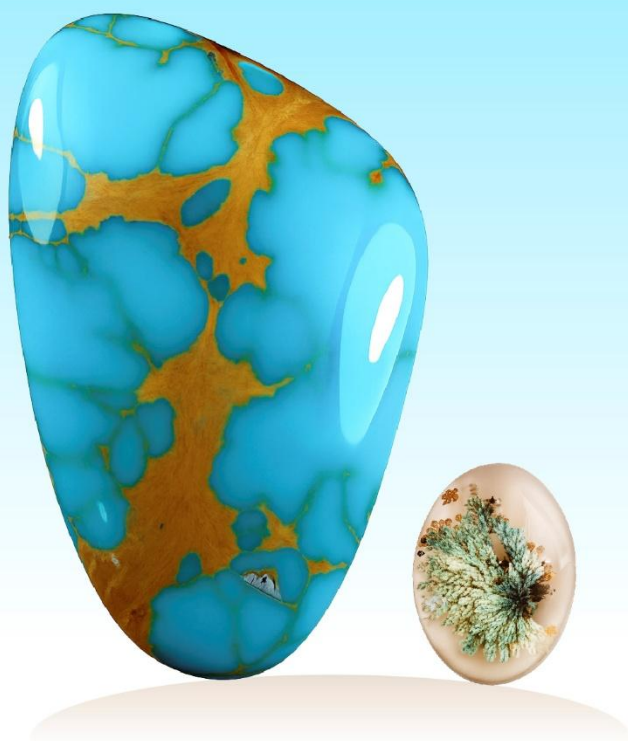




TIVAN GEMS

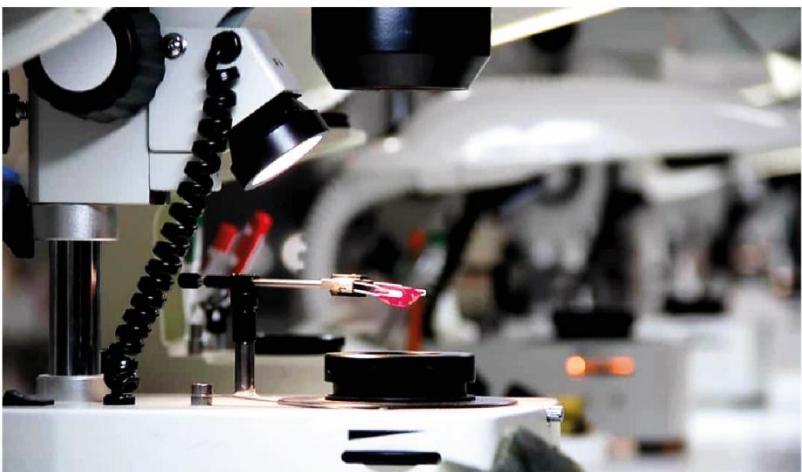
Bringing Iran's Legacy to the World



Fine Turquoise & Agate
Handpicked from Iran
Delivered to the World



Tivan Gems is a proudly Iranian brand specializing in the export of natural turquoise and agate stones, sourced from the most historic mines of Iran. With a deep-rooted passion for Persian heritage and years of expertise in gemology and lapidary, we bring the timeless beauty of Iran's gemstones to international markets.





Led by Mohsen Izadi – a gemologist, lapidary artist, university instructor, and expert in geology – Tivan Gems blends craftsmanship, authenticity, and global vision.

Each stone we offer is meticulously selected and crafted to represent not just the Earth's finest, but the soul of a civilization.

Exporting to discerning clients in the UAE, China, Turkey, and beyond, we are committed to delivering high-quality gemstones that meet the highest standards of beauty and value.





Turquoise is an opaque, blue-to-green mineral that is a hydrous phosphate of copper and aluminium, with the chemical formula $\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is rare and valuable in finer grades and has been prized as a gemstone for millennia due to its hue.

GIA describes turquoise as “a prime example of an opaque colored stone that can be marketed both as a gem for jewelry and as an ornamental material”.



Turquoise is extensively used as a gemstone. It is a secondary mineral deposited from circulating waters, and it occurs chiefly in arid environments as blue to greenish, waxy veinlets in alumina-rich, weathered, volcanic, or sedimentary rocks. Turquoise was obtained from the Sinai Peninsula before the 4th millennium BC in one of the world's first important hard-rock mining operations.



It was transported to Europe through Turkey, probably accounting for its name, which is French for “Turkish.” Highly prized turquoise has come from Neyshābūr, Iran.

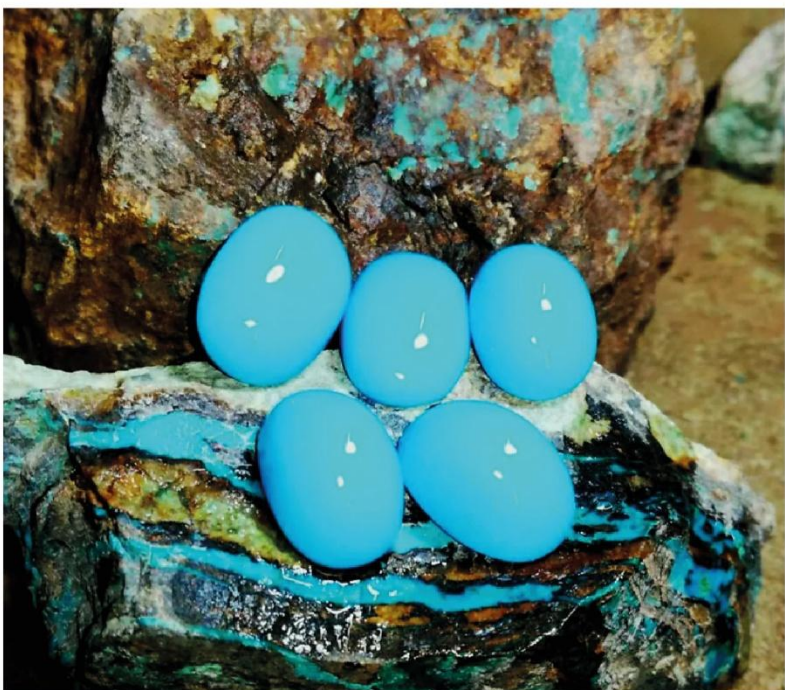
Turquoise forms where mineral-rich water seeps into rocky gaps. Over time only the minerals remain—as turquoise. The copper in turquoise gives the gem its shades of blue and green.



The colour of turquoise ranges from blue through various shades of green to greenish and yellowish gray. A delicate sky blue, which provides an attractive contrast with precious metals, is most valued for gem purposes. Delicate veining, caused by impurities, is desired by some collectors as proof of a natural stone.



Turquoise is opaque except in the thinnest splinters, takes a fair to good polish, and has a feeble, faintly waxy lustre. The stone's colour and luster tend to deteriorate with exposure to sunlight, heat, or various weak acids. For most gem uses, turquoise is cut en cabochon, with a low-convex, polished upper surface. It may be carved or engraved, and irregular pieces are often set in mosaics with jasper, obsidian, and mother of pearl. Turquoise matrix, which is any natural aggregate of turquoise with limonite or other substances, is also valued.





Agate is a fascinating gemstone that captivates collectors and jewelry enthusiasts alike with its extraordinary diversity and beauty.

Agate, a mesmerizing variety of chalcedony born in volcanic wombs, is nature's testament to time, pressure, and mineral whisperings. With its kaleidoscopic bands and silky sheen, agate is not merely a gemstone—it is a chronicle etched in silica, a frozen ripple of the Earth's breath.

According to the Gemological Institute of America (GIA), agates are classified primarily by their structure and inclusions. From moss agate, whose green filaments resemble forest undergrowth seen through morning mist, to lace agate, dancing with delicate whorls like ink in water, each type unveils a unique geological symphony.





Fire agate, with its inner iridescence, appears to hold the embers of ancient suns, while blue lace agate flows with the calm of sky-colored silk.

Among the world's agate treasures, Iranian agates hold a sacred and irreplaceable place—both geologically and culturally. The rugged landscapes of Iran, particularly in regions like khorasan, Kerman, and Hamedan, cradle some of the oldest and most exquisite agate deposits known to humankind.



Iranian agate is celebrated for its rich, earthy hues, often crowned with fiery bands of red, orange, and brown that seem to capture the warmth of Persian sunsets. The stone's translucence and natural patterns are akin to brush strokes on a canvas, painting stories that span millennia.



For Iranians, agate—or Aqiq—is more than an ornamental gem; it is woven into the very fabric of life. In daily rituals and sacred ceremonies, agate serves as a talisman of courage, wisdom, and spiritual balance. Its polished surface is often worn in rings or kept close as amulets, believed to repel misfortune and invite tranquility. Artisans skillfully carve and engrave Persian calligraphy and mystical symbols onto agate, transforming each piece into a vessel of heritage and hope.

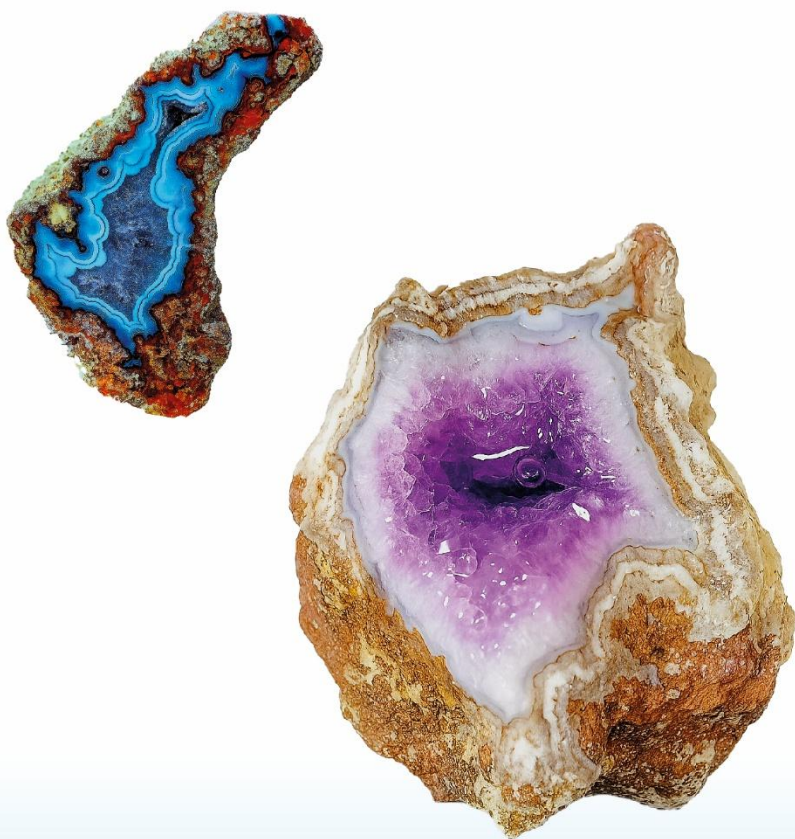
Historically, Iranian traders and craftsmen played a pivotal role in spreading agate's mystique along the Silk Road, making Aqiq synonymous with nobility and divine favor across vast cultures. Today, the legacy continues as local miners and jewelers preserve ancient techniques, connecting the timeless allure of agate with the pulse of modern life.

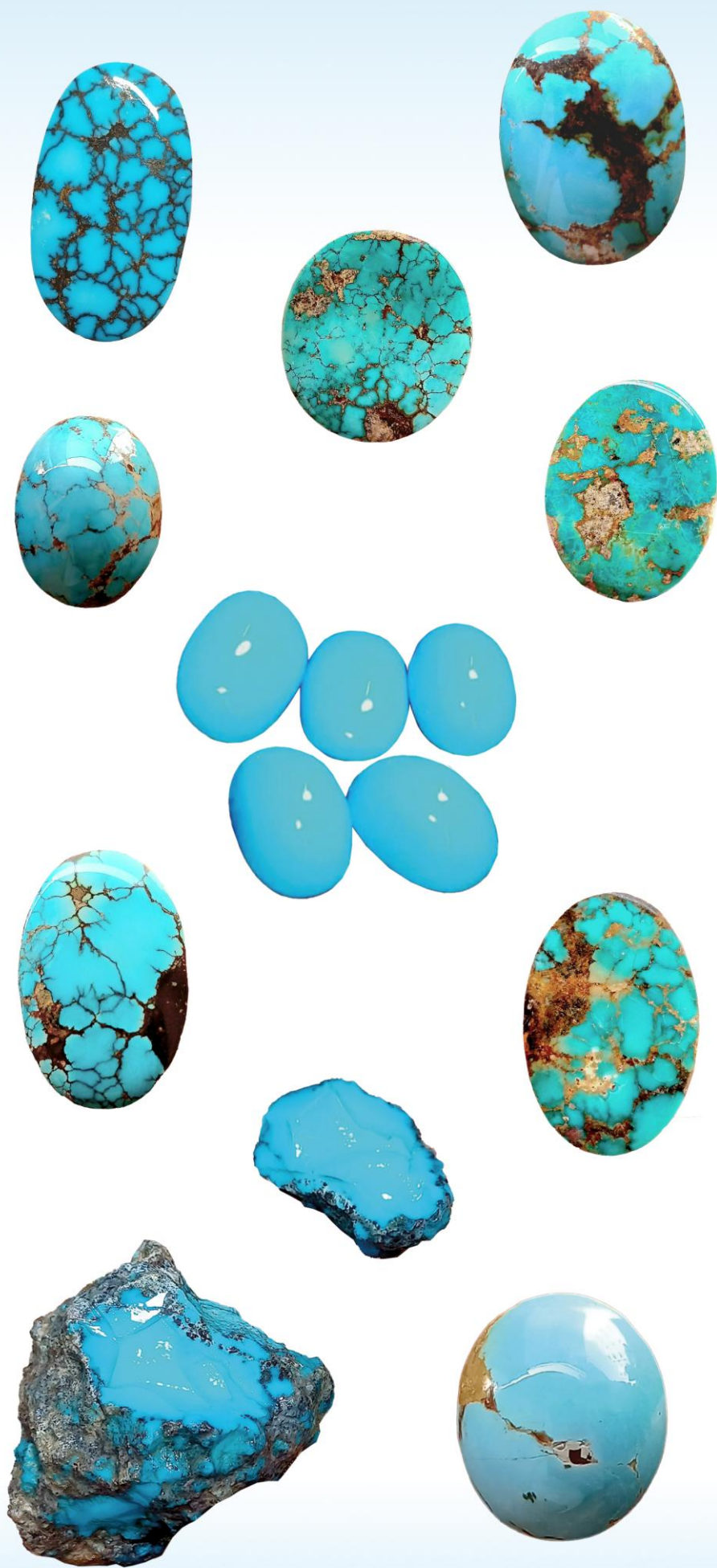


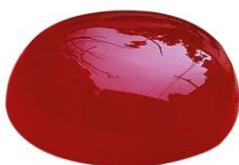


In Persian thought, agate embodies the harmony between nature's raw power and human artistry. It reminds us that beneath the surface of hardened stone lies a world of delicate beauty, patience, and meaning. To wear Iranian agate is to carry a fragment of the Earth's heart—one that has witnessed empires rise and fall, yet remains eternally radiant.

Agate, in the Persian soul, is not worn for beauty alone. It is worn to remember that strength can be gentle, and beauty can be born of pressure—that even in stone, there can be poetry.

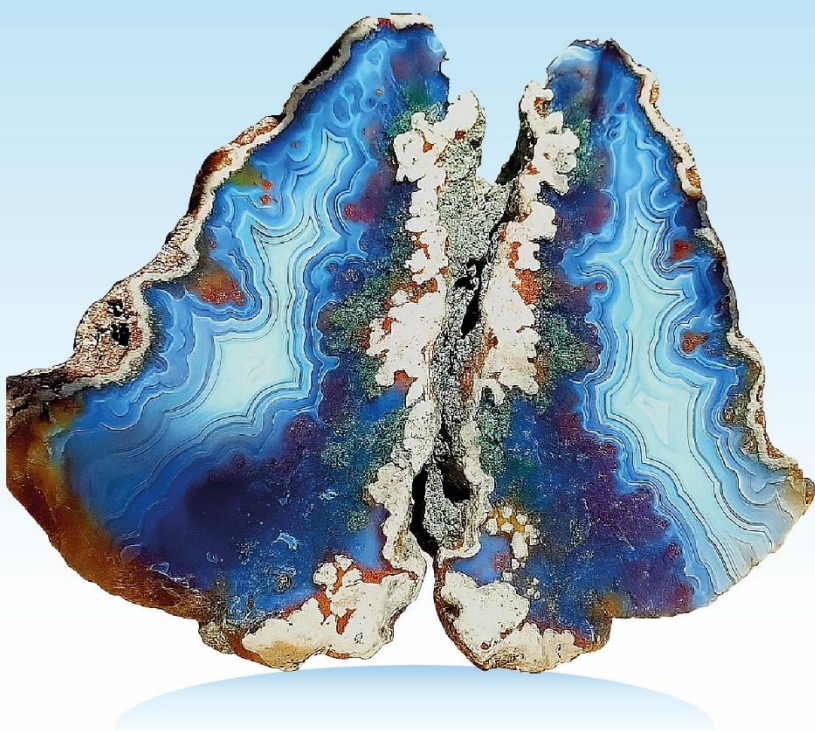








TIVAN GEMS



📍 Iran, Shiraz
☎ 0098 921 708 9348
📞 0098 921 708 9348
✉ info@tivangems.com
🌐 www.tivangems.com

