

Kohinoor

Name: Kohinoor

Classification: Sans Serif **Designer:** Satya Rajpurohit

Designed in: 2010 Styles: 5 Romans + 5 Italics Kohinoor Latin is an elegant, low contrast humanist sans-serif suitable for both body and the display text. Kohinoor Latin comes in 5 upright styles with their complementary italics. Also part of the Kohinoor super family are further families covering the major Indian scripts, which are part of the MacOs system.

The Latin companion to ITF's Kohinoor super family

Kohinoor

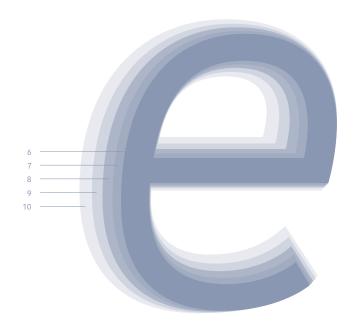
Kohinoor Latin is an elegant, low contrast humanist sansserif suitable for both body and the display text. Kohinoor Latin comes in 5 upright styles with their complementary italics. Also part of the Kohinoor super family are further families covering the major Indian scripts, which are part of the MacOs.

ITF — KOHINOOR LATIN WEIGHTS OVERVIEV

ROMANS



ITALICS



- Kohinoor Light
- Kohinoor Book
- **Kohinoor Demi**
- **Kohinoor Medium**
- **Kohinoor Bold**

- Kohinoor Light Italic
- Kohinoor Book Italic
- **Kohinoor Demi Italic**
- **Kohinoor Medium Italic**
- Kohinoor Bold Italic

IGHT

Mulletproøfed

Quirky spud boys can jam after zapping twenty-four worthy Polysixes.

BOOK

Cŷclopèntëne

WHY SHOULDN'T A QUIXOTIC KAZAKH VAMPIRE JOG BAREFOOT?

DEMI

School Parity

Bored? Craving a pub quiz fix? Why, just come to the Royal Soaker!

MEDIUM

Mâth Ħerétic

Jlinkdama fechtuotojo špaga sublykčiojusi pragręžė apvalų arbūzą.

Şwäger Råge

Vår sære Zulu fra badeøya spilte jo whist og quickstep i min taxi.

Balcōny Çaroŧ

Astronomers announce the identification of GN-z11, the most distant

BOOK ITALIC

Kuŋdi Maŗble

THE GROUND IS 2 MILES FROM LIVERPOOL LIME STREET RAILWAY

DEMI ITALIO

Controversial

Many fonts named Garamond are actually based on Jean Jannon's

MEDIUM ITALIO

Senior Kazen

1956 – In Tbilisi, Georgia, Soviet military troops suppressed masses

BOLD ITALIC

Indifferently

Shahid Afridi's 45-ball century at the Green Park Stadium in 2005

Legjelentősebb

Sign up today for our newsletter



HYDRANGEA

Kaynakça

Vulkaanilõõrid – teemantide transpordikoridorid

 $3n/25+79^2 \neq 46$

2353 SILVER LAKE ROAD

Een vlakke kristalstructuur

SWAN SONG

modifikasiyası qrafit

Oh my, I appear to have dropped my elephant!

§ 8.3.4 Schliff

- TRIPLE DISTILLED -

ca. 1763

Er zeigt Fluoreszenz und Phosphoreszenz und ist triboelektrisch.

(140-mal größer)

ITF — KOHINOOR LATIN

KOHINOOR LIGHT + LIGHT ITALIC

LIGHT 49 PT

Humanism & Elegance

8 PT

The Koh-i-Noor is a large, colourless diamond that was found near the city of Guntur, India, possibly in the 13th century. It weighed 793 carats uncut and was first owned by the Kakatiya dynasty. The stone changed hands several times between various feuding factions in South Asia over the next few hundred years, before ending up in the possession of Queen Victoria after the British

LIGHT

The diamond's new owner, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modernday Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of

LIGHT 10 PT THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is unusually broad,

TIGHT 7 PT

LIGHT 6 PT The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been conclusively established. By some accounts, it was a royal treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other names before

LIGHT ITALIC

Humanism & Elegance

LIGHT ITALIC 8 PT After the 1739 invasion of Delhi by Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia, the treasury of the Mughal Empire was looted by his army in an organised and thorough acquisition of the Mughal nobility's wealth. Along with a host of valuable items, including the Daria-i-Noor, as well as the Peacock Throne, the Shah also carried away the Koh-i-Noor. He allegedly exclaimed 'Koh-i-Noor!' when he finally

LIGHT ITALIC

The diamond's new owner, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore and the

LIGHT ITALIC

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is unusually broad,

LIGHT ITALIC 7 PT

LIGHT ITALIC 6 PT The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been conclusively established. By some accounts, it was a royal treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other names

ITF — KOHINOOR LATIN

KOHINOOR BOOK + BOOK ITALIC

BOOK 49 PT

Humanism & Elegance

BOOK 8 PT The Koh-i-Noor is a large, colourless diamond that was found near the city of Guntur, India, possibly in the 13th century. It weighed 793 carats uncut and was first owned by the Kakatiya dynasty. The stone changed hands several times between various feuding factions in South Asia over the next few hundred years, before ending up in the possession of Queen Victoria after the

B00K 14 PT The diamond's owner, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore (Pakistan).

BOOK 10 PT THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is

BOOK 7 PT

have not been conclusively established.

By some accounts, it was a royal treasure
as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came
from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other names be-

BOOK ITALIC

Humanism & Elegance

BOOK ITALIC 8 PT After the 1739 invasion of Delhi by Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia, the treasury of the Mughal Empire was looted by his army in an organised and thorough acquisition of the Mughal nobility's wealth. Along with a host of valuable items, including the Daria-i-Noor, as well as the Peacock Throne, the Shah also carried away the Koh-i-Noor. He allegedly exclaimed 'Koh-i-Noor!'

BOOK ITALIC

The diamond's owner, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore (Pakistan).

BOOK ITALIC

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is unusually broad,

BOOK ITALIC 7 PT

BOOK ITALIC 6 PT The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been conclusively established. By some accounts, it was a royal treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other names be-

7 PI

BOOK 6 PT ITF - KOHINOOR LATIN KOHINOOR DEMI + DEMI ITALIC

DEMI 49 PT

Humanism & Elegance

DEMI 8 PT

The Koh-i-Noor is a large, colourless diamond that was found near the city of Guntur, India, possibly in the 13th century. It weighed 793 carats uncut and was first owned by the Kakatiya dynasty. The stone changed hands several times between various feuding factions in South Asia over the next few hundred years, before ending up in the possession of Queen Victoria after

DEMI 14 PT The diamond's owner, Maharaja R. M. Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore and

DEMI

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria' husband, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is

7 PT

have not been conclusively established. By some accounts, it was a royal treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh,

The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other names

DEMI ITALIC

Humanism & Elegance

DEMI ITALIC 8 PT

After the invasion of Delhi by Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia, the treasury of the Mughal Empire was looted by his army in an organised and thorough acquisition of the Mughal nobility's wealth. Along with a host of valuable items, including the Daria-i-Noor, as well as the Peacock Throne, the Shah also carried away the Koh-i-Noor. He allegedly exclaimed 'Koh-i-Noor!' when

DEMI ITALIC

The diamond's owner, Maharaja R. M. Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore and

DEMI ITALIC

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE OUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria' husband, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is

DEMI ITALIC 7 PT

DEMI ITALIC

The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been conclusively established. By some accounts, it was a royal treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other

10 PT

DEMI

6 PT

MEDIUM 49 PT

Humanism & Elegance

MEDIUM 8 PT The Koh-i-Noor is a large, colourless diamond that was found near the city of Guntur, India, possibly in the 13th century. It weighed 793 carats uncut and was first owned by the Kakatiya dynasty. The stone changed hands several times between various feuding factions in South Asia over the next few hundred years, before ending up in the possession of Queen Victoria

MEDIUM

The diamond's owner, Maharaja R. Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the ending of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore (Pak)

MEDIUM 10 PT THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria' husband, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is

MEDIUM 7 PT

MEDIUM 6 PT The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been entirely established. By some accounts, it was a treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other

MEDIUM ITALIC

Humanism & Elegance

MEDIUM ITALIC 8 PT After the 1739 invasion of Delhi by Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia, the full treasury of the Mughal Empire was looted by his army in an organised and thorough acquisition of the Mughal nobility's wealth. Along with a host of valuable items, including the Daria-i-Noor, and the Peacock Throne, the Shah also carried away the Koh-i-Noor. He allegedly exclaimed 'Koh-i-Noor!'

MEDIUM ITALIC

The diamond's owner, Maharaja R. Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath in Puri, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the ending of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore (Pak)

MEDIUM ITALIO

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria' husband, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105.6 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is

MEDIUM ITALIC 7 PT

MEDIUM ITALIC 6 PT The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been entirely established.
By some accounts, it was a treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later went to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called by other

ITF - KOHINOOR LATIN

BOLD

Humanism & Elegance

BOLD 8 PT

The Koh-i-Noor is a large, colourless diamond that was found near the city of Guntur, India, possibly in the 13th century. It weighed 793 carats uncut and was first owned by the Kakatiya dynasty. The stone changed hands several times between various feuding factions in South Asia over the next few hundred years, before ending up in the possession of Queen

BOLD 14 PT The diamond's owner, Maharaja R. Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore (Pak)

BOLD 10 PT

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria' husband, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet

7 PT

The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been entirely established. By some accounts, it was a treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh, India,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been

BOLD ITALIC

Humanism & Elegance

BOLD ITALIC 8 PT

After the 1739 invasion of Delhi by Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia, the treasury of the Mughal Empire was looted by his army in an organised and thorough acquisition of the Mughal nobility's wealth. Along with a host of valuable items, including the Daria-i-Noor, as well as the rich Peacock Throne, the Shah also carried away the diamond. He allegedly

BOLD ITALIC

The diamond's owner, Maharaja R. Singh, willed the diamond to the Hindu temple of Jagannath, in modern-day Odisha, India. However, after his death in 1839, the East India Company did not execute his will. In March 1849, following the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, a British flag was raised over the citadel of Lahore (Pak)

BOLD ITALIC

THE DULL DIAMOND IN THE OUEEN MOTHER'S CROWN In 1852, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria' husband, unhappy with the diamond's dull and irregular appearance, ordered it cut down from 186 carats. It emerged 42% lighter as a dazzling oval-cut brilliant weighing 105 carats. By modern standards, the cut is far from perfect, in that the culet is

BOLD ITALIC 7 PT

BOLD ITALIC 6 PT

The Koh-i-Noor's origins and early history have not been entirely established. By some accounts, it was a treasure as far back as 3000 BC. Maybe it came from the Kollur Mine in the Guntur District of present-day Andhra Pradesh,

It remained in the Khilji dynasty and later passed to the succeeding dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, until it came into the possession of Babur, a Turco-Mongol warlord, who invaded India and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He called the stone the "Diamond of Babur" at the time, although it had been called

BOLD

6 PT

BOLD

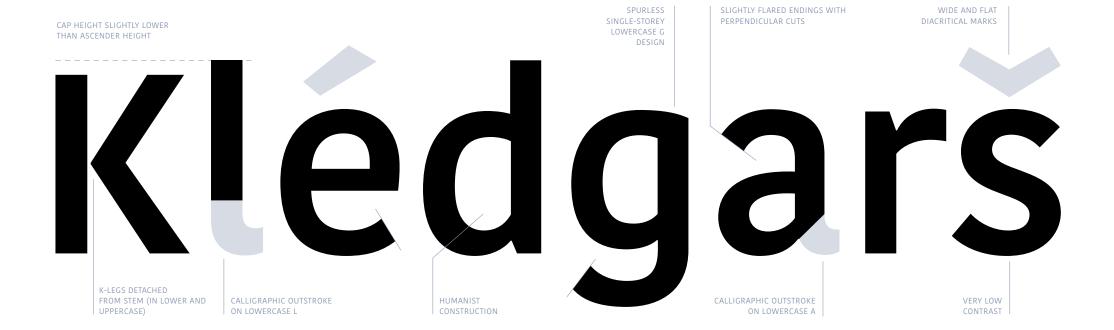
ITF - KOHINOOR LATIN **DETAILS OVERVIEW**

VERTICAL PROPORTIONS OF KOHINOOR ROMAN

DEFAULT FIGURES ARE PROPORTIONAL LINING, WHICH ALIGN WELL WITH THE CURRENCY SYMBOLS

ographical

€₹0123**456789**



SUPPORT FOR MOST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES WRITTEN WITH THE LATIN SCRIPT

\$2.25 lânguageş Bupbort \$53 ¢25 ¥675 €28 ₹97 £43 LIGATURES ARE AVAILABLE AS AN OPEN TYPE FEATURE

affluent

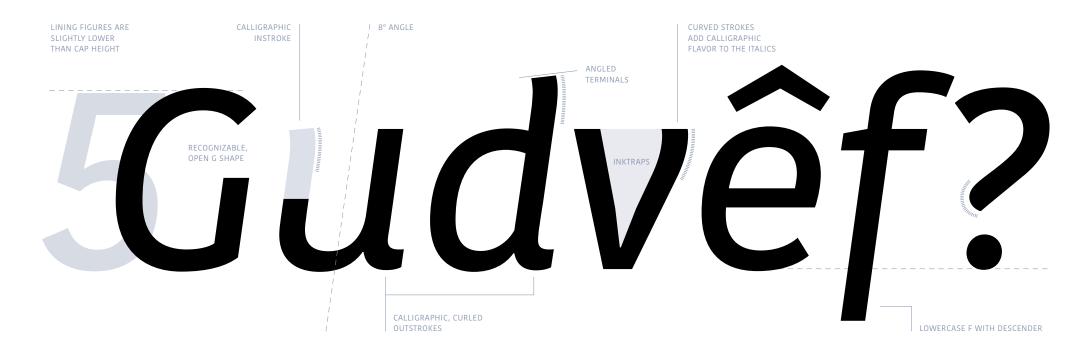
ITF — KOHINOOR LATIN DETAILS OVERVIEW

VERTICAL PROPORTIONS OF KOHINOOR ITALIC

Typographical

DISTINCTIVE SHAPES IN KOHINOOR ARE THE SIMPLIFIED UPPERCASE G, THE HUMANIST UPPERCASE R, THE UPPERCASE A WITH A WIDE APEX, WHICH MAXIMIZES THE COUNTER SHAPE, AND THE OPEN UPPERCASE K.

ANGORA MAGIK



SUBTLE CALLIGRAPHIC INFLUENCES IN ITALIC WEIGHTS: SLIGHTLY CURVED STEMS, CURLED OUTSTROKES

true italic shapes & calligraphic influences

TRUE ITALIC SHAPES AND CALLIGRAPHIC INFLUENCES IN ITALIC WEIGHTS

y y abdfkp &rvwyz LOWERCASE

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ RSTUVWXYZ

FIGURE

LIGATURES

0123456789 fiflffffiffl

CURRENCY AND MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

 $\emptyset \in \S Y E \not\in f \bowtie^{123} \# \% \%'' \uparrow$ $\ddagger / \S \P + - \pm \div \times = <> \le \ge \ne \approx \neg$ $^{\circ} \pi \mu \partial \int ^{\wedge} \sim \Delta \Omega \Sigma \Pi \sqrt{\infty} e \downarrow \Diamond$

STANDARD PUNCTUATION

LOWERCASE FOREIGN CHARACTERS

LIDDED CASE EMPEIGNI CHARACTERS

ÀÁÂÄÄÄÄÄÆÇĆĈĊČĎ ĐĐÈÉÊËĒĖĘĚĜĞĠĢĤĦ ÌÍÎÏĪĬĮİIJĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅ ŇŊÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŖŘ ŚŜŠŞŤŢŦÙÚÛÜŪŪŬŮ ŰŲŴWWWÝŶŸŻŻŽÞ ITF — KOHINOOR LATIN TEXT SETTING

KOHINOOR REGULAR 8/13 PT

The design of #typefaces has developed along that of typesetting systems.
Although typography has evolved significantly from its origins*, it is to this day a

largely \$37.50 conservative art that tends to cleave closely to tradition. This happens because legibility is 97% paramount, so the typefaces that are the most readable are retained. The evolution of typography is inextricably intertwined with lettering by hand & 124.000 related forms, especially formal_styles, which thrived

styles of scribes and geniuses.

Initially, this typeface was difficult to read. †1854

because each letter was set in place individually and

made to fit tightly into the

KOHINOOR REGULAR 23/26 PT

BOOK ITALIC

MEDIUM

DEMI ITALIC

LIGHT

BOLD

LIGHT ITALIC

¶ The design of #typefaces has developed alongside the development of typesetting systems. Although typography has evolved significantly from its origins, it is a largely \$37.50 conservative art that tends to cleave closely to tradition. This is because legibility is 97% paramount, and so the typefaces that are most readable usually are retained. In addition, the evolution of typography is inextricably intertwined with lettering by hand & 124.000 related art forms, especially formal_styles, which thrived for centuries preceding @typography — and so the evolution of typography must be discussed with ∑e25 reference to this relationship. In the nascent stages of European printing, the typeface (blackletter, or Gothic) was designed in [imitation of #25 the popular] handlettering styles of scribes. Initially, this typeface was difficult to read, †1854 because each letter was set in place individually and made to fit tightly into the

Table of Contents



Diamond & Gemstone market: Introduction

Introduction / Classification of Diamond / Natural Diamonds / Synthetic diamonds / Gemological Characteristics of Diamonds / Extraction of Diamond



Global Rough Diamond Industry

Market Size of Rough Diamonds / Production of Rough Diamonds /Market Trends / Popularity of Online Shopping



Global Diamond Industry: Market Dynamics

Growth Drivers / Rising Disposable Income / Rising Middle Class / Rising demand from Emerging Economies /Increased Consumer Demand



Diamond & Gemstone market: Analysis

Global Diamond and Gemstone Market / Global Diamond Market Size /Investment Diamonds / Polished Diamonds / Industrial Diamonds / Gemstone Market



Diamond Jewelry Market: Analysis by Geography

The US / China / India / Europe /
California / Indonesia / The Bahamas



Celebrities – Trend Setters to the Industry

Technology- Survivor to the Industry / Adoption of Kimberly Process Certification System / Industry Challenges / Reserves replenishment

List of Figures and Tables

Table 1: Important Characteristics of Some Gemstones Figure 1: General Classification of Diamond Figure 2: Diamond Cuts → Table 2: Gemological Characteristics of the Diamonds Figure 3: Process of Diamond Extraction → Table 3: Diamond Project Pipeline (2014-2017) Figure 4: Breakdown of World Diamond Production (In Million Carats), 2009-2013 Figure 5: Global Investment Demand for Diamonds, 2013 Figure 6: Sales of Polished Diamonds (In US\$ Billion), 2009-2013 Figure 7: Sale of Polished Diamonds by Size in Main Diamond Jewelry Market, 2013 Figure 8: Industrial Diamond Consumption, (In Billions Carat), 2002-2020 Figure 9: Production of Industrial Diamond in the US (In Million Carats), 2010-2015E Figure 10: Worldwide Imports of Emeralds, Rubies and Sapphires (In US\$ Billion), 2009-2013 → Table 4: Rough Diamond Sales Methodologies Figure 11: World Rough Diamond Sales (In US\$ Millions), 2009-2013 Figure 12: Forecasted Rough Diamond Sales (In US\$ Billions), 2014 -2019 Figure



Morticia Adams

Architect at Vampire.com London, United Kingdom



Mortimer Contestado

CEO at Mortimer & Co Eindhoven, The Netherlands

Code	TASK DESCRIPTION	RATE/HOUR	LINE TOTA
053	Main Bilding: Sketching, Wireframing and Coding	€ 90,00	€ 375,0
062	Kitchen: Sketching, Wireframing and Coding	€ 90,00	€ 987,5
010	Sanitary Installation: Wireframing and Building	€ 60,00	€ 875,0
072	Contact Area: Contact Form	€ 90,00	€ 90,0
001	Private Office: Sketching, Wireframing and Coding	€ 120,00	€ 237,5

SUBTOTAL: € 9.425,0

VAT TAXES (20%): € 1885,0

TOTAL TO BE PAID:

€ 11.370,0

[43] INTERVIEWS **Nature**JEFFREY KIMBALL **BIRD WATCHER** [44]

...a vacant lot, or a backyard, or a strip of road - anything can be thought of as habitat and should be preserved and

treated as habitat and not abused, because it very well may be supporting a little pocket of nature."

INTERVIEW WITH JEFFREY KIMBALL

When were you first bitten by the bird watching bug?

I've been an animal lover all my life. But I wasn't a birder until I moved to New York City and had been here a while and found myself trying to escape to nature. I love New York City, but I also missed being connected to nature. And I discovered that when I would take vacations to national parks or wild areas, looking for birds was a good excuse to get out in nature and still be accomplishing something like a good New Yorker feels they have to do. When I got married and raised a family I moved to the Upper West Side so we could be close to the park. That's when I really found out that I didn't need to go to the Rocky Mountains to see nature, that there was a facsimile of nature right here in Central Park. And the more time I spent there, the more my wife and other documentary filmmaker friends of mine heard me telling stories about the people I'd met. That's where the idea for the film grew out of.

What do you think the attraction is to birders? It's

often been said that, because birds fly, they capture our imagination. Birds are very colorful, and fairly conspicuous. Most birders are interested in identifying a wide variety. But for me, I'm interested in the biodiversity aspect. There's something wonderful about walking through a city park and seeing a bird and realizing we haven't completely just paved over nature, that nature is among us.

Did the focus of the film change as you got into it?

The aspect of the story that became more and more interesting to me as the film went on was the idea of how urban wildlife survives. And that even in the middle of one of the biggest metropolitan areas in the United States, there's this thriving piece of nature

characters in the film says, nature. It's kind of a twenty - that we are part of nature here with us, in the middle

Did the interviews come fin birds? Because I didn't wan people telling us how great and how much birds mean t pictures of birds, I shot a lot

what do you think the bird certainly teach us resiliency managed to figure out how this megopolis that we've of thing kind of purposeful about their business. Even though and taxi cabs zooming by, the business. They're not letting

What do you hope audienc

film? "The Central Park effect referring to what happens we in the middle of an urban lateffect, as a magnet, of funnedoes refer to our Central Part for other cities. And what I raway is that a vacant lot, or road - anything can be though be preserved and treated as because it very well may be of nature. And I think that's as the acreage of wilderness piece of green, especially all ways, these little urban parts.

RELA

Prof Marcus Albertori ventures to discover

Einstein's deepest secrets, questioning all

TYBY

the professor's theories and predictions in

EINS

murder mystery mockumentary in two parts.

TEIN

