

Package ‘ggtree’

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Type Package

Title an R package for visualization of tree and annotation data

Version 4.3.0

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Description 'ggtree' extends the 'ggplot2' plotting system which implemented the grammar of graphics. 'ggtree' is designed for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees and other tree-like structures with their annotation data.

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(book),
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/2041-210X.12628>
(paper)

BugReports <https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggtree/issues>

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ggtree-package *ggtree: an R package for visualization of tree and annotation data*

Description

'ggtree' extends the 'ggplot2' plotting system which implemented the grammar of graphics. 'ggtree' is designed for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees and other tree-like structures with their annotation data.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://www.amazon.com/Integration-Manipulation-Visualization-Phylogenetic-Computational-ebdp/B0B5NLZR1Z/> (book)
- <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/2041-210X.12628> (paper)
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggtree/issues>

add_colorbar

add_colorbar

Description

add colorbar legend

Usage

```
add_colorbar(p, color, x = NULL, ymin = NULL, ymax = NULL, font.size = 4)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
color	output of scale_color function
x	x position
ymin	ymin
ymax	ymax
font.size	font size

Value

ggplot2 object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

applyLayoutDaylight *applyLayoutDaylight*

Description

Apply the daylight algorithm to adjust the spacing between the subtrees and tips of the specified node.

Usage

```
applyLayoutDaylight(df, node_id, cache = NULL)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
node_id	is id of the node from which daylight is measured to the other subtrees.
cache	optional precomputed daylight cache.

Value

list with tree data.frame with updated layout using daylight algorithm and max_change angle.

as.polytomy *as.polytomy*

Description

collapse binary tree to polytomy by applying 'fun' to 'feature'

Usage

```
as.polytomy(tree, feature, fun)
```

Arguments

tree	tree object, 'phylo' object only
feature	selected feature
fun	function to select nodes to collapse

Value

polytomy tree

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

as_tanglegram *Coerce paired-tree inputs to a tanglegram*

Description

Normalize supported paired-tree inputs into a tanglegram object.

Usage

```
as_tanglegram(x, ...)

as_tanglegram.tanglegram(x, ...)

as_tanglegram.default(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  assoc = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  ladderize = TRUE,
  preserve_layers = TRUE,
  ...
)

as_tanglegram.cophylo(
  x,
  ...,
  layout = "rectangular",
  ladderize = TRUE,
  preserve_layers = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A tree-like object, a ggtree plot, a tanglegram, or a cophylo object.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>fortify()</code> for raw-tree inputs.
y	Optional second tree-like object or ggtree plot.
assoc	Association table. It should contain left and right columns, or two unnamed columns that will be treated as left and right.
layout	Tree layout for raw-tree inputs. Only "rectangular" is supported in v1.
ladderize	logical flag passed to <code>fortify()</code> for raw-tree inputs.
preserve_layers	logical flag indicating whether replayable layers from ggtree inputs should be carried over.

Value

A tanglegram object.

Examples

```
tr1 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2$tip.label <- tr1$tip.label[c(1, 3, 5, 2, 4)]
assoc <- data.frame(left = tr1$tip.label, right = tr2$tip.label)

tg <- as_tanglegram(tr1, y = tr2, assoc = assoc)
df <- fortify(tg)
```

collapse.ggtree

*collapse-ggtree***Description**

collapse a selected clade, which can later be expanded with the 'expand()' fuction if necessary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ggtree'
collapse(x = NULL, node, mode = "none", clade_name = NULL, height = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot will be used.
node	internal node number
mode	one of 'none' (default), 'max', 'min' and 'mixed'. 'none' would simply collapse the clade as 'tip' and the rest will display a triangle, whose shape is determined by the farest/closest tip of the collapsed clade to indicate it
clade_name	set a name for the collapsed clade. If clade_name = NULL, do nothing
height	controls the display height of the collapsed clade. NULL keeps the default behavior, ggplot2::rel(0.2) scales the original clade height to 20%, and a numeric value such as 1 forces the displayed height to 1.
...	additional parameters to set the color or transparency of the triangle

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

expand

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
p
p1 <- collapse(p, node = 17, mode = "mixed",
               clade_name = "cclade", alpha = 0.8,
               color = "grey", fill = "light blue")
p2 <- collapse(p, node = 17, mode = "mixed", height = ggplot2::rel(0.2),
               color = "grey", fill = "light blue")
p3 <- collapse(p, node = 17, mode = "mixed", height = 1,
               color = "grey", fill = "light blue")
```

Date2decimal

Date2decimal

Description

convert Date to decimal format, eg "2014-05-05" to "2014.34"

Usage

Date2decimal(x)

Arguments

x Date

Value

numeric

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

decimal2Date

decimal2Date

Description

convert decimal format to Date, eg "2014.34" to "2014-05-05"

Usage

decimal2Date(x)

Arguments

x numerical number, eg 2014.34

Value

Date

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`expand`*expand*

Description

expand collapsed clade

Usage`expand(tree_view = NULL, node)`**Arguments**

<code>tree_view</code>	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If <code>tree_view</code> is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
<code>node</code>	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

collapse

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
p1 <- collapse(p, 17)
expand(p1, 17)
```

facet_data	<i>facet_data</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

extract data used in facet_plot or geom_facet

Usage

```
facet_data(tree_view, panel)
```

Arguments

tree_view	ggtree object
panel	data plotted in specific panel. If only one dataset used in the panel, return the data frame, else return a list of data frames.

Value

data frame or a list of data frames

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 35(2):3041-3043. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194>

facet_labeller	<i>facet_labeller</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

function to relable selected panels created by 'geom_facet' or 'facet-plot'

Usage

```
facet_labeller(p, label)
```

Arguments

p	facet_plot output
label	new labels of facet panels

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

facet_plot

*facet_plot***Description**

plot tree associated data in an additional panel

Usage

```
facet_plot(p, mapping = NULL, data, geom, panel, ...)
```

```
geom_facet(mapping = NULL, data, geom, panel, ...)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
mapping	aes mapping for 'geom'
data	data to plot by 'geom', first column should be matched with tip label of tree
geom	geom function to plot the data
panel	panel name for plot of input data
...	additional parameters for 'geom'

Details

'facet_plot()' automatically re-arranges the input 'data' according to the tree structure, visualizes the 'data' on specific 'panel' using the 'geom' function with aesthetic 'mapping' and other parameters, and align the graph with the tree 'p' side by side. 'geom_facet' is a 'ggplot2' layer version of 'facet_plot'

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 35(2):3041-3043. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194>

Examples

```
tr <- rtree(10)
dd = data.frame(id=tr$tip.label, value=abs(rnorm(10)))
p <- ggtree(tr)
facet_plot(p, 'Trait', data = dd, geom=geom_point, mapping=aes(x=value))
```

facet_widths	<i>facet_widths</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

set relative widths (for column only) of facet plots

Usage

```
facet_widths(p, widths)
```

Arguments

p	ggplot or ggtree object
widths	relative widths of facet panels

Value

ggplot object by redrawing the figure (not a modified version of input object)

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

flip	<i>flip</i>
------	-------------

Description

exchange the position of 2 clades

Usage

```
flip(tree_view = NULL, node1, node2)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot will be used.
node1	node number of clade 1. It should share a same parent node with node2
node2	node number of clade 2. It should share a same parent node with node1

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```

set.seed(123)
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab() +
  geom_nodelab(aes(subset=!isTip, label=node), hjust = -.1, color = "red")
flip(p, 23, 24)  ## Depends on the condition of your tree

```

GeomHilighEncircle *ggproto classes of ggtree*

Description

ggproto classes of ggtree

GeomInteractiveCurvelink
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveHilighEncircle
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveHilighRect
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveLabelGGtree
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractivePointGGtree
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveSegmentGGtree
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveTextGGtree
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

geom_aline *geom_aline*

Description

add horizontal align lines layer to a tree

Usage

```
geom_aline(mapping = NULL, linetype = "dotted", linewidth = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
linetype	set line type of the line, defaults to "dotted"
linewidth	set width of the line, defaults to 1
...	additional parameter

Details

'geom_aline' align all tips to the longest one by adding padding characters to the right side of the tip.

Value

aline layer

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

geom_balance

geom_balance

Description

highlights the two direct descendant clades of an internal node

Usage

```
geom_balance(
  node,
  fill = "steelblue",
  color = "white",
  alpha = 0.5,
  extend = 0,
  extendto = NULL
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node (balance) to highlight its two direct descendant
fill	color to fill in the highlight rectangle, default to "steelblue"
color	color to outline highlight rectangle and divide balance, defaults to "white"
alpha	alpha (transparency) for the highlight rectangle, defaults to 0.5
extend	extend xmax of the highlight rectangle by the value of extend
extendto	extend xmax of the highlight rectangle to the value of extendto

Details

Particularly useful when studying neighboring clades. Note that balances that correspond to multi-chotomies will not be displayed.

Value

ggplot2

Author(s)

Justin Silverman and modified by Guangchuang Yu

References

J. Silverman, et al. *A phylogenetic transform enhances analysis of compositional microbiota data.* (in preparation)

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 5.2.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_balance(17)
```

geom_cladelab	<i>geom_cladelab</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

annotate a clade with bar and text label or (image)

Usage

```
geom_cladelab(
  node = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = "text",
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node to annotate, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
label	character, character to be showed, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
data	data.frame, the data to be displayed in the annotation, defaults to NULL.
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL. The detail see the following explanation.
geom	character, one of 'text', 'label', 'shadowtext', 'image' and 'phylopic', defaults to 'text', and the parameter see the Aesthetics For Specified Geom.
parse	logical, whether parse label to emoji font, defaults to FALSE.
...	additional parameters, see also following section. additional parameters can refer the following parameters.

- `offset`: distance bar and tree, offset of bar and text from the clade, defaults to 0.
- `offset.text`: distance bar and text, offset of text from bar, defaults to 0.
- `align`: logical, whether align clade lab, defaults to FALSE.
- `extend`: numeric, extend the length of bar, defaults to 0.
- `angle`: numeric or 'auto', if angle is auto, the angle of text will be calculated automatically, which is useful for the circular etc layout, defaults to 0.
- `horizontal`: logical, whether set label to horizontal, defaults to TRUE.
- `barsize`: the width of line, defaults to 0.5.
- `barcolour`: the colour of line, defaults to 'black'.
- `fontsize`: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- `textcolour`: the colour of text, defaults to 'black'.
- `imagesize`: the size of image, defaults to 0.05.
- `imagecolor`: the colour of image, defaults to NULL, when geom="phylopic", it should be required.

The parameters also can be set in mapping, when data is provided. Note: the `barsize`, `barcolour`, `fontsize`, `textcolour`, `imagesize` and `imagecolor` should not be set in mapping (aesthetics). When the color and size are not be set in mapping, user can modify them to adjust the attributes of specified geom.

Aesthetics For Specified Geom

`geom_cladelab()` understands the following aesthetics for geom="text" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **node**: selected node to high light, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of text, defaults to "black".
- **size**: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- **angle**: the angle of text, defaults to 0.
- **hjust**: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, defaults to 0.
- **vjust**: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- **alpha**: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- **family**: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- **fontface**: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- **lineheight**: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use `textcolour`, `fontsize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_cladelab()` understands the following aesthetics for geom="label" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **node**: selected node to high light, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of text, defaults to "black".
- **fill**: the background colour of the label, defaults to "white".

- **size**: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- **angle**: the angle of text, defaults to 0.
- **hjust**: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, defaults to 0.
- **vjust**: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- **alpha**: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- **family**: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- **fontface**: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- **lineheight**: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use `textcolour`, `fontsize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_cladelab()` understands the following aesthetics for `geom="shadowtext"` (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **node**: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of text, defaults to "black".
- **bg.colour**: the background colour of text, defaults to 'black'.
- **bg.r**: the width of background text, defaults to 0.1.
- **size**: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- **angle**: the angle of text, defaults to 0.
- **hjust**: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, defaults to 0.
- **vjust**: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- **alpha**: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- **family**: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- **fontface**: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- **lineheight**: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use `textcolour`, `fontsize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_cladelab()` understands the following aesthetics for `geom="image"` or `geom="phylopic"` (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **node**: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **image**: the image to be annotated, when `geom="phylopic"`, the uid of phylopic databases, it is required.
- **colour**: the color of image, defaults to NULL.
- **size**: the size of image, defaults to 0.05.
- **alpha**: the alpha of image, defaults to 0.8.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of image, they should use `imagecolour`, `imagesize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

Examples

```

set.seed(2015-12-21)
tree <- rtree(30)
data <- data.frame(id=c(34, 56),
                  annote=c("another clade", "long clade names"),
                  image=c("7fb9bea8-e758-4986-afb2-95a2c3bf983d",
                          "0174801d-15a6-4668-bfe0-4c421fbe51e8"),
                  group=c("A", "B"),
                  offset=c(0.1, 0.1),
                  offset.text=c(0.1, 0.2))

p <- ggtree(tree) + xlim(NA, 6)

p + geom_cladelab(node=45, label="test label") +
  geom_cladelab(node=34, label="another clade")

library("shadowtext")
p2 <- p + geom_cladelab(data=data,
                       mapping=aes(
                         node=id,
                         label=annote,
                         image=image,
                         color=group,
                         offset=offset
                       ),
                       geom="shadowtext",
                       hjust=0.5,
                       align=TRUE,
                       horizontal=FALSE,
                       angle=90,
                       show.legend = FALSE
                       )

p2

```

 geom_cladelabel

geom_cladelabel

Description

annotate a clade with bar and text label

Usage

```

geom_cladelabel(
  node,
  label,
  offset = 0,
  offset.text = 0,
  extend = 0,
  align = FALSE,
  barsize = 0.5,
  fontsize = 3.88,
  angle = 0,

```

```

    geom = "text",
    hjust = 0,
    color = NULL,
    fill = NA,
    family = "sans",
    parse = FALSE,
    horizontal = TRUE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

node	selected node
label	clade label
offset	offset of bar and text from the clade
offset.text	offset of text from bar
extend	extend bar height
align	logical
barsize	size of bar
fontsize	size of text
angle	angle of text
geom	one of 'text' or 'label'
hjust	justify text horizontally
color	color for clade & label, of length 1 or 2
fill	fill label background, only work with geom='label'
family	sans by default, can be any supported font
parse	logical, whether parse label
horizontal	logical, whether set label to horizontal, defaults to TRUE.
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

[geom_cladelabel2](#)

geom_cladelabel2 *geom_cladelabel2*

Description

annotate a clade with bar and text label

Usage

```
geom_cladelabel2(
  node,
  label,
  offset = 0,
  offset.text = 0,
  offset.bar = 0,
  align = FALSE,
  barsize = 0.5,
  fontsize = 3.88,
  hjust = 0,
  geom = "text",
  color = NULL,
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  horizontal = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node
label	clade label
offset	offset of bar and text from the clade
offset.text	offset of text from bar
offset.bar	offset of bar from text
align	logical
barsize	size of bar
fontsize	size of text
hjust	justify text horizontally
geom	one of 'text' or 'label'
color	color for clade & label, of length 1 or 2
family	sans by default, can be any supported font
parse	logical, whether parse label
horizontal	logical, whether set label to horizontal, defaults to TRUE.
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

JustGitting

See Also[geom_cladelabel](#)

`geom_highlight``geom_highlight`

Description

layer of highlight clade

Usage

```
geom_highlight(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  node = NULL,
  type = "auto",
  to.bottom = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
geom_highlight(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  node = NULL,
  type = "auto",
  to.bottom = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame, The data to be displayed in this layer, defaults to NULL.
<code>mapping</code>	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL.
<code>node</code>	selected node to highlight, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
<code>type</code>	the type of layer, defaults to auto, meaning rectangular, circular, slanted, fan, inward_circular, radial, equal_angle, ape layout tree will use rectangular layer, unrooted, daylight, and tree_and_leaf layout tree use will use encircle layer. You can specify this parameter to rect (rectangular layer) or encircle (encircle layer), 'gradient' (gradient color), 'roundrect' (round rectangular layer).
<code>to.bottom</code>	logical, whether set the high light layer to the bottom in all layers of 'ggtree' object, default is FALSE.
<code>...</code>	additional parameters, see also the below and Aesthetics section. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>align</code>: control the align direction of the edge of high light rectangular. Options is 'none' (default), 'left', 'right', 'both'. This argument only work when the 'geom_highlight' is plotting using <code>geom_highlight(mapping=aes(...))</code>.

- `gradient.direction`: character, the direction of gradient color, defaults to 'rt' meaning the locations of gradient color is from root to tip, options are 'rt' and 'tr'.
- `gradient.length.out`: integer, desired length of the sequence of gradient color, defaults to 2.
- `roundrect.r`: numeric, the radius of the rounded corners, when `roundrect=TRUE`, defaults to 0.05.

Details

`geom_highlight` supports `data.frame` as input. And aesthetics of layer can be mapped. you can see the Aesthetics section to set parameters.

Value

a list object.

Aesthetics

`geom_highlight()` understands the following aesthetics for rectangular layer (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **node**: selected node to highlight, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of margin, defaults to NA.
- **fill**: the colour of fill, defaults to 'steelblue'.
- **alpha**: the transparency of fill, defaults to 0.5.
- **extend**: extend xmax of the rectangle, defaults to 0.
- **extendto**: specify a value, meaning the rectangle extend to, defaults to NULL.
- **linetype**: the line type of margin, defaults to 1.
- **linewidth**: the width of line of margin, defaults to 0.5.

`geom_highlight()` understands the following aesthetics for encircle layer (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **node**: selected node to highlight, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of margin, defaults to 'black'.
- **fill**: the colour of fill, defaults to 'steelblue'.
- **alpha**: the transparency of fill, defaults to 0.5.
- **expand**: expands the xspline clade region, defaults to 0.
- **spread**: control the size, when only one point.
- **linewidth**: the width of line of margin, defaults to 0.5.
- **linetype**: the line type of margin, defaults to 1.
- **s_shape**: the shape of the spline relative to the control points, defaults to 0.5.
- **s_open**: whether the spline is a line or a closed shape, defaults to FALSE.

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu and Shuangbin Xu

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 5.2.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
set.seed(102)
tree <- rtree(60)
p <- ggtree(tree)
p1 <- p + geom_highlight(node=62) + geom_highlight(node=88, fill="red")
p1
dat <- data.frame(id=c(62, 88), type=c("A", "B"))
p2 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type))
p2
p3 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="left")
p4 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="right")
p5 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="both")
# display the high light layer with gradiental color rectangular.
p6 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), type = "gradient", alpha=0.68)
p7 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type),
                        type = "gradient", gradient.direction="tr", alpha=0.68)
# display the high light layer with round rectangular.
p8 <- p + geom_highlight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), type = "roundrect", alpha=0.68)
p2/ p3/ p4/ p5 / p6/ p7/ p8
```

geom_inset

geom_inset

Description

geom_inset can add subplots to tree by accepting a list of ggplot objects that are ancestral stats or data associated with selected nodes in the tree. These ggplot objects can be any kind of charts or hybrid of of these charts.

add subplots as insets in a tree

Usage

```
geom_inset(
  insets,
  width = 0.1,
  height = 0.1,
  hjust = 0,
  vjust = 0,
  x = "node",
  reverse_x = FALSE,
  reverse_y = FALSE
)

inset(
  tree_view,
```

```

  insets,
  width,
  height,
  hjust = 0,
  vjust = 0,
  x = "node",
  reverse_x = FALSE,
  reverse_y = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>insets</code>	a list of ggplot objects, named by node number
<code>width</code>	width of the inset, relative to the range of x-axis, defaults to .1
<code>height</code>	height of the inset, relative to the range of y-axis, defaults to .1
<code>hjust</code>	adjust the horizontal position of the charts, charts will go left if <code>hjust > 0</code>
<code>vjust</code>	adjust the vertical position of the charts, charts will go down if <code>vjust > 0</code>
<code>x</code>	the position where users want to place the charts, one of 'node' (default) and 'branch'
<code>reverse_x</code>	whether to reverse x axis of the charts by 'ggplot2::scale_x_reverse', defaults to 'FALSE'
<code>reverse_y</code>	whether to reverse y axis of the charts by 'ggplot2::scale_y_reverse', defaults to 'FALSE'
<code>tree_view</code>	tree view

Details

Users can also use

Value

inset layer
tree view with insets

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 8.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yu1ab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

geom_label2

*geom_label2***Description**

geom_label2 support aes(subset) via setup_data

Usage

```
geom_label2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  label.padding = unit(0.25, "lines"),
  label.r = unit(0.15, "lines"),
  label.size = 0.25,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
...	other arguments passed on to 'layer'.
stat	Name of the stat to modify data.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.
family	"sans" by default, can be any supported font.
parse	if 'TRUE', the labels will be parsed as expressions, defaults to 'FALSE'.
nudge_x	adjust the horizontal position of the labels.
nudge_y	adjust the vertical position of the labels.
label.padding	Amount of padding around label, defaults to 'unit(0.25, "lines")'.
label.r	Use to set the radius of rounded corners of the label, defaults to 'unit(0.15, "lines")'.
label.size	Size of label border, in mm, defaults to 0.25.
na.rm	If "FALSE" (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If "TRUE", missing values are silently removed, logical.
show.legend	Whether to show legend, logical, defaults to "NA".
inherit.aes	Whether to inherit aesthetic mappings, logical, defaults to "TRUE".

Details

'geom_label2' is a modified version of geom_label, with subset aesthetic supported

Value

label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter A.4.5 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

[geom_label](#)

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_label2(aes(label = node, subset = isTip == FALSE))
```

geom_label2_interactive

Create interactive label of ggtree

Description

The geometry is based on geom_label2(). See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_label2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

... see also the parameters of geom_label2() of ggtree

geom_motif	<i>geom_motif</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

geom layer to draw aligned motif

Usage

```
geom_motif(mapping, data, on, label, align = "centre", ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
data	data
on	gene to center (i.e. set middle position of the on gene to 0)
label	specify a column to be used to label genes
align	where to place gene label, default is 'centre' and can be set to 'left' and 'right'
...	additional parameters

Value

geom layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

geom_nodelab	<i>geom_nodelab</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

add node label layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_nodelab(
  mapping = NULL,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  geom = "text",
  hjust = 0.5,
  node = "internal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL
nudge_x	horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
nudge_y	vertical adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
geom	one of 'text', "shadowtext", 'label', 'image' and 'phylopic'
hjust	horizontal alignment, defaults to 0.5
node	a character indicating which node labels will be displayed, it should be one of 'internal', 'external' and 'all'. If it is set to 'internal' will display internal node labels, 'external' will display the tip labels, and 'all' will display internal node and tip labels.
...	additional parameters, see also the additional parameters of geom_tiplab() .

Value

geom layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter A.4.5 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

[geom_tiplab\(\)](#)

geom_nodelab2

geom_nodelab2

Description

add node label for circular layout

Usage

```
geom_nodelab2(
  mapping = NULL,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  geom = "text",
  hjust = 0.5,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL
nudge_x	horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
nudge_y	vertical adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
geom	one of 'text', "shadowtext", 'label', 'image' and 'phylopic'
hjust	horizontal alignment, defaults to 0.5
...	additional parameters, see also the additional parameters of geom_tiplab() .

Value

node label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

geom_nodepoint	<i>geom_nodepoint</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

add node point layer to a tree

Usage

```
geom_nodepoint(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mapping created by <code>aes()</code> . If <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> , the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> .
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> .
position	Position adjustment.
na.rm	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
inherit.aes	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.
...	additional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>colour = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> .

Value

node point layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu `library(ggtree) tr<- rtree(15) x <- ggtree(tr) x + geom_nodepoint()`

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 4.3.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

geom_point2

geom_point2

Description

geom_point2 is a modified version of geom_point that supports aes(subset)

Usage

```
geom_point2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mapping created by aes(). If inherit.aes = TRUE, the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to ggplot().
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().
stat	Name of the statistical transformation to be used on the data for this layer.
position	Position adjustment.
na.rm	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
inherit.aes	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.
...	additional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like colour = "red" or size = 3.

Details

geom_point2 creates scatterplots, just similar to ggplot2::geom_point. It extends the ggplot2::geom_point to support filtering via the subset aesthetic mapping (see Aesthetics section).

Value

point layer

Aesthetics

geom_point2() understands the following aesthetics:

- subset: logical expression indicating elements or rows to keep: missing values are taken as false; should be in aes().
- colour: the colour of point, defaults to "black".
- fill: the colour of fill, defaults to "black".
- alpha: the transparency of fill, defaults to 1.
- size: the size of point, defaults to 1.5.
- shape: specify a shape, defaults to 19.
- stroke: control point border thickness of point, defaults to 0.5.

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

1. G Yu, DK Smith, H Zhu, Y Guan, TTY Lam (2017). ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 8(1):28-36. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12628>
2. G Yu*, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan*. Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 2018, 35(2):3041-3043. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194>
3. G Yu. Using ggtree to visualize data on tree-like structures. *Current Protocols in Bioinformatics*, 2020, 69:e96. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpbi.96>

For more information about tree visualization, please refer to the online book <https://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/>

See Also

[geom_point](#); [geom_rootpoint](#) add point of root; [geom_nodepoint](#) add points of internal nodes; [geom_tippoint](#) add points of external nodes (also known as tips or leaves).

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
## add point by aes(subset)
tr <- rtree(10)
# group tip and node
ggtree(tr) + geom_point2(aes(shape=isTip, color=isTip), size=3)
# specify a node to display
```

```

ggtree(tr) + geom_point2(aes(subset=(node==15)), shape=21, size=5, fill='green')
# specify a tip to display
ggtree(tr) + geom_point2(aes(subset=(label %in% c("t1", "t3"))), shape=21, size=5, fill='green')

## color point with continuous variables
library(ggtree)
library(treeio)
library(ggplot2)
beast_file <- system.file("examples/MCC_FluA_H3.tree", package="ggtree")
beast_tree <- read.beast(beast_file)
p <- ggtree(beast_tree) +
  geom_tiplab(hjust = -.1)+
  geom_nodepoint(aes(fill = rate), shape = 21, size = 4) +
  scale_fill_continuous(low = 'blue', high = 'red') +
  theme_tree2() + theme(legend.position = 'right')
p

```

```
geom_point2_interactive
```

Create interactive point of ggtree

Description

The geometry is based on `geom_point2()`. See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_point2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

... see also the parameters of `geom_point2()` of `ggtree`

```
geom_range
```

geom_range

Description

horizontal bar of range (HPD, range etc) on nodes to present uncertainty of evolutionary inference

Usage

```
geom_range(range, center = "auto", ...)
```

Arguments

range range(interval) to be displayed, e.g. "height_0.95_HPD"
center center of the range, mean, median or auto (default, the center of the range)
... additional parameter, e.g. color, linewidth, alpha

Value

ggplot layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 5.2.4 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

geom_rootedge	<i>geom_rootedge</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

display root edge layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_rootedge(rootedge = NULL, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

rootedge	length of rootedge; use phylo\$root.edge if rootedge = NULL (default).
data	providing a tidytree data frame to specify the rootedge.
...	additional parameters

Additional parameters can be referred to the following parameters:

- size: control the width of rootedge, defaults to 0.5.
- colour: color of rootedge, defaults to black.
- linetype: the type of line, defaults to 1.
- alpha: modify colour transparency, defaults to 1.

Details

geom_rootedge is used to create a rootedge as ggtree doesn't plot the root edge by default.

Value

ggtree rootedge layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

1. G Yu, DK Smith, H Zhu, Y Guan, TTY Lam (2017). ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 8(1):28-36. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12628>

Examples

```

library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
## with root edge = 1
tree1 <- read.tree(text='((A:1,B:2):3,C:2):1;')
ggtree(tree1) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge()

## without root edge
tree2 <- read.tree(text='((A:1,B:2):3,C:2);')
ggtree(tree2) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge()

## setting root edge
tree2$root.edge <- 2
ggtree(tree2) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge()

## specify length of root edge for just plotting
## this will ignore tree$root.edge
ggtree(tree2) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge(rootedge = 3)

## For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter A.4.5 of
## *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees*
## <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

```

geom_rootpoint

geom_rootpoint

Description

geom_rootpoint is used to add root point layer to a tree

Usage

```

geom_rootpoint(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mapping created by aes(). If inherit.aes = TRUE, the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to ggplot().
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().
position	Position adjustment.

na.rm	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
inherit.aes	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.
...	additional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like colour = "red" or size = 3.

Details

geom_rootpoint inherit from geom_point2, and it is used to display and customize the points on the root

Value

root point layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

1. Guangchuang Yu. Using ggtree to visualize data on tree-like structures. *Current Protocols in Bioinformatics*. 2020, 69:e96. doi:10.1002/cpbi.96
2. Guangchuang Yu, Tommy Tsan-Yuk Lam, Huachen Zhu, Yi Guan. Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*. 2018, 35(12):3041-3043. doi:10.1093/molbev/msy194
3. Guangchuang Yu, David Smith, Huachen Zhu, Yi Guan, Tommy Tsan-Yuk Lam. ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*. 2017, 8(1):28-36. doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12628

For more information, please refer to the online book: Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees. <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/>

See Also

[geom_point](#); [geom_rootpoint](#) add point of root; [geom_nodepoint](#) add points of internal nodes; [geom_tippoint](#) add points of external nodes (also known as tips or leaves).

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
tr <- rtree(10)
## add root point
ggtree(tr) + geom_rootpoint()
ggtree(tr) + geom_rootpoint(size=2,color="red",shape=2)
```

geom_segment2 *geom_segment2*

Description

geom_segment2 support aes(subset) via setup_data

Usage

```
geom_segment2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  lineend = "butt",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  arrow = NULL,
  arrow.fill = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
stat	Name of stat to modify data.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.
lineend	Line end style, one of butt (default), round and square.
na.rm	If "FALSE" (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If "TRUE", missing values are silently removed, logical.
show.legend	Whether to show legend, logical.
inherit.aes	Whether to inherit aesthetic mappings, logical, defaults to "TRUE".
nudge_x	adjust the horizontal position of the segments.
arrow	specification for arrow heads, as created by arrow().
arrow.fill	fill color to usse for the arrow head (if closed). NULL means use colour aesthetic.
...	additional parameter

Details

'geom_segment2' is a modified version of geom_segment, with subset aesthetic supported

Value

add segment layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also[geom_segment](#)

`geom_segment2_interactive`*Create interactive line segments of ggtree*

Description

The geometry is based on `geom_segment2()`. See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage`geom_segment2_interactive(...)`**Arguments**

... see also the parameters of `geom_segment2()` of ggtree

`geom_strip`*geom_strip*

Description

annotate associated taxa (from `taxa1` to `taxa2`, can be Monophyletic, Polyphyletic or Paraphyletic Taxa) with bar and (optional) text label

Usage

```
geom_strip(  
  taxa1,  
  taxa2,  
  label,  
  offset = 0,  
  offset.text = 0,  
  align = TRUE,  
  barsize = 0.5,  
  extend = 0,  
  fontsize = 3.88,  
  angle = 0,  
  geom = "text",  
  hjust = 0,  
  color = "black",  
  fill = NA,
```

```

    family = "sans",
    parse = FALSE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

taxa1	taxa1
taxa2	taxa2
label	add label alongside the bar (optional)
offset	offset of bar and text from the clade
offset.text	offset of text from bar
align	logical, whether to align bars to the most distant bar ,defaults to "TRUE" Note that if "FALSE", the bars might cross the tree
barsize	set size of the bar
extend	extend bar length vertically
fontsize	set size of the text
angle	set the angle of text
geom	one of 'text' or 'label'
hjust	adjust the horizontal position of the bar
color	set color for bar and label
fill	set color to fill label background, only work with geom='label'
family	"sans" by default, can be any supported font
parse	logical, whether to parse labels, if "TRUE", the labels will be parsed into expressions, defaults to "FALSE"
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 5.2.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```

library(ggtree)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_strip(13, 1, color = "red") + geom_strip(3, 7, color = "blue")

```

geom_striplab	<i>geom_striplab</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

annotate associated taxa (from taxa1 to taxa2, can be Monophyletic, Polyphyletic or Paraphyletic Taxa) with bar and (optional) text label or image

Usage

```
geom_striplab(
  taxa1 = NULL,
  taxa2 = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = "text",
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

taxa1	can be label or node number
taxa2	can be label or node number
label	character, character to be showed, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
data	data.frame, the data to be displayed in the annotation, default is NULL.
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, default is NULL. The detail see the following explanation.
geom	character, one of 'text', 'label', 'shadowtext', 'image' and 'phylopic', default is 'text', and the parameter see the Aesthetics For Specified Geom.
parse	logical, whether parse label to emoji font, default is FALSE.
...	additional parameters, see also following section. additional parameters can refer the following parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>offset</code>: distance bar and tree, offset of bar and text from the clade, default is 0. • <code>offset.text</code>: distance bar and text, offset of text from bar, default is 0. • <code>align</code>: logical, whether align clade lab, default is FALSE. • <code>extend</code>: numeric, extend the length of bar, default is 0. • <code>angle</code>: numeric or 'auto', if angle is auto, the angle of text will be calculated automatically, which is useful for the circular etc layout, default is 0. • <code>horizontal</code>: logical, whether set label to horizontal, default is TRUE. • <code>barsize</code>: the width of line, default is 0.5. • <code>barcolour</code>: the colour of line, default is 'black'. • <code>fontsize</code>: the size of text, default is 3.88.

- **textcolour**: the colour of text, default is 'black'.
- **imagesize**: the size of image, default is 0.05.
- **imagecolor**: the colour of image, default is NULL, when geom="phylopic", it should be required.

The parameters also can be set in mapping, when data is provided. Note: the **barsize**, **barcolour**, **fontsize**, **textcolour**, **imagesize** and **imagecolor** should not be set in mapping (aesthetics). When the color and size are not be set in mapping, user can modify them to adjust the attributes of specified geom.

Aesthetics For Specified Geom

`geom_striplab()` understands the following aesthetics for `geom="text"` (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **taxa1**: selected tip label or tip node, it is required.
- **taxa2**: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of text, default is "black".
- **size**: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- **angle**: the angle of text, default is 0.
- **hjust**: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.
- **vjust**: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
- **alpha**: the transparency of text, default is NA.
- **family**: the family of text, default is 'sans'.
- **fontface**: the font face of text, default is 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- **lineheight**: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, default is 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use **textcolour**, **fontsize** to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_striplab()` understands the following aesthetics for `geom="label"` (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **taxa1**: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- **taxa2**: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of text, default is "black".
- **fill**: the background colour of the label, default is "white".
- **size**: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- **angle**: the angle of text, default is 0.
- **hjust**: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.
- **vjust**: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
- **alpha**: the transparency of text, default is NA.
- **family**: the family of text, default is 'sans'.
- **fontface**: the font face of text, default is 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- **lineheight**: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, default is 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use `textcolour`, `fontsize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_striplab()` understands the following aesthetics for `geom="shadowtext"` (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **taxa1**: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- **taxa2**: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **colour**: the colour of text, default is "black".
- **bg.colour**: the background colour of text, default is 'black'.
- **bg.r**: the width of background text, default is 0.1.
- **size**: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- **angle**: the angle of text, default is 0.
- **hjust**: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.
- **vjust**: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
- **alpha**: the transparency of text, default is NA.
- **family**: the family of text, default is 'sans'.
- **fontface**: the font face of text, default is 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- **lineheight**: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, default is 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use `textcolour`, `fontsize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_striplab()` understands the following aesthetics for `geom="image"` or `geom="phylopic"` (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **taxa1**: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- **taxa2**: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- **label**: labels to be shown, it is required.
- **image**: the image to be annotated, when `geom="phylopic"`, the uid of phylopic databases, it is required.
- **colour**: the color of image, default is NULL.
- **size**: the size of image, default is 0.05.
- **alpha**: the alpha of image, default is 0.8.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of image, they should use `imagecolour`, `imagesize` to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
tr <- rtree(10)
dt <- data.frame(taxa1=c("t5", "t1"), taxa2=c("t6", "t3"), group=c("A", "B"))
p <- ggtree(tr) + geom_tiplab()
p2 <- p +
  geom_striplab(
    data = dt,
    mapping = aes(taxa1 = taxa1, taxa2 = taxa2,
                  label = group, color=group),
    align = TRUE,
    show.legend = FALSE
  )
p2
```

geom_tanglelink *Link matching taxa across a paired tree view*

Description

Link matching taxa across a paired tree view

Usage

```
geom_tanglelink(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  left = NULL,
  right = NULL,
  geom = c("curve", "segment"),
  curvature = 0.15,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	Optional data. If omitted, geom_tanglelink() uses the resolved association table stored on the fortified tanglegram data.
mapping	Optional aesthetics mapping for left and right columns.
left, right	Optional vectors of left/right labels.
geom	One of "curve" or "segment".
curvature	Curvature for curve links.
...	Additional parameters passed to the underlying ggplot2 geom.

Details

geom_tanglelink() is the dedicated cross-tree link layer for ggdoubletree() and fortified tanglegram objects. It can either use the association metadata attached by fortify.tanglegram() or resolve explicit left/right mappings supplied by the user.

Value

A list object that is added to a ggplot via ggplot_add().

geom_taxalink	<i>link between taxa</i>
---------------	--------------------------

Description

geom_taxalink supports data.frame as input, the colour, linewidth, linetype and alpha can be mapped. When the data was provided, the mapping should be also provided, which taxa1 and taxa2 should be mapped created by aes, aes_ or aes_string. In addition, the hratio, control the height of curve line, when tree layout is circular, default is 1. ncp, the number of control points used to draw the curve, more control points creates a smoother curve, default is 1. They also can be mapped to a column of data.

Usage

```
geom_taxalink(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  taxa1 = NULL,
  taxa2 = NULL,
  offset = NULL,
  outward = "auto",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame, The data to be displayed in this layer, default is NULL.
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, default is NULL.
taxa1	can be label or node number.
taxa2	can be label or node number.
offset	numeric, control the shift of curve line (the ratio of axis value, range is "(0-1)"), default is NULL.
outward	logical, control the orientation of curve when the layout of tree is circular, fan or other layout in polar coordinate, default is "auto", meaning It will automatically.
...	additional parameter.

Value

a list object.

Aesthetics

geom_taxalink() understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **taxa1**: label or node number of tree.
- **taxa2**: label or node number of tree.
- **group**: group category of link.
- **colour**: control the color of line, default is black.
- **linetype**: control the type of line, default is 1 (solid).

- `linewidth`: control the width of line, default is 0.5.
- `curvature`: control the curvature of line, default is 0.5, it will be created automatically in polar coordinate.
- `hratio`: control the height of curve line, default is 1.
- `ncp`: control the smooth of curve line, default is 1.

 geom_text2

geom_text2

Description

`geom_text2` support `aes(subset)` via `setup_data`

Usage

```
geom_text2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  check_overlap = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>mapping</code>	the aesthetic mapping
<code>data</code>	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed on to 'layer'
<code>stat</code>	Name of stat to modify data
<code>position</code>	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
<code>family</code>	sans by default, can be any supported font
<code>parse</code>	if TRUE, the labels will be passed into expressions
<code>na.rm</code>	logical
<code>show.legend</code>	logical
<code>inherit.aes</code>	logical
<code>nudge_x</code>	horizontal adjustment
<code>nudge_y</code>	vertical adjustment
<code>check_overlap</code>	if TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted

Value

text layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

[geom_text](#)

geom_text2_interactive

Create interactive text of ggtree

Description

The geometry is based on `geom_text2()`. See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_text2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

... see also the parameters of `geom_text2()` of `ggtree`

geom_tiplab

geom_tiplab

Description

add tip label layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_tiplab(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  hjust = 0,  
  align = FALSE,  
  linetype = "dotted",  
  linesize = 0.5,  
  geom = "text",  
  offset = 0,  
  as_ylab = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
hjust	horizontal adjustment, defaults to 0
align	if TRUE, align all tip labels to the longest tip by adding padding characters to the left side of tip labels, defaults to "FALSE" with a line connecting each tip and its corresponding label, defaults to "FALSE"
linetype	set linetype of the line if align = TRUE, defaults to "dotted"
linesize	set line width if align = TRUE, defaults to 0.5
geom	one of 'text', 'label', 'shadowtext', 'image' and 'phylopic'
offset	tiplab offset, horizontal adjustment to nudge tip labels, defaults to 0
as_ylab	display tip labels as y-axis label, only works for rectangular and dendrogram layouts, defaults to "FALSE"
...	additional parameter

additional parameters can refer the following parameters.

The following parameters for geom="text".

- size: control the size of tip labels, defaults to 3.88.
- colour: control the colour of tip labels, defaults to "black".
- angle: control the angle of tip labels, defaults to 0.
- vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- family: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.
- nudge_x: horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0.
- nudge_y: vertical adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0.
- check_overlap: if TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted.
- parse: if TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions, if it is 'emoji', the labels will be parsed into emoji font.

The following parameters for geom="label".

- size: the size of tip labels, defaults to 3.88.
- colour: the colour of tip labels, defaults to "black".
- fill: the colour of rectangular box of labels, defaults to "white".
- vjust: numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of labels, defaults to NA.
- family: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.
- nudge_x: horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0.
- nudge_y: vertical adjustment, defaults to 0.

- `check.overlap`: if TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted.
- `parse`: if TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions, if it is 'emoji', the labels will be parsed into emoji font.
- `label.padding`: Amount of padding around label, defaults to 'unit(0.25, "lines")'.
- `label.r`: Radius of rounded corners, defaults to 'unit(0.15, "lines")'.
- `label.size`: Size of label border, in mm, defaults to 0.25.

The following parameters for `geom="shadowtext"`, some parameters are like to `geom="text"`.

- `bg.colour`: the background colour of text, defaults to "black".
- `bg.r`: the width of background of text, defaults to 0.1.

The following parameters for `geom="image"` or `geom="phylopic"`.

- `image`: the image file path for `geom='image'`, but when `geom='phylopic'`, it should be the uid of phylopic databases.
- `size`: the image size, defaults to 0.05.
- `colour`: the color of image, defaults to NULL.
- `alpha`: the transparency of image, defaults to 0.8.

The following parameters for the line when `align = TRUE`.

- `colour`: the colour of line, defaults to 'black'.
- `alpha`: the transparency of line, defaults to NA.
- `arrow`: specification for arrow heads, as created by `arrow()`, defaults to NULL.
- `arrow.fill`: fill color to use for the arrow head (if closed), defaults to 'NULL', meaning use 'colour' aesthetic.

Details

'geom_tiplab' not only supports using text or label geom to display tip labels, but also supports image geom to label tip with image files or phylogenies.

For adding tip labels to a tree with circular layout, 'geom_tiplab' will automatically adjust the angle of the tip labels to the tree by internally calling 'geom_tiplab2'.

Value

tip label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 4.3.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr) + geom_tiplab()
```

geom_tiplab2

geom_tiplab2

Description

add tip label for circular layout

Usage

```
geom_tiplab2(mapping = NULL, hjust = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
hjust	horizontal adjustment, defaults to 0
...	additional parameter, see geom_tiplab

Details

'geom_tiplab2' will automatically adjust the angle of the tip labels to the tree with circular layout

Value

tip label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/bioc-ggtree/o35PV3iH0-0>

See Also

[geom_tiplab](#)

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr, layout = "circular") + geom_tiplab2()
```

geom_tippoint	<i>geom_tippoint</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

add tip point layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_tippoint(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mapping created by <code>aes()</code> . If <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> , the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> .
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> .
position	Position adjustment.
na.rm	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
inherit.aes	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.
...	additional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>colour = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> .

Value

tip point layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 4.3.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_tippoint()
```

geom_tree

geom_tree

Description

add tree layer

Usage

```
geom_tree(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  multiPhylo = FALSE,
  continuous = "none",
  position = "identity",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mapping
data	data of the tree
layout	one of 'rectangular', 'dendrogram', 'slanted', 'ellipse', 'roundrect', 'fan', 'circular', 'inward_circular', 'radial', 'equal_angle', 'daylight', 'tree_and_leaf' or 'ape'
multiPhylo	logical, whether input data contains multiple phylo class, defaults to "FALSE".
continuous	character, continuous transition for selected aesthetic ('size' or 'color' ('colour')). It should be one of 'color' (or 'colour'), 'size', 'all' and 'none', default is 'none'
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function, default is "identity".
...	additional parameter some dot arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>nsplit</code>: integer, the number of branch blocks divided when 'continuous' is not "none", default is 200.

Value

tree layer

Aesthetics

geom_tree() understands the following aesthetics:

- color: character, control the color of line, default is black (continuous is "none").
- linetype: control the type of line, default is 1 (solid).
- linewidth: numeric, control the width of line, default is 0.5 (continuous is "none").

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 4.2.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(10)
ggplot(tree) + geom_tree()
```

geom_tree2

geom_tree2

Description

add tree layer

Usage

```
geom_tree2(layout = "rectangular", ...)
```

Arguments

layout	one of 'rectangular', 'slanted', 'circular', 'radial' or 'unrooted'
...	additional parameter

Value

tree layer

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

geom_treescale *geom_treescale*

Description

add tree scale to a tree

Usage

```
geom_treescale(  
  x = NULL,  
  y = NULL,  
  width = NULL,  
  offset = NULL,  
  offset.label = NULL,  
  label = NULL,  
  color = "black",  
  linesize = 0.5,  
  fontsize = 3.88,  
  family = "sans"  
)
```

Arguments

x	set x position of the scale
y	set y position of the scale
width	set the length of the tree scale
offset	set offset of text to line, defaults to NULL
offset.label	set offset of the scale title to line.
label	set the title of tree scale, defaults to NULL.
color	set color of the scale
linesize	set size of line
fontsize	set size of text
family	'sans' by default, can be any supported font

Details

'geom_treescale' automatically adds a scale bar for evolutionary distance

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 4.3.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

geom_zoom_clade	<i>geom_zoom_clade</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

zoom selected clade of a tree

Usage

```
geom_zoom_clade(node, xexpand = NULL)
```

Arguments

node	internal node number to zoom in its corresponding clade
xexpand	numeric, extend x, meaning the ratio of range of the xlim of the original tree, defaults to NULL.

Details

'geom_zoom_clade' zooms in on a selected clade of a tree, while showing its on the full view of tree as a separated panel for reference

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

get.path	<i>get.path</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

path from start node to end node

Usage

```
get.path(phylo, from, to)
```

Arguments

phylo	phylo object
from	start node
to	end node

Value

node vectot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

<i>getNodeAngle.df</i>	<i>getNodeAngle.df</i>
------------------------	------------------------

Description

getNodeAngle.df

Usage

getNodeAngle.df(df, origin_node_id, node_id)

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
origin_node_id	origin node id number
node_id	end node id number

Value

angle in range [-1, 1], i.e. degrees/180, radians/pi

<i>getNodeBreadthFirst.df</i>	<i>getNodeBreadthFirst.df</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Get the nodes of tree from root in breadth-first order.

Usage

getNodeBreadthFirst.df(df)

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
----	-----------------

Value

list of node id's in breadth-first order.

getSubtree	<i>getSubtree</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Get all children of node from tree, including start_node.

Usage

```
getSubtree(tree, node)
```

Arguments

tree	ape phylo tree object
node	is the tree node id from which the tree is derived.

Value

list of all child node id's from starting node.

getSubtree.df	<i>getSubtree.df</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Get all children of node from df tree using breath-first.

Usage

```
getSubtree.df(df, node)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
node	id of starting node.

Value

list of all child node id's from starting node.

`getSubtreeUnrooted` *getSubtreeUnrooted*

Description

Get all subtrees of specified node. This includes all ancestors and relatives of node and return named list of subtrees.

Usage

```
getSubtreeUnrooted(tree, node)
```

Arguments

<code>tree</code>	ape phylo tree object
<code>node</code>	is the tree node id from which the subtrees are derived.

Value

named list of subtrees with the root id of subtree and list of node id's making up subtree.

`getSubtreeUnrooted.df` *getSubtreeUnrooted*

Description

Get all subtrees of node, as well as remaining branches of parent (ie, rest of tree structure as subtree) return named list of subtrees with list name as starting node id.

Usage

```
getSubtreeUnrooted.df(df, node)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	tree data.frame
<code>node</code>	is the tree node id from which the subtrees are derived.

Value

named list of subtrees with the root id of subtree and list of node id's making up subtree.

getTreeArcAngles *getTreeArcAngles*

Description

Find the right (clockwise rotation, angle from +ve x-axis to furthest subtree nodes) and left (anti-clockwise angle from +ve x-axis to subtree) Returning arc angle in $[\theta, 2\pi]$ (0 to 360) domain.

Usage

```
getTreeArcAngles(df, origin_id, subtree)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
origin_id	node id from which to calculate left and right hand angles of subtree.
subtree	named list of root id of subtree (node) and list of node ids for given subtree (subtree).

Value

named list with right and left angles in range $[\theta, 2\pi]$ i.e $1 = 180$ degrees, $1.5 = 270$ degrees.

get_clade_position *get_clade_position*

Description

get position of clade (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)

Usage

```
get_clade_position(treeview, node)
```

Arguments

treeview	tree view
node	selected node

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

```
get_heatmap_column_position
      get_heatmap_column_position
```

Description

return a data.frame that contains position information for labeling column names of heatmap produced by gheatmap function

Usage

```
get_heatmap_column_position(treeview, by = "bottom")
```

Arguments

treeview	output of gheatmap
by	one of 'bottom' or 'top'

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

```
get_taxa_name      get_taxa_name
```

Description

get taxa name of a selected node (or tree if node=NULL) sorted by their position in plotting

Usage

```
get_taxa_name(tree_view = NULL, node = NULL)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree

Details

This function extract an ordered vector of the tips from selected clade or the whole tree based on the ggtree() plot.

Value

ordered taxa name vector

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(30)
p <- ggtree(tree)
get_taxa_name(p)
```

ggdensitree

ggdensitree

Description

drawing phylogenetic trees from list of phylo objects

Usage

```
ggdensitree(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  layout = "slanted",
  tip.order = "mode",
  align.tips = TRUE,
  jitter = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	a list of phylo objects or any object with an <code>as.phylo</code> and <code>fortify</code> method
mapping	aesthetic mapping
layout	one of 'slanted', 'rectangular', 'fan', 'circular' or 'radial' (default: 'slanted')
tip.order	the order of the tips by a character vector of taxa names; or an integer, N, to order the tips by the order of the tips in the Nth tree; 'mode' to order the tips by the most common order; 'mds' to order the tips based on MDS of the path length between the tips; or 'mds_dist' to order the tips based on MDS of the distance between the tips (default: 'mode')
align.tips	TRUE (default) to align trees by their tips and FALSE to align trees by their root
jitter	deviation to jitter tips
...	additional parameters passed to <code>fortify</code> , <code>ggtree</code> and <code>geom_tree</code>

Details

The trees plotted by `'ggdensitree()'` will be stacked on top of each other and the structures of the trees will be rotated to ensure the consistency of the tip order.

Value

tree layer

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang, Bradley R. Jones

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 4.4.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
require(ape)
require(dplyr)
require(tidyr)

# Plot multiple trees with aligned tips
trees <- list(read.tree(text="((a:1,b:1):1.5,c:2.5);"), read.tree(text="((a:1,c:1):1,b:2);"));
ggdensitree(trees) + geom_tiplab()

# Plot multiple trees with aligned tips with tip labels and separate tree colors
trees.fort <- list(trees[[1]] %>% fortify %>%
  mutate(tree="a"), trees[[2]] %>% fortify %>% mutate(tree="b"));
ggdensitree(trees.fort, aes(colour=tree)) + geom_tiplab(colour='black')

# Generate example data
set.seed(1)
random.trees <- rmtree(5, 10)
time.trees <- lapply(seq_along(random.trees), function(i) {
  tree <- random.trees[[i]]
  tree$tip.label <- paste0("t", 1:10)
  dates <- estimate.dates(tree, 1:10, mu=1, nsteps=1)
  tree$edge.length <- dates[tree$edge[, 2]] - dates[tree$edge[, 1]]
  fortify(tree) %>% mutate(tree=factor(i, levels=as.character(1:10)))
})

# Plot multiple trees with aligned tips from multiple time points
ggdensitree(time.trees, aes(colour=tree), tip.order=paste0("t", 1:10)) + geom_tiplab(colour='black')

# Read example data
example.trees <- read.tree(system.file("examples", "ggdensitree_example.tree", package="ggtree"))

# Compute OTU
grp <- list(A = c("a.t1", "a.t2", "a.t3", "a.t4"),
  B = c("b.t1", "b.t2", "b.t3", "b.t4"),
  C = c("c.t1", "c.t2", "c.t3", "c.t4"))
otu.trees <- lapply(example.trees, groupOTU, grp)

# Plot multiple trees colored by OTU
ggdensitree(otu.trees, aes(colour=group), alpha=1/6, tip.order='mds') +
  scale_colour_manual(values=c("black", "red", "green", "blue"))
```

ggdoubletree

*Create a paired tree comparison plot***Description**

Build a tanglegram-like paired tree view from two trees, two `ggtree` objects, or a `cophylo`-like object.

Usage

```
ggdoubletree(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  assoc = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  ladderize = TRUE,
  mirror = TRUE,
  optimize = FALSE,
  optimize_side = c("right", "both", "left"),
  gap = 0.08,
  preserve_layers = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A tree-like object, a <code>ggtree</code> plot, a tanglegram, or a <code>cophylo</code> object.
<code>y</code>	Optional second tree-like object or <code>ggtree</code> plot.
<code>assoc</code>	Association table. It should contain <code>left</code> and <code>right</code> columns, or two unnamed columns that will be treated as <code>left</code> and <code>right</code> .
<code>layout</code>	Tree layout for raw-tree inputs. Only <code>"rectangular"</code> is supported in <code>v1</code> .
<code>ladderize</code>	logical flag passed to <code>fortify()</code> for raw-tree inputs.
<code>mirror</code>	logical flag indicating whether the right tree should face inward.
<code>optimize</code>	logical flag controlling whether crossing minimization is applied.
<code>optimize_side</code>	Which side to optimize: <code>"right"</code> (default), <code>"left"</code> , or <code>"both"</code> .
<code>gap</code>	Separation between the two trees. Values less than 1 are treated as a fraction of the wider tree.
<code>preserve_layers</code>	logical flag indicating whether replayable layers from <code>ggtree</code> inputs should be carried over.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>fortify()</code> for raw-tree inputs.

Details

`ggdoubletree()` is the high-level entry point for paired-tree visualization in `ggtree`. It supports three main workflows:

- two raw tree-like objects plus an association table

- two pre-annotated ggtree objects plus an association table
- an existing cophylo object

When `optimize = TRUE`, the function applies deterministic tip-order optimization before building paired coordinates. In this version, only rectangular paired trees are supported.

Value

A ggtree plot.

Examples

```
tr1 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2$tip.label <- tr1$tip.label[c(1, 3, 5, 2, 4)]
assoc <- data.frame(left = tr1$tip.label, right = tr2$tip.label)

ggdoubletree(tr1, tr2, assoc)
ggdoubletree(tr1, tr2, assoc, optimize = TRUE, optimize_side = "both")
```

ggtree

ggtree

Description

drawing phylogenetic tree from phylo object

Usage

```
ggtree(
  tr,
  mapping = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  open.angle = 0,
  mrsd = NULL,
  as.Date = FALSE,
  yscale = "none",
  yscale_mapping = NULL,
  ladderize = TRUE,
  right = FALSE,
  branch.length = "branch.length",
  root.position = 0,
  xlim = NULL,
  layout.params = list(as.graph = TRUE),
  hang = 0.1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tr	phylo object
mapping	aesthetic mapping
layout	one of 'rectangular', 'dendrogram', 'slanted', 'ellipse', 'roundrect', 'fan', 'circular', 'inward_circular', 'radial', 'equal_angle', 'daylight', 'tree_and_leaf' or 'ape'
open.angle	open angle, only for 'fan' layout
mrsd	most recent sampling date
as.Date	logical whether using Date class in time tree
yscale	y scale
yscale_mapping	yscale mapping for category variable
ladderize	logical (default TRUE). Should the tree be re-organized to have a 'ladder' aspect?
right	logical. If ladderize = TRUE, should the ladder have the smallest clade on the right-hand side? See <code>ape::ladderize()</code> for more information.
branch.length	variable for scaling branch, if 'none' draw cladogram
root.position	position of the root node (default = 0)
xlim	x limits, only works for 'inward_circular' layout
layout.params	list, the parameters of layout, when layout is a function. as.graph=TRUE and layout is a function, the coordinate will be re-calculated as a igraph object, if as.graph=FALSE and layout, the coordinate will be re-calculated keep original object phylo or treedata.
hang	numeric The fraction of the tree plot height by which labels should hang below the rest of the plot. A negative value will cause the labels to hang down from 0. This parameter only work with the 'dendrogram' layout for 'hclust' like class, default is 0.1.
...	additional parameter some dot arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nsplit: integer, the number of branch blocks divided when 'continuous' is not "none", default is 200.

Value

tree

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

References

1. G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 35(2):3041-3043. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194>
2. G Yu, DK Smith, H Zhu, Y Guan, TTY Lam (2017). ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 8(1):28-36. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12628>

For more information, please refer to *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

[geom_tree\(\)](#)

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr)
```

`ggtree_set_interactive`

Set ggtree interactive mode

Description

set ggtree interactive mode

Usage

```
ggtree_set_interactive(width = 7, height = 7, options = NULL, check = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>width</code>	width of the plot
<code>height</code>	height of the plot
<code>options</code>	options for girafe
<code>check</code>	whether to check interactive attributes

`ggtree_unset_interactive`

Unset ggtree interactive mode

Description

unset ggtree interactive mode

Usage

```
ggtree_unset_interactive()
```

gheatmap

*gheatmap***Description**

append a heatmap of a matrix to the right side of a phylogenetic tree

Usage

```
gheatmap(
  p,
  data,
  offset = 0,
  width = 1,
  low = "green",
  high = "red",
  color = "white",
  colnames = TRUE,
  colnames_position = "bottom",
  colnames_angle = 0,
  colnames_level = NULL,
  colnames_offset_x = 0,
  colnames_offset_y = 0,
  font.size = 4,
  family = "",
  hjust = 0.5,
  legend_title = "value",
  custom_column_labels = NULL
)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
data	matrix or data.frame
offset	set offset of the heatmap to tree
width	total width of heatmap, compare to width of tree, defaults to 1, which means they are of the same length
low	set color of the lowest value, defaults to "green"
high	set color of the highest value, defaults to "red"
color	set color of heatmap cell border, defaults to "white"
colnames	logical, whether to add matrix colnames, defaults to "TRUE"
colnames_position	set the position of the colnames, one of 'bottom' (default) or 'top'
colnames_angle	set the angle of colnames
colnames_level	set levels of colnames
colnames_offset_x	set x offset for colnames

<code>colnames_offset_y</code>	set y offset for colnames
<code>font.size</code>	set font size of matrix colnames
<code>family</code>	font of matrix colnames, can be any supported font
<code>hjust</code>	adjust horizontal position of column names (0: align left, 0.5: align center (default), 1: align right)
<code>legend_title</code>	title of fill legend
<code>custom_column_labels</code>	instead of using the colnames from the input matrix/data.frame, input a custom vector to be set as column labels

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 7.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

gzoom

gzoom method

Description

gzoom method

gzoom method

zoom selected subtree

Usage

```
gzoom(object, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7), ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ggtree'
```

```
gzoom(object, focus, widths = c(0.3, 0.7), xmax_adjust = 0)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'treedata'
```

```
gzoom(object, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7))
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'phylo'
```

```
gzoom(object, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7))
```

Arguments

object	supported tree objects
focus	selected tips
subtree	logical
widths	widths
...	additional parameter
xmax_adjust	adjust xmax (xlim[2])

Value

figure

gzoom.phylo	<i>gzoom</i>
-------------	--------------

Description

plots simultaneously a whole phylogenetic tree and a portion of it.

Usage

```
gzoom.phylo(phy, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7))
```

Arguments

phy	phylo object
focus	selected tips
subtree	logical
widths	widths

Value

a list of ggplot object

Author(s)

ygc

hexpand	<i>hexpand</i>
---------	----------------

Description

hexpand
 vexpand
 expand xlim (ylim) by ratio of x (y) axis range

Usage

```
hexpand(ratio, direction = 1)
vexpand(ratio, direction = 1)
ggexpand(ratio, direction = 1, side = "hv")
```

Arguments

ratio	expand x (y) axis limits by amount of xrange (yrange) * ratio
direction	expand x axis limit at right hand side if direction is 1 (default), or left hand side if direction is -1
side	one of 'h' for horizontal and 'v' for vertical or 'hv' for both (default).

Value

ggexpand object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(20)
x$tip.label <- paste0('RRRRREEEEEEAAAAALLLLLLYYYYY_Long_Label_', x$tip.label)
p1 <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
p1 + ggexpand(1.5, side = "h")
```

label_pad	<i>Padding taxa labels</i>
-----------	----------------------------

Description

This function adds padding characters to the left side of taxa labels, adjust their length to the longest label.

Usage

```
label_pad(label, justify = "right", pad = ".")
```

Arguments

label	taxa label
justify	should a character vector be right-justified (default), left-justified, centred or left alone.
pad	padding character (defaults to dots)

Value

Taxa labels with padding characters added

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu and Yonghe Xia

References

<https://groups.google.com/g/bioc-ggtree/c/INJ0Nfkq3b0/m/lXefnfV5AQAJ>

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(2015-12-21)
tree <- rtree(5)
tree$tip.label[2] <- "long string for test"
label_pad(tree$tip.label)
```

layoutDaylight

Equal daylight layout method for unrooted trees.

Description

#' @title

Usage

```
layoutDaylight(model, branch.length, MAX_COUNT = 5)
```

Arguments

model	tree object, e.g. phylo or treedata
branch.length	set to 'none' for edge length of 1. Otherwise the phylogenetic tree edge length is used.
MAX_COUNT	the maximum number of iterations to run (default 5)

Value

tree as data.frame with equal angle layout.

References

The following algorithm aims to implement the vague description of the "Equal-daylight Algorithm" in "Inferring Phylogenies" pp 582-584 by Joseph Felsenstein.

```

Leafs are subtrees with no children
Initialise tree using equal angle algorithm
tree_df = equal_angle(tree)

nodes = get list of nodes in tree_df breadth-first
nodes = remove tip nodes.
```

layoutEqualAngle	<i>layoutEqualAngle</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

'Equal-angle layout algorithm for unrooted trees'

Usage

```
layoutEqualAngle(model, branch.length = "branch.length")
```

Arguments

model	tree object, e.g. phylo or treedata
branch.length	set to 'none' for edge length of 1. Otherwise the phylogenetic tree edge length is used.

Value

tree as data.frame with equal angle layout.

References

"Inferring Phylogenies" by Joseph Felsenstein.

layoutTreeAndLeaf	<i>TreeAndLeaf-inspired unrooted layout.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

TreeAndLeaf-inspired unrooted layout.

Usage

```

layoutTreeAndLeaf(
  model,
  branch.length,
  MAX_COUNT = 5,
  initial_layout = "daylight",
  max_iter = 200L,
  leaf_force = 0.08,
  edge_force = 0.25,
  anchor_force = 0.02,
  internal_anchor = 0.08,
  outward_force = 0.01,
  step = 0.2,
  cooling = 0.98,
  tol = 1e-04,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>model</code>	tree object, e.g. phylo or treedata
<code>branch.length</code>	set to 'none' for edge length of 1. Otherwise the phylogenetic tree edge length is used.
<code>MAX_COUNT</code>	maximum number of iterations used by the daylight initializer.
<code>initial_layout</code>	initial unrooted layout used before leaf-centric relaxation.
<code>max_iter</code>	maximum number of relaxation iterations.
<code>leaf_force</code>	pairwise repulsion strength among leaves.
<code>edge_force</code>	spring strength used to preserve the tree skeleton.
<code>anchor_force</code>	anchor strength pulling tips toward the initial layout.
<code>internal_anchor</code>	anchor strength pulling internal nodes toward the initial layout.
<code>outward_force</code>	outward radial bias applied to leaves.
<code>step</code>	initial step size.
<code>cooling</code>	multiplicative decay applied to step size per iteration.
<code>tol</code>	convergence tolerance on maximum displacement.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments reserved for compatibility with other layout helpers.

Value

tree as data.frame with a TreeAndLeaf-inspired layout.

layout_rectangular *layout_rectangular*

Description

transform circular/fan layout to rectangular layout
transform rectangular layout to circular layout
transform rectangular/circular layout to inward circular layout
transform rectangular/circular layout to fan layout
transform rectangular layout to dendrogram layout

Usage

```
layout_rectangular()  
  
layout_circular()  
  
layout_inward_circular(xlim = NULL)  
  
layout_fan(angle = 180)  
  
layout_dendrogram()
```

Arguments

xlim	setting x limits, which will affect the center space of the tree
angle	open tree at specific angle

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(20)  
p <- ggtree(tree, layout = "circular") + layout_rectangular()  
tree <- rtree(20)  
p <- ggtree(tree)  
p + layout_circular()  
tree <- rtree(20)  
p <- ggtree(tree)  
p + layout_inward_circular(xlim=4) + geom_tiplab(hjust=1)  
tree <- rtree(20)  
p <- ggtree(tree)  
p + layout_fan(angle=90)  
tree <- rtree(20)  
p <- ggtree(tree)  
p + p + layout_dendrogram()
```

msaplot	<i>msaplot</i>
---------	----------------

Description

visualize phylogenetic tree with multiple sequence alignment

Usage

```
msaplot(  
  p,  
  fasta,  
  offset = 0,  
  width = 1,  
  color = NULL,  
  window = NULL,  
  bg_line = TRUE,  
  height = 0.8  
)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
fasta	fasta file that contains multiple sequence alignment information, or XStringSet object. see also the 'seqmagick' package for more file types.
offset	set the offset of MSA to tree
width	total width of alignment, compare to width of tree, defaults to 1, which means they are of the same length
color	set color of the tree
window	specific a slice of alignment to display
bg_line	whether to add background line in alignment, defaults to "TRUE"
height	height ratio of sequence, defaults to 0.8

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 7.4 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

 multiplot

multiplot

Description

plot multiple ggplot objects in one page

Usage

```
multiplot(
  ...,
  plotlist = NULL,
  ncol,
  widths = rep_len(1, ncol),
  labels = NULL,
  label_size = 5
)
```

Arguments

...	plots
plotlist	plot list
ncol	set the number of column to display the plots
widths	the width of each plot
labels	set labels for labeling the plots
label_size	set font size of the label

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

nodebar

nodebar

Description

generate a list of bar charts for results of ancestral state reconstruction

Usage

```
nodebar(data, cols, color, alpha = 1, position = "stack")
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame of stats with an additional column of node number named "node"
cols	columns of the data.frame that store the stats
color	set color of bars
alpha	set transparency of the charts
position	position of bars, if 'stack' (default) make bars stacked atop one another, 'dodge' make them dodged side-to-side

Value

list of ggplot objects

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

nodepie	<i>nodepie</i>
---------	----------------

Description

generate a list of pie charts for results of ancestral stat reconstruction

Usage

```
nodepie(
  data,
  cols,
  color,
  alpha = 1,
  outline.color = "transparent",
  outline.size = 0
)
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame of stats with an additional column of node number named "node"
cols	columns of the data.frame that store the stats
color	set color of bars
alpha	set transparency of the charts
outline.color	color of outline
outline.size	size of outline

Value

list of ggplot objects

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

open_tree	<i>open_tree</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

transform a tree in either rectangular or circular layout into the fan layout that opens with a specific angle

Usage

```
open_tree(treeview, angle)
```

Arguments

treeview	tree view in rectangular/circular layout
angle	open the tree at a specific angle

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(tree) + geom_tiplab()
open_tree(p, 180)
```

range_format	<i>range_format</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

format a list of range (HPD, CI, etc that has length of 2)

Usage

```
range_format(x, trans = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	input list
trans	transformation function

Value

character vector of [lower, upper]

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

reexports

*Objects exported from other packages***Description**

These objects are imported from other packages. Follow the links below to see their documentation.

ape [read.tree](#), [rtree](#)

aplot [plot_list](#)

dplyr [collapse](#)

ggfun [%<+%](#), [identify](#), [td_filter](#), [td_mutate](#), [td_unnest](#)

ggplot2 [aes](#), [fortify](#), [geom_label](#), [geom_point](#), [geom_text](#), [ggplot](#), [ggsave](#), [guide_legend](#), [margin](#), [scale_color_manual](#), [scale_colour_manual](#), [scale_fill_manual](#), [scale_x_continuous](#), [theme](#), [xlim](#)

grid [arrow](#), [unit](#)

magrittr [%>%](#)

tidytree [groupClade](#), [groupOTU](#), [MRCA](#), [nodeid](#), [nodelab](#)

Examples

```
nwk <- system.file("extdata", "sample.nwk", package="treeio")
tree <- read.tree(nwk)
p <- ggtree(tree)
dd <- data.frame(taxa=LETTERS[1:13],
                 place=c(rep("GZ", 5), rep("HK", 3), rep("CZ", 4), NA),
                 value=round(abs(rnorm(13, mean=70, sd=10)), digits=1))
row.names(dd) <- NULL
p %<+% dd + geom_text(aes(color=place, label=label), hjust=-0.5)
```

revts

*revts***Description**

reverse timescale x-axis by setting the most recent tip to 0

Usage

```
revts(treeview)
```

Arguments

treeview original tree view

Details

'scale_x_continuous(labels=abs)' is required if users want to set the x-axis label to absolute value

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tr <- rtree(10)
p <- ggtree(tr) + theme_tree2()
p2 <- revts(p)
p2 + scale_x_continuous(labels=abs)
```

rotate

rotate

Description

rotate selected clade by 180 degree

Usage

```
rotate(tree_view = NULL, node)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree

Value

ggplot2 object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
rotate(p, 17)
```

rotateTreePoints.df	<i>rotateTreePoints.data.frame</i>
---------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Rotate the points in a tree data.frame around a pivot node by the angle specified.

Usage

```
rotateTreePoints.df(df, pivot_node, nodes, angle)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
pivot_node	is the id of the pivot node.
nodes	list of node numbers that are to be rotated by angle around the pivot_node
angle	in range $[0, 2\pi]$, ie degrees/180, radians/pi

Value

updated tree data.frame with points rotated by angle

rotate_tree	<i>rotate_tree</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

rotate circular tree in a certain angle

Usage

```
rotate_tree(treeview, angle)
```

Arguments

treeview	tree view in circular layout
angle	the angle of rotation

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(tree) + geom_tiplab()
p2 <- open_tree(p, 180)
rotate_tree(p2, 180)
```

scaleClade	<i>scaleClade</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

zoom out/in a selected clade to emphasize or de-emphasize it

Usage

```
scaleClade(tree_view = NULL, node, scale = 1, vertical_only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree
scale	the scale of the selected clade. The clade will be zoom in when scale > 1, and will be zoom out when scale < 1
vertical_only	logical. If TRUE (default), only vertical will be scaled. If FALSE, the clade will be scaled vertical and horizontally.

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab() +
  geom_nodelab(aes(subset=!isTip, label=node), hjust = -.1, color = "red")
scaleClade(p, 24, scale = .1)
```

scale_color	<i>scale_color method</i>
-------------	---------------------------

Description

scale_color method

scale color by a numerical tree attribute

Usage

```
scale_color(object, by, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'treedata'  
scale_color(object, by, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'phylo'  
scale_color(object, by, ...)
```

Arguments

object	treedata object
by	one of numerical attributes
...	additional parameter

Value

color vector

scale_color_subtree *scale_color_subtree*

Description

scale tree color by subtree (e.g., output of cutree, kmeans, or other clustering algorithm)

Usage

```
scale_color_subtree(group)  
  
scale_colour_subtree(group)
```

Arguments

group	taxa group information
-------	------------------------

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

scale_x_ggtree *scale_x_ggtree*

Description

scale x for tree with gheatmap

Usage

```
scale_x_ggtree(breaks = waiver(), labels = waiver())
```

Arguments

breaks	set breaks for tree
labels	lables for corresponding breaks

Details

Since setting x-axis for tree with gheatmap by using 'theme_tree2()' is quite tricky, 'scale_x_ggtree' can help set the x-axis more reasonably.

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 7.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

scale_x_range *scale_x_range*

Description

add second x-axis for geom_range

Usage

```
scale_x_range()
```

Details

notice that the first axis is disabled in the default theme thus users need to enable it first before using scale_x_range

Value

ggtree object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function ,please refer to chapter 5.2.4 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

set_highlight_legend *set_highlight_legend*

Description

set legend for multiple geom_highlight layers

Usage

```
set_highlight_legend(p, color, label, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

p	ggtree object
color	color vector
label	label vector
alpha	transparency of color

Value

updated ggtree object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

StatBalance *StatBalance*

Description

StatBalance

theme_dendrogram	<i>theme_dendrogram</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

dendrogram theme

Usage

```
theme_dendrogram(bgcolor = "white", fgcolor = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

bgcolor	set background color, defaults to "white"
fgcolor	set color of axis
...	additional parameter

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_inset	<i>theme_inset</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

inset theme

Usage

```
theme_inset(legend.position = "none", ...)
```

Arguments

legend.position	
	set the position of legend
...	additional parameter

Details

theme for inset function

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_tree	<i>theme_tree</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

tree theme

Usage

```
theme_tree(bgcolor = "white", ...)
```

Arguments

bgcolor	set background color, defaults to "white"
...	additional parameter

Details

'theme_tree' defines a blank background to display tree

Value

updated ggplot object with new theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr) + theme_tree()
```

theme_tree2	<i>theme_tree2</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

tree2 theme

Usage

```
theme_tree2(bgcolor = "white", fgcolor = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

bgcolor	set background color, defaults to "white"
fgcolor	set foreground color, defaults to "black"
...	additional parameter

Details

'theme_tree2' supports displaying phylogenetic distance by setting x-axis

Value

updated ggplot object with new theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr) + theme_tree2()
```

viewClade

viewClade

Description

view a selected clade of tree, clade can be selected by specifying a node number or determined by the most recent common ancestor of selected tips

Usage

```
viewClade(tree_view = NULL, node, xmax_adjust = 0)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree
xmax_adjust	adjust the max range of x axis

Value

clade plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
viewClade(p, 18, xmax_adjust = 0.)
```

xlim_expand	<i>xlim_expand</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

expand x axis limits for specific panel

Usage

```
xlim_expand(xlim, panel)
```

Arguments

xlim	x axis limits
panel	name of the panel to expand

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(30)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
d <- data.frame(label = x$tip.label,
               value = rnorm(30))
p2 <- p + geom_facet(panel = "Dot", data = d,
                   geom = geom_point, mapping = aes(x = value))
p2 + xlim_expand(c(-10, 10), 'Dot')
```

xlim_tree	<i>xlim_tree</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

set x axis limits specially for Tree panel

Usage

```
xlim_tree(xlim)
```

Arguments

xlim	x axis limits
------	---------------

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(30)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
d <- data.frame(label = x$tip.label,
               value = rnorm(30))
p2 <- p + geom_facet(panel = "Dot", data = d,
                  geom = geom_point, mapping = aes(x = value))
p2 + xlim_tree(6)
```

zoomClade

zoomClade

Description

zoom in on a selected clade of a tree, while showing its on the full view of tree as a seperated panel for reference

Usage

```
zoomClade(tree_view = NULL, node, xexpand = NULL)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree
xexpand	numeric, expend the xlim of the zoom area. default is NULL.

Value

full tree with zoom in clade

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab() +
  geom_nodelab(aes(subset=!isTip, label=node), hjust = -.1, color = "red")
zoomClade(p, 21, xexpand = .2)

## End(Not run)
```

%+>%

%+>%

Description

update data with tree info (y coordination and panel)

Usage

```
p %+>% .data
```

Arguments

p	tree view
.data	data.frame

Details

add tree information to an input data. This function will setup y coordination and panel info for data used in facet_plot and geom_facet

Value

updated data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 35(2):3041-3043. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194>

%<%

%<%

Description

update tree

Usage

```
pg %<% x
```

Arguments

pg	ggtree object
x	tree object

Details

This operator apply the visualization directives in ggtree object (lhs) to visualize another tree object (rhs), that is similar to Format Painter.

Value

updated ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
library("ggplot2")
nwk <- system.file("extdata", "sample.nwk", package="treeio")
tree <- read.tree(nwk)
p <- ggtree(tree) + geom_tippoint(color="#b5e521", alpha=1/4, size=10)
p %<% rtree(30)
```

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