I. Where do the color palettes come from?

Most color palettes are obtained from Matplotlib and Scientific Coulour Maps by segmenting their color maps into 10 values.[1] We retain only palettes that comply with the following rules.

- **No repetition.** Some Matplotlib palettes are duplicated,[2] in which case we keep the first one in lexicographical order.
- **No reversed versions.** Unlike Matplotlib,[3] `@prism` never includes reversed palettes as fixed data.

Important.

Matplotlib integrates all palettes from Colorbrewer.

In addition to Matplotlib and Scientific Coulour Maps palettes, `@prism` includes some original creations.

Note.

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

We list below the palettes ignored due to duplication.[4] The symbol $\boxed{=}$ indicates equality, $\boxed{\rightleftharpoons}$ indicates reversal, and the rightmost palette is the one retained in `@prism`.

- XXXX | `Classic` = `Cubehelix`
- Matplotlib |
  `GistGray` ⇌ `Binary`
  `GistGrey` ⇌ `Binary`
  `GistYarg` = `Binary`
  `GistYerg` = `Binary`
  `Gray` ⇌ `Binary`
  `Grey` ⇌ `Binary`
  `Greys` = `Grays`

[1] Asymptote is also used, but currently offers nothing beyond Matplotlib, despite different implementations.
[2] Likely for historical reasons.
[3] Most Matplotlib color maps have a reversed version named with the `_r` suffix, possibly for performance reasons.
[4] Recall that Matplotlib reversed color maps (with the `_r` suffix) are systematically excluded and therefore not shown here.