



In this Edition:

KULSEN & HENNIG News

Welcome to the New Year!

Visit Us at INHORGENTA MUNICH 2013

Our New Colour Grading Card for Orange Diamonds

From our Collection: Fancy Vivid Yellow Orange - Pear Shape Diamond 1.03 ct

All about Natural Coloured Diamonds

The Power of Colour

The Pumpkin Diamond: or Love, Death and Devil

Gemmology Corner

Diamond Colour: Orange

KULSEN & HENNIG News

Welcome to the New Year!

Dear Customers and Readers, Dear Friends:

Welcome to the New Year!

Welcome to the INHORGENTA MUNICH Trade Show!

Welcome to our orange coloured year!

Surely you still remember the orange tiles of your aunt's bathroom, the orange telephone in the living room or even, perhaps, an orange toaster in the kitchen. Accessories in a retro-style are much sought after today, and in 2013, orange is the latest trend!

I associate orange with a zest for life; for me, it is a positively charged colour and one that is full of energy. Children love to use it when painting and who doesn't enjoy a nice, juicy orange?

This year, our companies will be focussing on the colour orange, so let's launch this dynamic, orange coloured year together!

All our best wishes for many new orange impressions and insights!

Juliane Hennig

Your KULSEN & HENNIG Team



Visit Us at INHORGENTA MUNICH 2013

You are cordially invited to come and visit us at INHORGENTA MUNICH from 22 – 25 February 2013!

This is an opportunity to get an overview of our entire range. You will find ideas for your new collections and exhibits and be able to meet our whole team.

Our new colour card for orange diamonds is ready and waiting for you!

We look forward to your visit!
Your KULSEN & HENNIG Team

Where to find us at INHORGENTA MUNICH:
Hall C1 / Stand 309 (Aisle C)



[Hall Map](#)

Our New Colour Grading Card for Orange Diamonds

This year, we are introducing our new colour grading card for the lively and fiery diamond colour that is orange. This is the **fourth** card in our series of colour grading cards after those dedicated respectively to Champagne, yellow, and pink diamonds.

This colour chart is a helpful tool when dealing with customers and can facilitate communication when discussing various shades of colour. Based on the internationally recognized GIA terminology, the card shows the scale of colours from Fancy Light Orange through the rare Vivid Orange and right up to Fancy Deep Yellow Orange or Fancy Deep Brown Orange.

We have also included Yellow and Brown secondary colours as they are frequently encountered; this also shows just how very rare pure orange diamonds are in nature.

On the back of the colour grading card, you will find important facts about the cause of colour and the sources of orange diamonds.

To download the colour grading card, please click

[here](#).

From our Collection: Fancy Vivid Yellow Orange - Pear Shape Diamond 1.03 ct

In keeping with the "orange" theme of this edition of our Newsletter, today we are presenting a rare, Fancy Vivid Yellow Orange diamond from our inventory.

This slender drop has an elegant appearance and a lively fire. The GIA (Gemological Institute of America) grading of "Vivid"



on the certificate guarantees that this is an exceptional piece!

You can of course also come and inspect this stone yourself at our stand at INHORGENTA MUNICH. We have it reserved for you until then!

If you are interested in this stone, be sure to contact us at:

E-mail: info@kulsen-hennig.com

Telephone: +49 (0)30 400 55 93 0

To see the GIA certificate, click

[here.](#)



All about Natural Coloured Diamonds

The Power of Colour

Orange represents energy, activity, sociability, pleasure, amusement and heat. In this effect, it is usually combined with red and yellow.

Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863), one of the most important French painters and a pioneer of the impressionist movement, wrote:

“Everyone knows that yellow, orange and red inspire and represent ideas of joy and wealth.”



[Read more...](#)

The *Pumpkin Diamond* or Love, Death and the Devil

In March 2002, at the Oscars ceremony in Los Angeles, the real star of the evening was the *Pumpkin Diamond*.

Set in a ring, its exceptionally intense orange colour glowed from the ring on American actress Halle Berry's little finger. Among orange diamonds, this one is a rarity.



© Ryan Thompson

[Read more...](#)

Gemmology Corner

Diamond Colour: Orange

Pure orange coloured diamonds are among the rarest diamonds in general.

Even experienced experts at large institutions such as the [GIA](#) (Gemological Institute of America) have only the rarest opportunity to grade a diamond's colour as Fancy Vivid Orange.



[Read more...](#)

You will receive our next newsletter in June 2013.

Earlier editions of our newsletter may be found in our [newsletter-archive](#).

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GEM TRADE LABORATORY



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10408220

COLORED DIAMOND IDENTIFICATION AND ORIGIN REPORT

JUN 29 1998

This Report is not a guarantee, valuation or appraisal. Its contents represent the opinion of the GIA Gem Trade Laboratory at the time of grading, testing, examination and/or analysis. The recipient of this Report may wish to consult a credentialed jeweler or gemologist about the information contained herein.

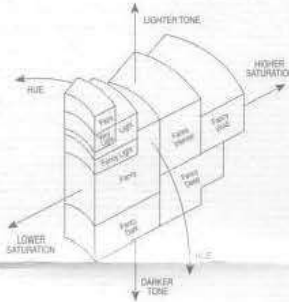
At the time of the examination, the characteristics of the diamond described herein were based upon the following as applicable: magnification (fully corrected loupe and binocular microscope), millimeter gauge, non-contact measuring device, ProportionScope, electronic carat balance, master and color comparison diamonds, reference color comparators, standardized viewing environment and light source, ultraviolet lamp, spectroscope, polariscope, specific gravity liquids, ultraviolet-visible and infrared spectrometers, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, gamma-ray spectroscopy systems, beta radiation scintillation detector, radiation survey meter, X-ray luminescence equipment, and ancillary instruments as necessary.

SHAPE & CUTTING STYLE
Measurements
Weight
COLOR
Origin
Grade
Distribution
COMMENTS

PEAR BRILLIANT
8.41 X 4.96 X 3.82 MM.
1.03 CARATS
NATURAL
FANCY VIVID
YELLOW-ORANGE
EVEN

GIA
COLORED
DIAMOND
SCALE

Generic illustration
of GIA fancy color grade
interrelationships



This histogram is an additional
measure of assurance of a
GIA Gem Trade Laboratory Report.

NOTICE: IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS ON REVERSE

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KULSEN & HENNIG

Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

All about Natural Coloured Diamonds

The Power of Colour

From Orange to Orange

In every language, the name of the colour "orange" is closely associated with the fruit, the orange. In the 15th century, the Crusaders brought back to Europe not only the orange but also the previously unknown name for the colour "orange".

Oranges originally came from India where they are called "nareng". In Spain, oranges are called "naranja" and still today Spanish husbands call their "better half", "media naranja", meaning orange half.



Buddist Monks

Orange – The Colour of Culture

According to Feng Shui, the Chinese philosophy of harmony with the environment, orange is the colour of happiness: it warms, stimulates and comforts. Buddhist monks wear orange robes, because in Buddhism, orange represents the highest level of human enlightenment. Bhagwan's disciples also wore orange clothing as an expression of joy and closeness to the Indian teachings.

In the Netherlands, orange is a historical colour. The coat of arms of the royal family features the colour orange; the Dutch spelling "oranje" inspired the name of the Orange-Nassau dynasty whose descendants built the Oranienburg Palace near Berlin.

In Ireland too, the Dutch left their orange coloured mark: a certain William of Orange defeated the catholic Irish in 1682 and still today, the loyalist, protestant Orange Order of Northern Ireland displays the orange colour during public parades celebrating the anniversary of the battle.



Orange-Nassau Coat of Arms



Dutch football fans



KULSEN & HENNIG

Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

From Plants to Clothing

Saffron, one of the best known and certainly also one of the most expensive plants used for orange dye, comes from India where nobles, especially, wore saffron coloured clothing. In Europe, however, dying clothes with saffron was much too expensive. Indian dyers were able to vary the colour spectrum for saffron from light yellow to orangey red.



Saffro



Achiote seed pods and seeds

Achiote As a substitute for the more expensive saffron, the seeds of the achiote plant provide an easy to obtain and resistant dye. When ripe seeds are doused with boiling water, rinsed and then allowed to dry, a non-toxic, orangey-red dye is obtained. In Europe, achiote seeds have been used instead of saffron since the 16th century to colour various foods, including cheese, butter, oil and smoked fish.

Henna is one of the oldest dyes used for hair and skin. Archeologists have even discovered a 3500 year old Egyptian princess whose hair had been dyed with henna. The red-yellow dye obtained from the crushed leaves and stems of the henna plant gives cotton and silk fabrics a bright orange colour.



Flowers of a henna bush

Orange from the 1970's

The orange that was in fashion in the 1970s personified all the flash, audacity, innovation, energy and creativity of that era. The lifestyle was characterized by loud floral prints, bright colours and soft, rounded shapes. Who can forget the orange lamp shades, sofas, toasters and telephones and those incredible wallpaper patterns, all once again back in fashion, better known as the modern "retro style".





KULSEN & HENNIG

Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

The Colour Trend for 2013

All the fashion shows agree: in 2013 orange is all the rage!



Fashion Week 2012 Runway Models



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Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

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The *Pumpkin Diamond* or Love, Death and the Devil

The *Pumpkin Diamond*

The orangey-brown, 11.00 ct, rough diamond was found in 1997 in South Africa, although the exact location is not known. The first owner was a farmer and it is believed that the stone was found in the alluvial soil of a river or lake.

William Goldberg of the William Goldberg Diamond Corporation gave the *Pumpkin Diamond* its cushion shape. Its final weight is 5.54 ct. During the cutting and polishing process, the stone revealed its true colour, pure orange. The *Pumpkin Diamond* is the largest natural orange diamond ever to have received the grading of Fancy Vivid Orange from the GIA (Gemological Institute of America). The diamond's cut and symmetry have been evaluated as being very good.

Ronald Winston of the Harry Winston Company bought the *Pumpkin Diamond* at Sotheby's in New York in 1997 for USD 1 322 500 before, according to rumour, re-selling it to an unidentified buyer in 2005 for USD 3 000 000. Since Ronald Winston bought this stone the day before Halloween, he called it the "*Pumpkin Diamond*".



The *Pumpkin Diamond*

Indeed, there is an old Irish tradition that has continued to this day in the United States which consists of hollowing out pumpkins, carving frightening faces into them and then setting them out to scare off evil spirits. Legend has it that one day a bad man outsmarted the devil and when he died, because both heaven and hell were closed to him, he was sent off to roam the dark night with only a pumpkin and burning coals, provided by the devil, to light his way.



© Harry Winston

Now a decades-long tradition, the Harry Winston Company has loaned diamonds to actresses for the Oscars ceremony since 1944 when, for the first time, Harry Winston loaned jewelry to actress Jennifer Jones for the Academy Awards. Since the late 1970's, his son, Ronald, has continued the tradition by loaning diamonds to Oscar winners.

Ronald Winston was personally involved with the smallest details, from the diamond's cut and setting to its glamorous presentation.

In 2002, Halle Berry was given the honour of wearing the *Pumpkin Diamond*, set in a ring created by Ronald Winston and Phillip Bloch. That same year, Renee Zellweger wore cascading waterfall diamond earrings that were also a loan from the house of Winston.

This type of event not only provides an excellent opportunity to present stunning stones to an audience of millions; it also brings fans of rare gems and potentially interested parties together.



Halle Berry



KULSEN & HENNIG

Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

The transfer procedure and security measures are always the same: In the morning, the diamonds are delivered to the actress's home. Special security guards hired specifically for that purpose accompany the actress to the awards ceremony. The next day, the precious stones are returned, unless of course the star decides to purchase them.

That was the case when Gwyneth Paltrow's parents decided to buy their daughter the expensive diamond necklace from the house of Winston that she wore as a loan when receiving her Oscar award for "Shakespeare in Love" in 1999.

Whoopi Goldberg showed herself to be a true diamond queen when she hosted the 2002 awards ceremony. She wore a diamond necklace set with a very rare, 50.00 ct black diamond surrounded by pink sapphires, and black and white diamonds. In addition to the other jewels, she also wore an 80.00 ct yellow diamond pendant necklace valued at almost USD 5 000 000.

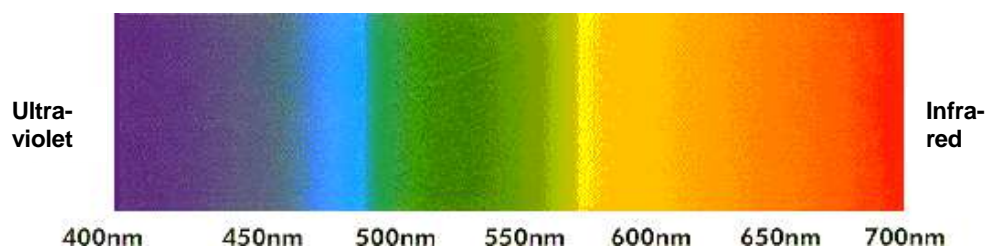


Gemmology Corner

Diamond Colour: Orange

The Colour Orange

Orange is neither a primary colour nor a pure pigment found in nature. On the colour wheel, it is found between red-orange and yellow-orange and is thus a mix of yellow and red, located between 590 nm and 630 nm on the visible light spectrum.



Cause of Colour and Diamond Types

The most common cause of colour in orange diamonds is the presence of nitrogen atoms in the crystal lattice that absorb certain portions of the light. The colour of the diamond will depend on how the nitrogen atoms are arranged within the crystal lattice. Diamonds can be differentiated into types as follows, based on the presence and the content of nitrogen in the crystal lattice:

Type I – Contains nitrogen (98 % of all natural diamonds)

Type Ia – Contains nitrogen atoms that are concentrated locally

Type Ib – Contains much less and irregularly distributed nitrogen

Type II – Contains little or no nitrogen (2 % of all natural diamonds)

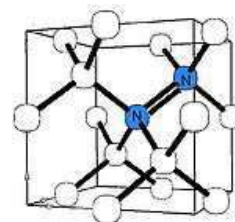
Type IIa – Contains scant amounts of nitrogen (no electrical conductivity)

Type IIb – Contains boron atoms (electrical conductivity)

Type Ia Diamonds

Most orange diamonds that reach the market are type Ia diamonds. They contain nitrogen atoms arranged in clusters and often show a brown secondary colour whose intensity can vary.

If this secondary colour is very intense, however, it can hide the orange. In such a case, the diamond can actually be mistaken for a brown one.



Type Ia Diamond
N = Nitrogen



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Nature's Brilliant Colours

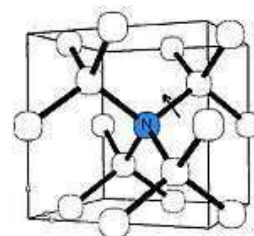


Certain brownish-orange type Ia diamonds have a striking particularity as regards their colour: when viewed in normal daylight, they appear greenish.

This phenomenon is caused by green or bluish-green fluorescence. In the industry, this colour effect is referred to as "oily".

Type Ib Diamonds

The very rare, pure orange diamonds are usually type Ib diamonds. Their orange colour occurs when single nitrogen atoms are present in the crystalline lattice, which means that a single nitrogen atom has replaced a single carbon atom. The isolated nitrogen atoms in the crystalline lattice cause absorption in the blue and ultraviolet areas of the light spectrum.



Type Ib Diamond
N = Nitrogen

Pure orange can also occur in mixed types with relatively few isolated nitrogen atoms.

Other Causes of Colour

A very specific defect in the crystal lattice, called the 480 nm defect, can also be the cause of a diamond's orange colour. One possible cause for this difficult-to-explain absorption could be oxygen deficiency.

An unexplained phenomenon to this day is that nitrogen-free diamonds, in rare cases, can also be orange. The *Pumpkin Diamond* is one of these extremely rare type IIa diamonds.

Pure Orange

Most diamonds identified as pure orange by diamond grading laboratory have weak to average colour saturation. One of the prerequisites for a Fancy Orange, Fancy Intense Orange or even Fancy Vivid Orange grading is the total absence of brown or any other secondary colours.



Fancy Vivid Orange

A "Vivid" grading on a GIA (Gemological Institute of America) certificate expresses the highest degree of colour intensity.

Orange and its Secondary Colours

Although still rare, orange diamonds with secondary colours are more common than pure orange diamonds. Brown is the most common secondary colour, followed by yellow, pink and red. The different secondary colours observed in orange diamonds result from different phenomena.



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Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

Nitrogen deposits along with structural defects are found in brown or pink modifiers. Nitrogen deposits together with defects in the crystalline lattice, caused by natural irradiation or heating, are found mainly in yellow and green modifiers. Nitrogen deposits along with cloud-like deposits are found in brown and red modifiers.

Yellow as a Secondary Colour

Yellow is a common secondary colour for orange diamonds. The colour grading might be, for example, Fancy Deep Yellow Orange or Fancy Deep Yellowish Orange depending on the proportion of the secondary colour. Yellow can enhance the intensity of the orange. Because the border between yellow and orange is somewhat blurred, it may be difficult to determine if yellow is the secondary colour or the main colour



Fancy Deep Yellow Orange



Fancy Deep Brown Orange

Brown as a Secondary Colour

The brown secondary colour usually found in dark or deep orange diamonds adds to their beautiful colour. Fancy Deep Brown Orange diamonds, those with a strong brown secondary colour, frequently show structural features arranged parallel to the octahedral faces.

This natural phenomenon is called "graining" and can also be observed by a granular structure.

Orange Diamond Deposits

Most orange diamonds come from Africa. Particularly unique stones have been found mainly in the Zimi mine in Sierra Leone. Other deposits can be found in Russia, Brazil and Australia.

Pricing

Price is determined by both the stone's colour purity and saturation. Pure orange diamonds ranging from Fancy Intense to Fancy Vivid Orange have achieved premium prices at auction.

Orange diamonds with yellow and brown secondary colours fall into a medium price range, but prices increase significantly in the case of pink, or even red, as a secondary colour.



KULSEN & HENNIG

Nature's Brilliant Colours

Newsletter No. 14

02/2013

Auction Records

The Mandarin Orange

This is a 4.19 ct, Fancy Vivid Orange, cushion cut diamond with a VVSI clarity grading. In October 2011, this stone was auctioned at Sotheby's in Hong Kong for USD 2 956 410 (USD 705 587 per carat), bought by a private bidder from Asia.



Fancy Intense Pinkish Orange Diamond

This flawless, 7.67 ct, radiant cut diamond was sold in April 2012 by Sotheby's in New York for USD 3 106 500 (USD 405 019 per carat).



Der Pumpkin Diamond

The 5.54 ct, cushion cut Pumpkin Diamond is the largest natural orange diamond ever to be given the grade of Fancy Vivid Orange by the GIA (Gemological Institute of America). In October 1997, it was auctioned by Sotheby's in New York for USD 1 322 500 (USD 238 718 per carat). Learn more about this exceptional diamond in our article, *The Pumpkin Diamond* in this newsletter.



Fancy Reddish Orange Diamond

This diamond weighs 3.15 ct and its cut and symmetry have been evaluated by the GIA as excellent. It is the largest natural orange diamond that the GIA has ever graded Fancy Reddish Orange. Its before-auction value had been estimated between USD 700 000 – 1 200 000 by Christie's; in December 2012, it sold for USD 2 098 500.



Sources:

Thomas Hainschwang (2008): *Warum Diamanten farbig sein können.*

Stephen C. Hofer (1998): *Collecting and Classifying Coloured Diamonds.*