

Package ‘ggtree’

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Type Package

Title an R package for visualization of tree and annotation data

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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.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

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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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Contents

ggtree-package	4
add_colorbar	5
applyLayoutDaylight	5
as.polytomy	6
collapse.ggtree	6
Date2decimal	7
decimal2Date	8
expand	8
facet_data	9
facet_labeller	9
facet_plot	10
facet_widths	11
flip	11
geom_aline	12
geom_balance	13
geom_cladelab	14
geom_cladelabel	17
geom_cladelabel2	18
geom_highlight	20
geom_inset	22
geom_label2	23
geom_motif	25
geom_nodelab	26
geom_nodelab2	27
geom_nodepoint	27
geom_point2	29
geom_range	31
geom_rootedge	32
geom_rootpoint	33
geom_segment2	34
geom_strip	36
geom_striplab	37
geom_taxalink	40
geom_text2	42
geom_tiplab	43

geom_tiplab2	45
geom_tippoint	46
geom_tree	47
geom_tree2	48
geom_treescale	49
geom_zoom_clade	50
get.path	51
getNodeAngle.df	51
getNodesBreadthFirst.df	52
getSubtree	52
getSubtree.df	53
getSubtreeUnrooted	53
getSubtreeUnrooted.df	54
getTreeArcAngles	54
get_clade_position	55
get_heatmap_column_position	55
get_taxa_name	56
ggdensitree	56
ggtree	58
gheatmap	60
gzoom	62
gzoom.phylo	62
hexpand	63
label_pad	64
layoutDaylight	64
layoutEqualAngle	65
layout_rectangular	66
msaplot	67
multiplot	68
nodebar	68
nodepie	69
open_tree	70
range_format	70
reexports	71
revts	71
rotate	72
rotateTreePoints.df	73
rotate_tree	73
scaleClade	74
scale_color	74
scale_color_subtree	75
scale_x_ggtree	76
scale_x_range	76
set_highlight_legend	77
StatBalance	77
theme_dendrogram	78
theme_inset	78
theme_tree	79
theme_tree2	79
viewClade	80
xlim_expand	81
xlim_tree	81

zoomClade	82
%+>%	83
%<%	83

Index	85
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ggtree-package	<i>ggtree: an R package for visualization of tree and annotation data</i>
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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.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://www.amazon.com/Integration-Manipulation-Visualization-Phylogenetic-Computational-ebp/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	<i>add_colorbar</i>
--------------	---------------------

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	<i>applyLayoutDaylight</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

Description

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

Usage

```
applyLayoutDaylight(df, node_id)
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

as.polytomy	<i>as.polytomy</i>
-------------	--------------------

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

collapse.ggtree	<i>collapse-ggtree</i>
-----------------	------------------------

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, ...)
```

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
...	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")
```

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	<i>decimal2Date</i>
--------------	---------------------

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	<i>expand</i>
--------	---------------

Description

expand collapsed clade

Usage

```
expand(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

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	<i>facet_plot</i>
------------	-------------------

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
```

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

geom_cladelab

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>offset</code> distance bar and tree, offset of bar and text from the clade, defaults to 0. • <code>offset.text</code> distance bar and text, offset of text from bar, defaults to 0. • <code>align</code> logical, whether align clade lab, defaults to FALSE. • <code>extend</code> numeric, extend the length of bar, defaults to 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, defaults to 0. • <code>horizontal</code> 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 hight 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 aesthethics for `geom="label"` (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".
- `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),
  annotate=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")
p2 <- p + geom_cladelab(data=data,
  mapping=aes(
    node=id,
    label=annotate,
    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

data	data.frame, The data to be displayed in this layer, defaults to NULL.
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL.
node	selected node to highlight, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
type	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 and daylight 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).
to.bottom	logical, whether set the high light layer to the bottom in all layers of 'ggtree' object, default is FALSE.
...	additional parameters, see also the below and Aesthetics section. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> align 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 geom_highlight(mapping=aes(...)). 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_hilight(node=62) + geom_hilight(node=88, fill="red")
p1
dat <- data.frame(id=c(62, 88), type=c("A", "B"))
p2 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type))
p2
p3 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="left")
p4 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="right")
p5 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="both")
# display the high light layer with gradiental color rectangular.
p6 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), type = "gradient", alpha=0.68)
p7 <- p + geom_hilight(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_hilight(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

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

Description

geom layer to draw aligned motif

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

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

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	<i>geom_point2</i>
-------------	--------------------

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

<code>mapping</code>	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> .
<code>data</code>	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> .
<code>stat</code>	Name of the statistical transformation to be used on the data for this layer.
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment.
<code>na.rm</code>	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
<code>show.legend</code>	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.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.
<code>...</code>	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> .

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_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, ...)
```

Arguments

rootedge	length of rootedge; use phylo\$root.edge if rootedge = NULL (default).
...	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 use 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_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. • <code>textcolour</code> the colour of text, default is 'black'. • <code>imagesize</code> the size of image, default is 0.05. • <code>imagecolor</code> 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(ta1=c("t5", "t1"), ta2=c("t6", "t3"), group=c("A", "B"))
p <- ggtree(tr) + geom_tiplab()
p2 <- p +
  geom_striplab(
    data = dt,
    mapping = aes(taxa1 = ta1, taxa2 = ta2,
                  label = group, color=group),
    align = TRUE,
    show.legend = FALSE
  )
p2
```

geom_taxalink

link between taxa

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

mapping	the aesthetic mapping
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
...	other arguments passed on to 'layer'
stat	Name of 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 passed into expressions
na.rm	logical
show.legend	logical
inherit.aes	logical
nudge_x	horizontal adjustment
nudge_y	vertical adjustment
check_overlap	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_tiplab	<i>geom_tiplab</i>
-------------	--------------------

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 phylogenics.

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`*geom_tippoint*

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

<code>mapping</code>	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> .
<code>data</code>	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> .
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment.
<code>na.rm</code>	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
<code>show.legend</code>	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`.

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' 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"> • nsplit 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	<i>geom_treescale</i>
----------------	-----------------------

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

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

Description

Get the angle between the two nodes specified.

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

getNodesBreadthFirst.df
getNodesBreadthFirst.df

Description

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

Usage

```
getNodesBreadthFirst.df(df)
```

Arguments

df tree data.frame

Value

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

getSubtree *getSubtree*

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	<i>getSubtreeUnrooted</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

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

tree	ape phylo tree object
node	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

df	tree data.frame
node	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 $[\theta, 2]$ (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 $[\theta, 2]$ 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

<code>data</code>	a list of phylo objects or any object with an <code>as.phylo</code> and <code>fortify</code> method
<code>mapping</code>	aesthetic mapping
<code>layout</code>	one of 'slanted', 'rectangular', 'fan', 'circular' or 'radial' (default: 'slanted')
<code>tip.order</code>	the order of the tips by a character vector of taxa names; or an integer, <code>N</code> , to order the tips by the order of the tips in the <code>N</code> th 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')
<code>align.tips</code>	TRUE (default) to align trees by their tips and FALSE to align trees by their root
<code>jitter</code>	deviation to jitter tips
<code>...</code>	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"))

```

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

<code>tr</code>	phylo object
<code>mapping</code>	aesthetic mapping
<code>layout</code>	one of 'rectangular', 'dendrogram', 'slanted', 'ellipse', 'roundrect', 'fan', 'circular', 'inward_circular', 'radial', 'equal_angle', 'daylight' or 'ape'
<code>open.angle</code>	open angle, only for 'fan' layout
<code>mrsd</code>	most recent sampling date
<code>as.Date</code>	logical whether using Date class in time tree
<code>yscale</code>	y scale
<code>yscale_mapping</code>	yscale mapping for category variable
<code>ladderize</code>	logical (default TRUE). Should the tree be re-organized to have a 'ladder' aspect?
<code>right</code>	logical. If <code>ladderize = TRUE</code> , should the ladder have the smallest clade on the right-hand side? See ape::ladderize() for more information.
<code>branch.length</code>	variable for scaling branch, if 'none' draw cladogram
<code>root.position</code>	position of the root node (default = 0)
<code>xlim</code>	x limits, only works for 'inward_circular' layout
<code>layout.params</code>	list, the parameters of layout, when layout is a function. <code>as.graph=TRUE</code> and layout is a function, the coordinate will be re-calculated as a <code>igraph</code> object, if <code>as.graph=FALSE</code> and layout, the coordinate will be re-calculated keep original object phylo or <code>treedata</code> .
<code>hang</code>	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.
<code>...</code>	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

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)
```

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
colnames_offset_y	set y offset for colnames
font.size	set font size of matrix colnames
family	font of matrix colnames, can be any supported font
hjust	adjust horizontal position of column names (0: align left, 0.5: align center (default), 1: align right)
legend_title	title of fill legend
custom_column_labels	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	<i>gzoom method</i>
-------	---------------------

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$tip.label <- paste0('RRRRREEEEEEAAAAALLLLLLYYYYY_Long_Lable_', x$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	<i>Equal daylight layout method for unrooted trees.</i>
----------------	---

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.

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`*msaplot*

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

<code>p</code>	tree view
<code>fasta</code>	fasta file that contains multiple sequence alignment information
<code>offset</code>	set the offset of MSA to tree
<code>width</code>	total width of alignment, compare to width of tree, defaults to 1, which means they are of the same length
<code>color</code>	set color of the tree
<code>window</code>	specific a slice of alignment to display
<code>bg_line</code>	whether to add background line in alignment, defaults to "TRUE"
<code>height</code>	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 *rotateTreePoints.data.frame*

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 *rotate_tree*

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)
```

Index

- * **datasets**
 - StatBalance, 77
- * **internal**
 - ggtree-package, 4
 - reexports, 71
- %<+% (reexports), 71
- %>% (reexports), 71
- %+>%, 83
- %<+%, 71
- %<%, 83
- %>%, 71

- add_colorbar, 5
- aes, 71
- aes (reexports), 71
- ape::ladderize(), 59
- applyLayoutDaylight, 5
- arrow, 71
- arrow (reexports), 71
- as.polytomy, 6

- collapse, 71
- collapse (reexports), 71
- collapse.ggtree, 6

- Date2decimal, 7
- decimal2Date, 8

- expand, 8

- facet_data, 9
- facet_labeller, 9
- facet_plot, 10
- facet_widths, 11
- flip, 11
- fortify, 71
- fortify (reexports), 71

- geom_aline, 12
- geom_balance, 13
- geom_cladelab, 14
- geom_cladelabel, 17, 19
- geom_cladelabel2, 18, 18
- geom_facet (facet_plot), 10
- geom_highlight (geom_hilight), 20
- geom_hilight, 20
- geom_inset, 22
- geom_label, 25, 71
- geom_label (reexports), 71
- geom_label2, 23
- geom_motif, 25
- geom_nodelab, 26
- geom_nodelab2, 27
- geom_nodepoint, 27, 30, 34
- geom_point, 30, 34, 71
- geom_point (reexports), 71
- geom_point2, 29
- geom_range, 31
- geom_rootedge, 32
- geom_rootpoint, 30, 33, 34
- geom_segment, 35
- geom_segment2, 34
- geom_strip, 36
- geom_striplab, 37
- geom_taxalink, 40
- geom_text, 43, 71
- geom_text (reexports), 71
- geom_text2, 42
- geom_tiplab, 43, 46
- geom_tiplab(), 26, 27
- geom_tiplab2, 45
- geom_tippoint, 30, 34, 46
- geom_tree, 47
- geom_tree(), 60
- geom_tree2, 48
- geom_treescale, 49
- geom_zoom_clade, 50
- get.path, 51
- get_clade_position, 55
- get_heatmap_column_position, 55
- get_taxa_name, 56
- getNodeAngle.df, 51
- getNodesBreadthFirst.df, 52
- getSubtree, 52
- getSubtree.df, 53
- getSubtreeUnrooted, 53
- getSubtreeUnrooted.df, 54
- getTreeArcAngles, 54

- ggdensitree, 56
- ggexpand (hexpand), 63
- ggplot, 71
- ggplot (reexports), 71
- ggsave, 71
- ggsave (reexports), 71
- ggtree, 58
- ggtree-package, 4
- ghemap, 60
- groupClade, 71
- groupClade (reexports), 71
- groupOTU, 71
- groupOTU (reexports), 71
- guide_legend, 71
- guide_legend (reexports), 71
- gzoom, 62
- gzoom, ggtree-method (gzoom), 62
- gzoom, phylo-method (gzoom), 62
- gzoom, treedata-method (gzoom), 62
- gzoom.phylo, 62

- hexpand, 63

- identify, 71
- identify (reexports), 71
- inset (geom_inset), 22

- label_pad, 64
- layout_circular (layout_rectangular), 66
- layout_dendrogram (layout_rectangular), 66
- layout_fan (layout_rectangular), 66
- layout_inward_circular (layout_rectangular), 66
- layout_rectangular, 66
- layoutDaylight, 64
- layoutEqualAngle, 65

- margin, 71
- margin (reexports), 71
- MRCA, 71
- MRCA (reexports), 71
- msaplot, 67
- multiplot, 68

- nodebar, 68
- nodeid, 71
- nodeid (reexports), 71
- nodelab, 71
- nodelab (reexports), 71
- nodepie, 69

- open_tree, 70

- package-ggtree (ggtree-package), 4
- plot_list, 71
- plot_list (reexports), 71

- range_format, 70
- read.tree, 71
- read.tree (reexports), 71
- reexports, 71
- revts, 71
- rotate, 72
- rotate_tree, 73
- rotateTreePoints.df, 73
- rtree, 71
- rtree (reexports), 71

- scale_color, 74
- scale_color, phylo-method (scale_color), 74
- scale_color, treedata-method (scale_color), 74
- scale_color_manual, 71
- scale_color_manual (reexports), 71
- scale_color_subtree, 75
- scale_colour_manual, 71
- scale_colour_manual (reexports), 71
- scale_colour_subtree (scale_color_subtree), 75
- scale_fill_manual, 71
- scale_fill_manual (reexports), 71
- scale_x_continuous, 71
- scale_x_continuous (reexports), 71
- scale_x_ggtree, 76
- scale_x_range, 76
- scaleClade, 74
- set_highlight_legend, 77
- StatBalance, 77

- td_filter, 71
- td_filter (reexports), 71
- td_mutate, 71
- td_mutate (reexports), 71
- td_unnest, 71
- td_unnest (reexports), 71
- theme, 71
- theme (reexports), 71
- theme_dendrogram, 78
- theme_inset, 78
- theme_tree, 79
- theme_tree2, 79

- unit, 71
- unit (reexports), 71

- vexpand (hexpand), 63

viewClade, [80](#)

xlim, [71](#)

xlim (reexports), [71](#)

xlim_expand, [81](#)

xlim_tree, [81](#)

zoomClade, [82](#)