



HOW MULTIPLE COLORS AFFECT COLORED DIAMOND PRICE:

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Most natural colored diamonds exhibit combinations of multiple colors that create the overall appearance. These *secondary color modifiers* can significantly decrease or increase the cost of a diamond. Educated buyers know how to use these color modifiers to their advantage when purchasing.



Professional Color Classification:

With both the GIA and IGI, color grading consists of identifying three main components of a diamond's color. 1) *Hue* — the main body color and any *modifiers* 2) *Tone* — the darkness of the color and 3) *Saturation* — the strength or intensity of color.

On a GIA certificate, the color modifiers are denoted by any hue before the main body color. For example, with a brownish orangy pink diamond, the modifiers would be brown and orange, with slightly more orange than brown. On an IGI certificate, the modifiers are indicated by the term *modifier*. (see illustration)

Color	
Origin	NATURAL
Grade	FANCY DEEP
.....	BROWNISH ORANGY PINK
Distribution	EVEN
Fluorescence	FAINT
COLOR:	
Primary Color:	YELLOW
Modifier:	BROWNISH

The top image shows color modifiers on a GIA certificate. The bottom image is from an IGI certificate.

The presence of secondary colors can make a colored diamond unique and interesting, but can also enhance or reduce the price of that diamond, depending on the color.

Some common colors and the affects of modifiers are listed below:

Brown/Brownish Yellow	→	Less than a pure yellow
Green/Greenish Yellow	→	More than a pure yellow
Brown/Brownish Pink	→	Less than a pure pink
Orange/Orangy Pink	→	Less than a pure pink
Purple/Purplish Pink	→	More or same as a pure pink
Grayish Blue	→	Less than a pure blue
Greenish Blue	→	More than a pure blue

Color and Pricing:

Because there are no set prices for natural colored diamonds, costs are determined by a number of factors, the most important being the face up appearance of the overall color. Pricing may vary considerably from one vendor to the next. As a general rule, the more common colors will lower the cost of the diamond. These common colors include gray, brown, and yellow. On the other hand, most other colors occur much less frequently and are therefore more expensive when added to the main body color. Some of these colors include pink, blue, green, purple and orange. The rarest and most expensive color of all is red and may be modified by the presence of purple or brown.

Getting the Most out of Your Purchase:

As stated earlier, secondary color modifiers can significantly decrease the cost of a diamond, all other things being equal. For example, a 1ct radiant cut *fancy brownish pink* diamond would cost less than a 1ct radiant cut *fancy pink* diamond because of the existence of brown. A smart way to get the most size from your purchase is to select a colored diamond containing 1 or 2 other colors.

Exceptions to the Rule:

Of course, we are speaking in general terms when comparing diamonds of otherwise equal attributes.



Factors such as large size, strong tones, exceptional polish and symmetry and high clarities can add premiums to any diamond.

A Final Word:

As each colored diamond is uniquely different from one another, it is sometimes difficult to tell what is a “good buy.” Price should also not be confused with value. *All colored diamonds are valuable. Some are just more unique than others and are therefore more valuable.*

When it comes to selecting the perfect colored diamond for reasons other than investing, the most important factor to consider before purchasing is whether the color will be enjoyed by the one who will be wearing it. This factor alone will determine the value of your treasured gem.

For more information on colored diamonds, visit us on the web at www.amgad.com.

Quick Facts:

- For similar price ranges, purchase a diamond with color modifiers to allow for larger sizes.
- Hue, tone and saturation make up a diamond's color grade.
- Factors besides color, such as higher clarity grades, rare shapes and large sizes can add premiums to the cost of a colored diamond.
- The most important factor when purchasing as a gift is to make sure the color will be enjoyed, regardless of perceived market value.

Some of the more common colors containing secondary colors are shown. Please note that colors can vary from one diamond to the next depending on saturation levels and tones.



Yellow-Orange



Orange-Yellow



Brownish Yellowish Orange



Brown-Yellow



Green-Yellow



Brownish Orangy Yellow



Purplish Pink



Orangy Pink



Brown-Pink



Brownish Orangy Pink



Pink-Brown



Gray-Blue



Blue-Green