

## I. Where do the color palettes come from?

Most color palettes are obtained from `Matplotlib` and `Scientific Colour Maps` by segmenting their color maps into 10 values.<sup>1</sup> We retain only palettes that comply with the following rules.

- **No repetition.** Some `Matplotlib` palettes are duplicated,<sup>2</sup> in which case we keep the first one in lexicographical order.
- **No reversed versions.** Unlike `Matplotlib`,<sup>3</sup> `oprism` never includes reversed palettes as fixed data.

In addition to `Matplotlib` and `Scientific Colour Maps` palettes, `oprism` includes some original creations.

We list below the palettes ignored due to duplication.<sup>4</sup> The symbol  $\equiv$  indicates equality,  $\rightleftharpoons$  indicates reversal, and the rightmost palette is the one retained in `oprism`.

• <code>Matplotlib</code>	GistGray	$\rightleftharpoons$	Binary
	GistGrey	$\rightleftharpoons$	Binary
	GistYarg	$=$	Binary
	GistYerg	$=$	Binary
	Gray	$\rightleftharpoons$	Binary
	Grey	$\rightleftharpoons$	Binary
	Greys	$=$	Grays

### i Note.

*Adding new palettes to `oprism` is straightforward (no coding skills required). See section ?? to get started.*

<sup>1</sup>`Asymptote` is also used, but currently offers nothing beyond `Matplotlib`, despite different implementations.

<sup>2</sup>Likely for historical reasons.

<sup>3</sup>Most `Matplotlib` color maps have a reversed version named with the `_r` suffix, possibly for performance reasons.

<sup>4</sup>Recall that `Matplotlib` reversed color maps (with the `_r` suffix) are systematically excluded and therefore not shown here.