

ggpedigree: Visualizing Pedigrees with ‘ggplot2’ and ‘plotly’

S. Mason Garrison ¹✉

¹ Department of Psychology, Wake Forest University, North Carolina, USA ✉ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

Software

- [Review](#) 
- [Repository](#) 
- [Archive](#) 

Editor: [Open Journals](#) 

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

License

Authors of papers retain copyright,
and release the work under a
Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International License ([CC BY 4.0](#)).

Summary

Pedigree diagrams underpin research and practice across genetics, animal breeding, genealogy, forensics, and counseling. They help medical geneticists trace the inheritance of Mendelian diseases and identify at-risk relatives; enable dairy breeders to plan matings that improve milk yield; support genealogists in reconstructing ancestry; assist forensic scientists in establishing familial connections in criminal investigations; and facilitate family therapists and counselors in understanding their clients' relationships (McGoldrick, Gerson, & Petry, 2020). Early R tools such as kinship2 (Sinnwell, Therneau, & Schaid, 2014) plot simple nuclear families effectively, but they do not scale to today's pedigrees that can exceed 1,000s of individuals. As datasets have grown, researchers now work with increasingly complex family structures, including large-scale plant breeding pedigrees (Shaw, Graham, Kennedy, Milne, & Marshall, 2014), web-based pedigree management systems (Ranaweera, Makalic, Hopper, & Bickerstaffe, 2018), interactive pedigree editors (Carver et al., 2018), and behavior genetic studies of extended family structures (Garrison et al., 2023; M. Hunter, Garrison, Burt, & Rodgers, 2021). That complexity exposes the limitations of existing tools, which often struggle with large and complex datasets. ggpedigree addresses this need by combining a vectorised layout algorithm, ggplot2 output, and optional plotly interactivity.

Statement of need

Pedigree visualization has traditionally relied on proprietary software (e.g., Progeny, GenoPro, Pedigree Viewer) or R packages like kinship2 (Sinnwell et al., 2014), pedtools (Magnus Dehli Vigeland, 2021a), or pedtricks (J. Martin, Wolak, Johnston, & Morrissey, 2025). While these tools are functional for many use cases, their limitations become pronounced when working with complex, modern pedigree datasets or when more detailed customization is required. Most R packages focus on base graphics or simple ggplot2 implementations.

First, base R graphics lack the modular design and extensibility for generating publication-quality pedigree figures. For example, kinship2 (Sinnwell et al., 2014) uses base graphics and loop-based layout functions that do not scale well. pedtricks (J. Martin et al., 2025), by contrast, returns ggplot2-based plots and is designed for large, multigenerational animal pedigrees, but offers minimal support for annotation layering, per-individual theming, or integration with phenotypic and model-based data

Second, most R-based tools offer no interactivity. Static graphics are often sufficient for publication, but interactivity improves exploration and communication during model development or data cleaning. A notable exception is pedtools (Magnus Dehli Vigeland, 2021b), which offers a sister shiny app, QuickPed (Magnus D. Vigeland, 2022). While the R ecosystem includes libraries, like plotly, that support interactive plotting, these features have yet to be integrated into pedigree functions.

41 Third, current solutions are often poorly integrated with tidyverse workflows and do not
42 expose the full theming and layering capabilities familiar to ggplot2 users (Hadley Wickham,
43 2016). In animal-focused workflows, rapid rendering seems to take precedence over aesthetic
44 flexibility. I suspect that this is because users tend to work with more uniform data and fewer
45 phenotypes. By contrast, human-focused workflows—particularly in behavior genetics and
46 genetic epidemiology (Garrison et al., 2023; Lyu, Hunter, Good, Carroll, & Garrison, 2025;
47 McArdle & McDonald, 1984)—require closer integration with tidyverse pipelines and more
48 flexible plotting systems to accommodate complex pedigree structures and harmonization of
49 phenotypes across data sources. In other words, the needs are different.

50 Several R packages attempt to address these challenges with built-in pedigree plotting functions.
51 kinship2 (Sinnwell et al., 2014) remains widely used but produces static base graphics and
52 relies on non-vectorized recursive layout functions that do not scale well to large families.
53 A partial ggplot2 implementation exists but is incomplete, non-vectorized, and not actively
54 maintained. pedtricks, a revival of pedantics (Morrissey & Wilson, 2010), provides a ggplot2-
55 based implementation for large animal pedigrees but lacks extensibility and interactivity. The
56 geneHapR (Zhang, Jia, & Diao, 2023) package focuses on haplotype visualization rather than
57 general pedigree structure. The pedgene package (Daniel & Sinnwell, 2024) offers some
58 plotting functions but is primarily designed for association testing rather than visualization.
59 The pedigreejs package (Carver et al., 2018) provides an interactive pedigree editor but does
60 not integrate with R or ggplot2, limiting its utility for R users.

61 None of these packages offers the combination of modern ggplot2 integration, interactive
62 capabilities, and extensibility that ggpedigree provides. ggpedigree addresses these limitations
63 by providing a comprehensive visualization framework built on modern R graphics infrastruc-
64 ture. It leverages the extensive customization capabilities of ggplot2 while adding specialized
65 functionality for pedigree-specific visualization challenges.

66 Software Architecture

67 ggpedigree is built on a modular architecture that separates data processing, layout calculation,
68 and visualization layers. The core workflow involves: (1) data standardization and family
69 structure analysis using BGmisc functions, (2) coordinate calculation using algorithms adapted
70 from kinship2, (3) relationship connection mapping, and (4) layer-based plot construction
71 using ggplot2 geometry functions. This design allows users to customize any aspect of the
72 visualization while maintaining computational efficiency for large pedigrees. The package
73 integrates tightly with the broader R ecosystem, particularly the tidyverse (H. Wickham et
74 al., 2019) and BGmisc (Garrison, S. M., Hunter, M. D., Lyu, X., Trattner, J. D., & Burt,
75 S. A., 2024). All functions return standard R objects (ggplot or plotly) that can be further
76 customized.

77 Features

78 I describe the main features of the ggpedigree package below. More detailed descriptions of
79 features and usage is available in the package vignettes, including examples of how to create
80 static and interactive pedigree plots, customize aesthetics, and visualize relatedness matrices.
81 Additional example data include squirrel data from the Kluane Red Squirrel Project (McFarlane
82 et al., 2014, 2015) and Targaryen family data from the Song of Ice and Fire universe (G. R.
83 Martin, 1997; G. R. R. Martin, 2018).

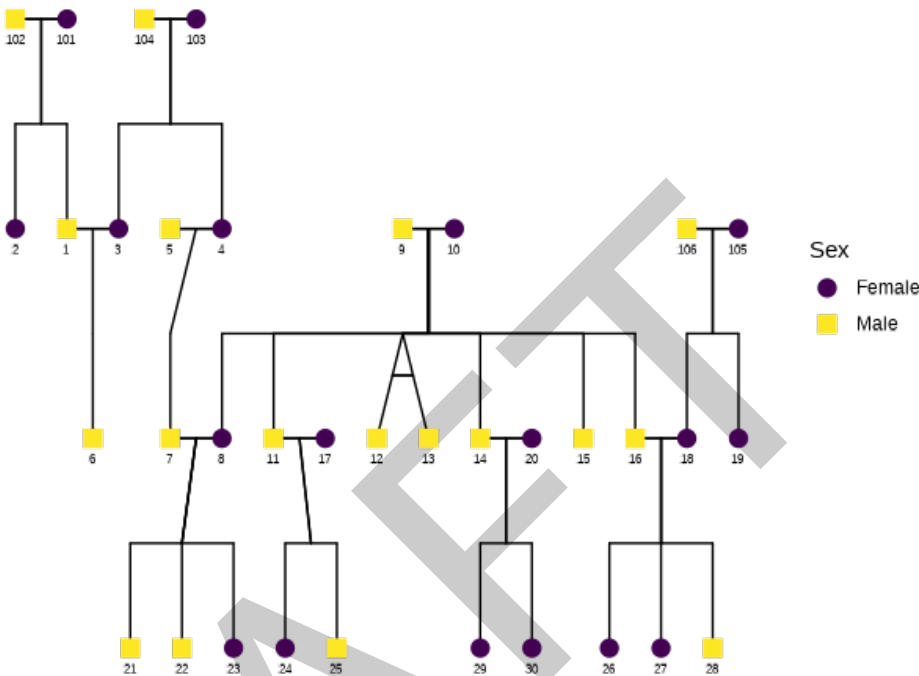
- 84 ■ Data Standardization and Family Structure Analysis: ggPedigree() integrates with
85 BGmisc functions like ped2fam() to organize individuals by family, recodeSex() to
86 standardize sex coding, and checkParentIDs() to validate pedigree structures. The
87 function handles consanguineous relationships and individuals appearing in multiple
88 pedigree positions.

- 89 ▪ Coordinate Calculation: `calculateCoordinates()` computes optimal positioning for indi-
90 viduals using algorithms adapted from `kinship2::align.pedigree`, with enhancements
91 for large multi-generational pedigrees and complex family structures. These steps are
92 vectorized as much as possible to ensure computational efficiency and compatibility with
93 `ggplot2`.
- 94 ▪ Relationship Connection Mapping: `calculateConnections()` generates connection paths
95 between family members, mapping parent-child, sibling, spousal, and twin relationships.
96 The function determines midpoints for line intersections and handles overlapping con-
97 nections with specialized curved segments. These calculations are optimized for large
98 datasets by using vectorized operations rather than the loop-based approaches used in
99 `kinship2`.
- 100 ▪ Layer-based Plot Construction: `ggPedigree()` constructs plots using `ggplot2` geometry
101 functions, returning standard `ggplot2` objects that integrate with existing R workflows.
102 `ggPedigreeInteractive()` extends plots into interactive `plotly` widgets. A config system
103 allows customization of over 100 aesthetic and layout parameters.
- 104 ▪ Focal Individual Highlighting: Advanced functionality to highlight specific individuals and
105 their relatives based on additive genetic, mitochondrial, or other relationship matrices.
- 106 ▪ Specific Visualization Functions: `ggPedigree()` creates static pedigree plots using
107 `ggplot2`. `ggPedigreeInteractive()` generates interactive pedigree plots using `plotly`.
108 `ggRelatednessMatrix()` creates customizable heatmaps for relatedness matrices with
109 support for hierarchical clustering, interactive exploration, and seamless integration
110 with `BGmisc` relatedness calculations. `ggPhenotypeByDegree()` supports visualizing
111 phenotypic correlations as a function of genetic relatedness, including confidence intervals
112 and statistical summaries for quantitative genetic analysis.

113 Code example

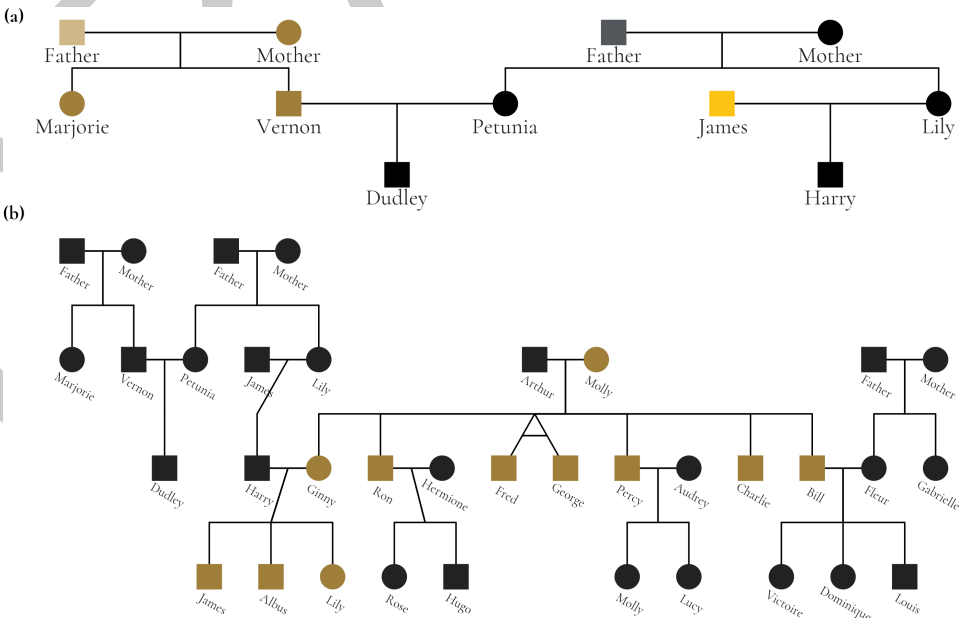
114 This example shows how to use `gppedigree` to visualize a pedigree. The potter dataset
115 includes several wizarding families from the Harry Potter series.

```
ggPedigree(potter,  
  famID = "famID",  
  personID = "personID"  
)
```



116

117 I demonstrate several advanced features by reproducing the figure from (M. D. Hunter et al.,
118 2025), restyled per Wake Forest Style Guidelines; source code is in the appendix.



119

120 I have combined two figures using patchwork (Pedersen, 2025): panel (a) highlights unique
121 mitochondrial lines in the Dursley and Evans families, while panel (b) shows the full pedigree
122 with Molly Weasley's mitochondrial descendants in gold.

123 Collectively, these tools provide a valuable resource for behavior geneticists and others who

work with extended family data. They were developed as part of a grant and have been used in several ongoing projects, presentations (Garrison, 2024; M. D. Hunter, Garrison, Lyu, Good, & Burt, 2024), and forthcoming papers (Burt et al., 2025; M. D. Hunter et al., 2025; Lyu et al., 2025).

Availability

The ggpedigree package is open-source and available on both GitHub at <https://github.com/R-Computing-Lab/ggpedigree> and the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) at <https://cran.r-project.org/package=ggpedigree>. It is licensed under the GNU General Public License.

Acknowledgments

The current research is supported by the National Institute on Aging (NIA), RF1-AG073189. The author would like to thank Michael Hunter for his enthusiasm for the development of this package.

References

- Burt, S. A., Garrison, S. M., Lyu, X., Rodgers, J. L., Carroll, S. L., Smith, K. R., & Hunter, M. D. (2025). *Inherited mtDNA contributes to longevity: Evidence from extended pedigrees with 176 million kinship pairs*. *Revise and resubmit at eBioMedicine*.
- Carver, T., Cunningham, A. P., Babb de Villiers, C., Lee, A., Hartley, S., Tischkowitz, M., Walter, F. M., et al. (2018). Pedigreejs: A web-based graphical pedigree editor. *Bioinformatics*, 34(6), 1069–1071. doi:[10.1093/bioinformatics/btx705](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btx705)
- Daniel, S., & Sinnwell, J. (2024). Pedgene: Gene-level variant association tests for pedigree data. doi:[10.32614/CRAN.package.pedgene](https://doi.org/10.32614/CRAN.package.pedgene)
- Garrison, S. M. (2024). Charting new paths in behavior genetics: Developing a comprehensive r visualization atlas. *Behavior Genetics* (Vol. 54, p. 488488). SPRINGER. Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=4710819130852314260&hl=en&oi=scholar>
- Garrison, S. M., Hunter, M. D., Lyu, X., Trattner, J. D., & Burt, S. A. (2024). BGmisc: An r package for extended behavior genetics analysis. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 9(94). doi:[10.21105/joss.06203](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06203)
- Garrison, S. M., Lyu, X., Hunter, M. D., Rodgers, J. L., Smith, K. R., Coon, H., & Burt, S. A. (2023). Analyzing extended cousin similarity to unravel the mystery of mtDNA and longevity. *Behavior Genetics*. doi:[10.1007/s10519-023-10156-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10519-023-10156-9)
- Hunter, M. D., Garrison, S. M., Lyu, X., Good, R., & Burt, S. A. (2024). Tools for biometric modeling in large population databases. *Behavior Genetics* (Vol. 54, p. 531531). SPRINGER. Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=16878992125450714238&hl=en&oi=scholar>
- Hunter, M. D., Garrison, S. M., Lyu, X., Good, R., Carroll, S. L., & Burt, S. A. (2025). *Tracing the right path: Determination of large pedigree segmentation and relatedness*. *Revise and Resubmit at Behavior Genetics*.
- Hunter, M., Garrison, S. M., Burt, S. A., & Rodgers, J. L. (2021). The Analytic Identification of Variance Component Models Common to Behavior Genetics. *Behavior Genetics*, 51(4), 425–437. doi:[10.1007/s10519-021-10055-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10519-021-10055-x)
- Lyu, S. A., X.and Burt, Hunter, M. D., Good, R., Carroll, S. L., & Garrison, S. M. (2025).

- 166 Detecting mtDNA effects with an extended pedigree model: An analysis of statistical power
167 and estimation bias. *Behavior Genetics*. doi:[10.1007/s10519-025-10225-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10519-025-10225-1)
- 168 Martin, G. R. (1997). *A game of thrones* (Vol. 1). Bantam.
- 169 Martin, G. R. R. (2018). *Fire & blood: 300 years before a game of thrones*. New York:
170 Random House Worlds.
- 171 Martin, J., Wolak, M., Johnston, S., & Morrissey, M. (2025). *Pedtricks: Visualize, summarize
172 and simulate data from pedigrees*. doi:[10.32614/CRAN.package.pedtricks](https://doi.org/10.32614/CRAN.package.pedtricks)
- 173 McArdle, J. J., & McDonald, R. P. (1984). Some algebraic properties of the reticular action
174 model for moment structures. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*,
175 37, 234–251. doi:[10.1111/j.2044-8317.1984.tb00802.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8317.1984.tb00802.x)
- 176 McFarlane, S. E., Boutin, S., Humphries, M. M., McAdam, A. G., Gorrell, J. C., & Colt-
177 man, D. W. (2015, January 21). Data from: Very low levels of direct additive ge-
178 netic variance in fitness and fitness components in a red squirrel population. Dryad.
179 doi:[10.5061/DRYAD.N5Q05](https://doi.org/10.5061/DRYAD.N5Q05)
- 180 McFarlane, S. E., Gorrell, J. C., Coltman, D. W., Humphries, M. M., Boutin, S., & McAdam,
181 A. G. (2014). Very low levels of direct additive genetic variance in fitness and fitness
182 components in a red squirrel population. *Ecology and Evolution*, 4(10), 1729–1738.
183 doi:[10.1002/ece3.982](https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.982)
- 184 McGoldrick, M., Gerson, R., & Petry, S. (2020). *Genograms: Assessment and Treatment*.
185 Erscheinungsort nicht ermittelbar: W. W. Norton & Company.
- 186 Morrissey, M. B., & Wilson, A. J. (2010). pedantics: an r package for pedigree-based genetic
187 simulation and pedigree manipulation, characterization and viewing. *Molecular Ecology
188 Resources*, 10(4), 711–719. doi:[10.1111/j.1755-0998.2009.02817.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1755-0998.2009.02817.x)
- 189 Pedersen, T. L. (2025). *Patchwork: The composer of plots*. doi:[10.32614/CRAN.pack-
190 age.patchwork](https://doi.org/10.32614/CRAN.package.patchwork)
- 191 Ranaweera, T., Makalic, E., Hopper, J. L., & Bickerstaffe, A. (2018). An open-source,
192 integrated pedigree data management and visualization tool for genetic epidemiology.
193 *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 47(4), 1034–1039. doi:[10.1093/ije/dyy049](https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyy049)
- 194 Shaw, P. D., Graham, M., Kennedy, J., Milne, I., & Marshall, D. F. (2014). Helium: Visualiza-
195 tion of large scale plant pedigrees. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 15(1), 259. doi:[10.1186/1471-
196 2105-15-259](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-15-259)
- 197 Sinnwell, J. P., Therneau, T. M., & Schaid, D. J. (2014). The kinship2 r package for pedigree
198 data. *Human Heredity*, 78, 91–93. doi:[10.1159/000363105](https://doi.org/10.1159/000363105)
- 199 Vigeland, Magnus Dehli. (2021b). *Pedigree analysis in r*. London: Academic Press, an
200 imprint of Elsevier. Retrieved from [https://shop.elsevier.com/books/pedigree-analysis-in-r/
201 vigeland/978-0-12-824430-2](https://shop.elsevier.com/books/pedigree-analysis-in-r/vigeland/978-0-12-824430-2)
- 202 Vigeland, Magnus Dehli. (2021a). Pedigree analysis in {r}.
- 203 Vigeland, Magnus D. (2022). QuickPed: An online tool for drawing pedigrees and analysing
204 relatedness. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 23(1), 220. doi:[10.1186/s12859-022-04759-y](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-022-04759-y)
- 205 Wickham, Hadley. (2016). *ggplot2. Use R!* Cham: Springer International Publishing.
206 doi:[10.1007/978-3-319-24277-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-24277-4)
- 207 Wickham, H., Averick, M., Bryan, J., Chang, W., McGowan, L., François, R., Grolemund, G.,
208 et al. (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(43), 1686.
209 doi:[10.21105/joss.01686](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686)
- 210 Zhang, R., Jia, G., & Diao, X. (2023). geneHapR: An r package for gene haplotypic statistics
211 and visualization. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 24(1), 199. doi:[10.1186/s12859-023-05318-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-023-05318-9)

212 Appendix

213 Source code for the figures above is available in the vignettes/articles/_paper.Rmd file.

```
library(ggpedigree) # ggPedigree lives here
library(BGmisc) # helper utilities & example data
library(tidyverse) # for data manipulation and plotting
library(showtext)
library(sysfonts)
library(patchwork) # for combining plots

# Load the potter pedigree data
data("potter")
# Removing Last names
df_potter <- potter %>%
  mutate(
    name = case_when(
      personID == 1 ~ "Vernon",
      personID == 2 ~ "Marjorie",
      personID == 3 ~ "Petunia",
      personID == 4 ~ "Lily",
      personID == 5 ~ "James",
      personID == 6 ~ "Dudley",
      personID == 7 ~ "Harry",
      personID == 8 ~ "Ginny",
      personID == 9 ~ "Arthur",
      personID == 10 ~ "Molly",
      personID == 11 ~ "Ron",
      personID == 12 ~ "Fred",
      personID == 13 ~ "George",
      personID == 14 ~ "Percy",
      personID == 15 ~ "Charlie",
      personID == 16 ~ "Bill",
      personID == 17 ~ "Hermione",
      personID == 18 ~ "Fleur",
      personID == 19 ~ "Gabrielle",
      personID == 20 ~ "Audrey",
      personID == 21 ~ "James",
      personID == 22 ~ "Albus",
      personID == 23 ~ "Lily",
      personID == 24 ~ "Rose",
      personID == 25 ~ "Hugo",
      personID == 26 ~ "Victoire",
      personID == 27 ~ "Dominique",
      personID == 28 ~ "Louis",
      personID == 29 ~ "Molly",
      personID == 30 ~ "Lucy",
      personID == 101 ~ "Mother",
      personID == 102 ~ "Father",
      personID == 103 ~ "Mother",
      personID == 104 ~ "Father",
      personID == 105 ~ "Mother",
      personID == 106 ~ "Father"
    )
  )
)
```

```
# Load Google fonts for styling
font_add_google(name = "Cormorant", family = "cormorant")
showtext_auto() # Load the showtext package to render Google fonts

# Set the WFU style guidelines for the plot
text_color_wfu <- "#222222" # dark grey for text labels
focal_fill_color_values_wfu <- c(
  "#9E7E38", "#000000", "#FDC314", "#CEB888", "#53565A"
)
family_wfu <- "cormorant"
text_size_wfu <- 14

# Create Panel A
m1 <- ggPedigree(df_potter %>% filter(personID %in% c(1:7, 101:104)),
  famID = "famID",
  personID = "personID",
  config = list(
    label_include = TRUE,
    label_column = "name",
    point_size = 8,
    focal_fill_personID = 8,
    segment_linewidth = 0.5,
    label_text_size = 17,
    label_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    axis_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    label_text_family = family_wfu,
    focal_fill_include = TRUE,
    label_nudge_y = -0.32,
    focal_fill_method = "manual",
    focal_fill_color_values = focal_fill_color_values_wfu,
    focal_fill_force_zero = TRUE,
    label_method = "geom_text",
    focal_fill_na_value = text_color_wfu,
    focal_fill_scale_midpoint = 0.40,
    focal_fill_component = "matID",
    focal_fill_labels = NULL,
    sex_legend_show = FALSE,
    sex_color_include = FALSE
  )
) + guides(shape = "none") + theme(
  plot.title = element_blank(),
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  text = element_text(family = family_wfu, size = 14)
) + coord_cartesian(ylim = c(3.25, 1), clip = "off")

# Create Panel B
m2 <- ggPedigree(df_potter,
  famID = "famID",
  personID = "personID",
  config = list(
    label_include = TRUE,
    label_column = "name",
    point_size = 8,
    focal_fill_personID = 8, # Molly Weasley
    segment_linewidth = 0.5,
    label_text_size = 10, #9.75,
```



```

    label_text_family = family_wfu,
    label_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    axis_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    label_nudge_y = -0.25,
    label_nudge_x = .05,
    focal_fill_include = TRUE,
    focal_fill_method = "gradient2",
    focal_fill_high_color = "#9E7E38",
    focal_fill_mid_color = "#9E7E38",
    focal_fill_low_color = text_color_wfu[2],
    focal_fill_scale_midpoint = 0.85,
    focal_fill_component = "mitochondrial",
    focal_fill_force_zero = TRUE,
    label_method = "ggrepel",
    focal_fill_na_value = text_color_wfu,
    label_text_angle = -30,
    sex_legend_show = FALSE,
    sex_color_include = FALSE
  )
) + theme(
  legend.position = "none",
  plot.title = element_blank(),
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  text = element_text(
    family = family_wfu,
    size = text_size_wfu, face = "bold"
  )
) + coord_cartesian(ylim = c(4.25, .9), clip = "off")

# Combine the two plots using patchwork
showtext_auto()
result <- m1 + m2 +
  plot_layout(
    ncol = 1, heights = c(1.1, 2.5),
    guides = "collect", tag_level = "new"
  ) +
  plot_annotation(
    tag_levels = list(c("(a)", "(b)")),
    theme = theme(plot.margin = margin(0, 0, 0, 0), )
  ) +
  guides(shape = "none") &
  theme(
    legend.position = "none",
    plot.margin = unit(c(0, 0, 0.0, 0), "lines"),
    plot.tag = element_text(
      family = family_wfu,
      size = 3 * text_size_wfu, face = "bold"
    )
  )
)

# save as a png
ggsave(
  filename = "wfu_potter_pedigree.png",
  plot = result,
  width = 9.5, height = 6, dpi = 300, units = "in"
)

```

)

DRAFT