposition) diamond and <b>HPHT</b> (high pressure and high temperature) diamond. However, remember that one way to recognize a synthetic diamond is that it has very specific <b>impurities</b> that are different from those found in nature.</p> <p>The HPHT process can result in an unmodified <b>yellow-orange, yellow-orange, or orange</b> , while the Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) process can result in an orange-pink or brown-orange stone.</p>		
<b>It can be confused with</b>	<p><b>Moissanite synthetic (separable through: doubling, dispersion, inclusions), Zircon colorless</b> (separable through: double regenerative ), <b>Cubic Zirconium / CZ</b> (separable through: optical character, spectrum, splitting), <b>Strontium titanate</b> (separable through: dispersion, SG, inclusions), <b>YAG</b> . (separable through: SG, dispersion), <b>GGG</b> (separable through: SG, luster), <b>Synthetic rutile</b> (separable through: optical character, dispersion, splitting), <b>Sapphire / Natural / synthetic spinel colorless</b> (separable through: optical character, luster, dispersion), <b>doublets / triplets</b> (separable through: inclusions, luster).</p>		
<b>Indicative gemological tests</b>	<p>Given the value of the gems, especially those of pure color, it is generally advisable to rely on a trusted laboratory for this type of analysis.</p> <p>Yellow diamonds also owe their color to nitrogen impurities and the line that divides an orange gem from a yellow one is extremely thin. Body colors in diamonds are produced by an arrangement of visible light transmitted over a certain wavelength. The <b>yellow</b> body color is seen when nitrogen uptake is found at wavelengths below ~ <b>510 nm</b> and <b>the orange</b> body color is seen when such absorptions extend to ~ <b>600 nm</b> . However, it is important to note that when defects reach certain concentrations, the absorption band can shift to the wavelength position, which means that a yellow body color can be seen showing an absorption band at approximately 600 nm.</p>		
<b>Value (2021)</b>	<p><b>High :</b>  <b>Yellow:</b> 30,000 + \$ / ct  <b>Orange:</b> 2,000,000 + \$ / ct  <b>5 carat +</b></p>	<p><b>Medium:</b>  <b>Yellow:</b> \$ 10,000 / ct  <b>Orange:</b> \$ 200,000 / ct  <b>1-2 carats</b></p>	<p><b>Bass:</b>  <b>Yellow:</b> \$ 1,000 / ct  <b>Orange :</b> 5000+ \$ / ct  <b>below the carat</b></p>
	<p>The price of each carat depends on the intensity (saturation) and purity of the color. Diamonds with a pure green tint are generally more appreciated, each secondary chromatic nuance can drastically reduce the price per carat (even a tenth or less). Some shades are more sought after than others (for example blue compared to yellow or gray).</p>		
<b>Typical cut</b>	<p>The color of the metal can contrast with the diamond and make it stand out in the setting; or, the color of the metal and the color of the diamond can be in harmony with each other. Gold, platinum, rose gold and other metals, each with a unique look, can offer these cues for complementarity or contrast.</p>		
<b>Famous stones</b>	<p><b>Yellow:</b> the <b>Fiorentino</b> from 137.27 carats (disappeared); <b>Graff Vivid Yellow</b> , 100.09 carat type IB (one B), sold in 2014 for <b>\$ 16.3 million</b> at Sotheby's (or \$ 16,285 per carat); the <b>Tiffany Diamond</b> , 128.54 carats; the 101.29 carat <b>Allnatt Diamond</b> , sold in 1996 for over \$ 3 million; a <b>Nameless Yellow Diamond</b> , of 20.49, mounted on a ring and sold in 2018</p>		

	<p>for \$ 5.5 million ( <b>about \$ 370,000-carat, the most expensive ever</b> ). According to a study, the price of yellow diamonds <b>increased by 21%, on average, between 2010 and 2020</b> ; while according to another research, the increase would have been <b>25% from 2005 to 2020</b> .</p> <p><b>Orange</b> : The <b>Pumpkin Orange</b> , a crystal classified by the GIA as Vivid Orange. 5.54 carat. was initially mined from 11 carats as an orange-brown crude in South Africa in 1997. The diamond was auctioned by Harry Winston. It is believed that the color, shape and time of purchase helped to baptize the gem with the name Zucca / Pumpkin diamond. The buyer's identity and price are still unknown. Although there are rumors that the stone sold for just over \$ 3 million in March 2005.</p> <p>The <b>Koi Diamond</b> is a <b>32-carat white and orange crystal</b> cut in the shape of an elongated drop. The 60-carat crude was unearthed in Congo around <b>2003</b> and was initially classified as industrial due to its mottled color and inclusions; however, its resemblance to the sacred Japanese <b>koi fish</b> led it to its new "life" as a gemstone. It is currently owned by Rawstone Business Holdings and stored in a vault in Antwerp.</p>
<b>Record stones</b>	<p><b>Yellows:</b> The <b>Incomparable</b> ( <i>Incomparable in English</i> ) is a <b>407.48 carat faceted brownish yellow diamond</b> . It is the third largest clear faceted diamond in the world, after the Golden Jubilee and the Cullinan I. It measures 53.90 x 35.19 x 28.18mm and is cut into a unique triangular shape called a "trioletta".</p> <p><b>Graff Vivid Yellow</b> ,</p> <p>The 100.09 carat Graff Vivid Yellow diamond is one of the largest <i>fancy vivid diamonds</i> never seen <i>yellow</i> . It set a new record for the highest price ever paid for a yellow diamond at auction when it sold for \$ 16.3 million at Sotheby's in 2020.</p> <p><b>The Golden Star</b></p> <p>In 2005, a 101.28 ct modified brilliant yellow Fancy Vivid, known as the "Gold Star", was presented to the public in Palm Beach, Florida by jeweler Laurence Graff, who reported that this diamond had been cut from a large crystal found at the Finsch Mine in South Africa.</p> <p><b>Orange : The Orange</b> , a 14.82-carat <i>fancy vivid</i> diamond with VS1 clarity, broke all records when it hit the block at Christie's Geneva auction. Christie's had predicted that this Type 1a diamond would earn between \$ 17 million and \$ 20 million, but the stunning stone far exceeded those expectations, grossing a staggering \$ 35.5 million, or \$ 2.4 million for carat.</p>