

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

S. Mason Garrison <sup>1</sup>✉

<sup>1</sup> 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Published: unpublished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 visualization is essential across multiple research disciplines, including human genetics, animal breeding, genealogical research, forensic science, and counseling. Human geneticists use pedigree diagrams to trace disease inheritance patterns and identify at-risk individuals in families affected by genetic disorders. Animal breeders rely on pedigree visualization to track lineages, plan breeding programs, and optimize genetic traits across generations of livestock and crops. Genealogical researchers use family trees to document ancestral relationships and explore heritage, while forensic scientists analyze pedigree structures to establish familial connections in criminal investigations. Family therapists and counselors use genograms to document family dynamics and relationship patterns across generations to inform therapeutic interventions ([McGoldrick, Gerson, & Petry, 2020](#)).

Traditional pedigree plotting tools such as kinship2 ([Sinnwell, Therneau, & Schaid, 2014](#)) have served these communities well for basic family structures.

Recently, these fields have expanded to analyze 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 ([S. Mason Garrison et al., 2023](#); [M. Hunter, Garrison, Burt, & Rodgers, 2021](#)). These developments have highlighted the limitations of existing pedigree visualization tools, which often struggle to handle large datasets and complex relationships.

ggpedigree simplifies the visualization of these complex family structures by offering a comprehensive suite of functions for creating publication-quality pedigree plots of any size and complexity.

## Statement of need

Pedigree visualization has traditionally relied on specialized proprietary software (like ) or R packages like kinship2 ([Sinnwell et al., 2014](#)) or pedtricks ([J. Martin, Wolak, Johnston, & Morrissey, 2025](#)), which generate static plots using base graphics and minimal layout control.<sup>1</sup> While these tools are functional for small, nuclear pedigrees, their limitations become pronounced when working with complex, modern pedigree datasets. First, base R graphics lack the modular design and extensibility needed for generating publication-quality pedigree figures. Second, most existing R-based tools offer no interactivity, making it difficult to explore large pedigrees dynamically. Third, current solutions are poorly integrated with tidyverse workflows and do not produce ggplot2-based objects that users can customize or extend ([Hadley Wickham, 2016](#)).

<sup>1</sup>Their ggpedigree function is ...

Recent advances in behavior genetics and genetic epidemiology (S. Mason Garrison et al., 2023; McArdle & McDonald, 1984) have introduced new visualization demands, particularly for extended families and highly interconnected pedigrees. Modern pedigree datasets can include hundreds or thousands of individuals across multiple generations, with overlapping relationships, consanguinity, remarriages, and twin sets that strain existing layout algorithms. Additionally, researchers increasingly need to overlay phenotypic information, genetic relatedness values, and model outputs onto pedigree plots to support interpretation and communication of their findings.

Several R packages attempt to address these challenges with built-in pedigree plotting functions. `kinship2` (Sinnwell et al., 2014) remains widely used but produces static base graphics and relies on non-vectorized recursive layout functions that does not scale well to large families. A partial `ggplot2` implementation exists but is incomplete, non-vectorized, and not actively maintained. The `geneHapR` (Zhang, Jia, & Diao, 2023) package focuses on haplotype visualization rather than general pedigree structure. The `pedgene` package provides some plotting functions but is primarily designed for association testing. None of these packages offers the combination of modern `ggplot2` integration, interactive capabilities, and extensibility that `ggpedigree` provides. `ggpedigree` addresses these limitations by providing a comprehensive visualization framework built on modern R graphics infrastructure. It leverages the extensive customization capabilities of `ggplot2` while adding specialized functionality for pedigree-specific visualization challenges.

## Software Architecture

`ggpedigree` is built on a modular architecture that separates data processing, layout calculation, and visualization layers. The core workflow involves: (1) data standardization and family structure analysis using `BGmisc` functions, (2) coordinate calculation using algorithms adapted from `kinship2`, (3) relationship connection mapping, and (4) layer-based plot construction using `ggplot2` geometry functions. This design allows users to customize any aspect of the visualization while maintaining computational efficiency for large pedigrees. The package integrates tightly with the broader R ecosystem, particularly the `tidyverse` (H. Wickham et al., 2019) and `BGmisc` (Garrison, S. Mason, Hunter, Michael D., Lyu, Xuanyu, Trattner, Jonathan D., & Burt, S. Alexandra, 2024). All functions return standard R objects (`ggplot` or `plotly`) that can be further customized using familiar syntax, ensuring accessibility for users already comfortable with modern R data science workflows.

## Features

We briefly describe the main features of the `ggpedigree` package below. A more detailed description of the package's features and usage is available from the [package vignettes](#), including examples of how to create static and interactive pedigree plots, customize aesthetics, and visualize relatedness matrices. Additional example data include squirrel data from the Kluane Red Squirrel Project (McFarlane et al., 2014, 2015) and Targaryen family data from the Song of Ice and Fire universe (G. R. Martin, 1997; G. R. R. Martin, 2018; G. R. R. Martin, Jr, & Antonsson, 2014). These datasets demonstrate the package's capabilities for both empirical and fictional pedigrees.

## Core Functions

- **Data Standardization and Family Structure Analysis:** `ggPedigree()` integrates with `BGmisc` functions like `ped2fam()` to organize individuals by family, `recodeSex()` to standardize sex coding, and `checkParentIDs()` to validate pedigree structures. The function handles complex scenarios including consanguineous relationships and individuals appearing in multiple pedigree positions.
- **Coordinate Calculation:** `calculateCoordinates()` computes optimal positioning for individuals using algorithms adapted from `kinship2::align.pedigree`, with enhance-

ments for large multi-generational pedigrees and complex family structures. The function returns coordinate grids that optimize spacing and minimize visual overlap. These steps are vectorized as much as possible to ensure computational efficiency, especially for large pedigrees.

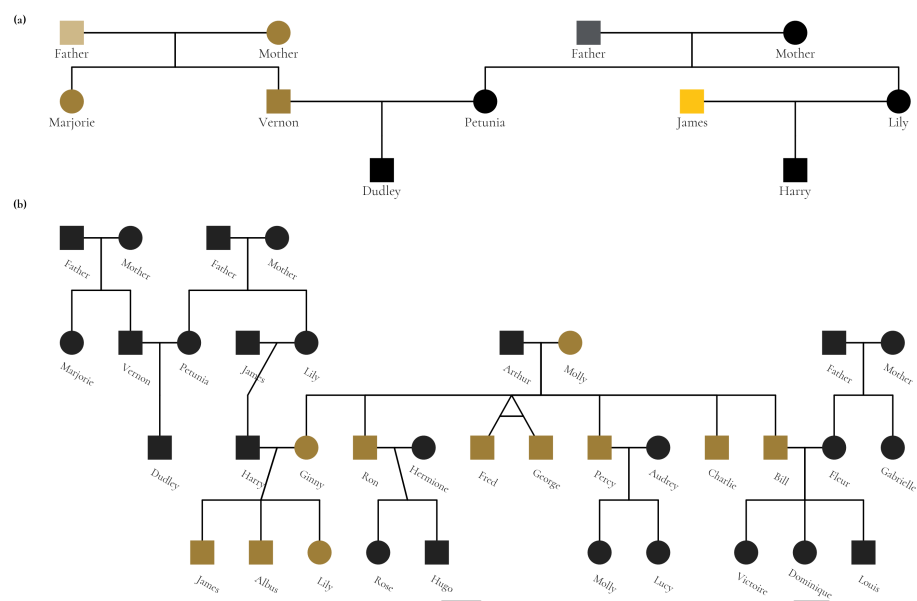
- Relationship Connection Mapping: `calculateConnections()` generates connection paths between family members, mapping parent-child, sibling, spousal, and twin relationships. The function determines midpoints for line intersections and handles overlapping connections with specialized curved segments. These calculations are optimized for large datasets by using vectorized operations rather than the loop-based approaches used in `kinship2`.
- Layer-based Plot Construction: `ggPedigree()` constructs plots using `ggplot2` geometry functions, returning standard `ggplot2` objects that integrate with existing R workflows. `ggPedigreeInteractive()` extends plots into interactive `plotly` widgets with hover tooltips and dynamic exploration capabilities. A comprehensive config system allows customization of over 100 aesthetic and layout parameters.
- Focal Individual Highlighting: Advanced functionality to highlight specific individuals and their relatives based on additive genetic, mitochondrial, or other relationship matrices.

#### Specific Visualization Functions

- Pedigree Plotting: `ggPedigree()` creates static pedigree plots using `ggplot2`, supporting complex family structures, multiple generations, and customizable aesthetics. It can handle large pedigrees with thousands of individuals while maintaining clarity and readability.
- Interactive Pedigree Visualization: `ggPedigreeInteractive()` generates interactive pedigree plots using `plotly`, allowing users to explore large pedigrees dynamically. Users can configure tooltip content to display individual IDs, names, phenotypic information, and other relevant data. It supports tooltips, zooming, and panning for detailed exploration of family structures.
- Relatedness Matrix Heatmaps: `ggRelatednessMatrix()` creates customizable heatmap visualizations for genetic relatedness matrices with support for hierarchical clustering, interactive exploration, and seamless integration with `BGmisc` relatedness calculations.
- Phenotype-Relatedness Analysis: `ggPhenotypeByDegree()` produces specialized plots for visualizing phenotypic correlations as a function of genetic relatedness, including confidence intervals and statistical summaries for quantitative genetic analysis.

#### Illustrative Example of `ggPedigree`

Here, we illustrate some of the features by reproducing the figure from (M. D. Hunter et al., 2025) but restyled to conform to the Wake Forest Style Guidelines. As you can see, the `ggpedigree` package allows for complex family structures to be visualized in a clear and aesthetically pleasing manner.



We have combined two figures using patchwork (Pedersen, 2025) to show the pedigree of the Potter family from the Harry Potter series. The first plot (a) highlights the individual mtDNA lines in the Dursley and Evans families, while the second plot (b) shows the entire family structure with mitochondrial relationships highlighted in a gradient color scale. Features such as focal individual highlighting, custom color scales, text labels, fonts, are easily implemented. The package supports both static and interactive plots, allowing users to explore large pedigrees dynamically.

The plot includes individuals' names, relationships, and phenotypic information, all while maintaining clarity even with overlapping relationships. Although pleasing, this level of customization is not required, as default settings produce clear and informative pedigree plots.

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 (S. M. Garrison, 2024; M. D. Hunter, Garrison, Lyu, Good, & Burt, 2024), and forthcoming papers (Burt et al., 2025; M. D. Hunter et al., 2025; Lyu, Hunter, Good, Carroll, & Garrison, 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 indirectly supported by the National Institute on Aging (NIA), RF1-AG073189. The authors would like to thank Michael Hunter for their support and enthusiasm to 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*

- 153 with 176 million kinship pairs. *Revise and resubmit at eBioMedicine*.
- 154 Carver, T., Cunningham, A. P., Babb de Villiers, C., Lee, A., Hartley, S., Tischkowitz,  
155 M., Walter, F. M., et al. (2018). Pedigreejs: A web-based graphical pedigree editor.  
156 *Bioinformatics*, 34(6), 1069–1071. doi:[10.1093/bioinformatics/btx705](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btx705)
- 157 Garrison, S. M. (2024). Charting new paths in behavior genetics: Developing a comprehensive  
158 r visualization atlas. *Behavior Genetics* (Vol. 54, p. 488488). SPRINGER. Retrieved from  
159 <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=4710819130852314260&hl=en&oi=scholar>
- 160 Garrison, S. Mason, Hunter, Michael D., Lyu, Xuanyu, Trattner, Jonathan D., & Burt, S.  
161 Alexandra. (2024). BGmisc: An r package for extended behavior genetics analysis. *Journal*  
162 *of Open Source Software*, 9(94). doi:[10.21105/joss.06203](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06203)
- 163 Garrison, S. Mason, Lyu, X., Hunter, M. D., Rodgers, J. L., Smith, K. R., Coon, H., & Burt,  
164 S. A. (2023). Analyzing extended cousin similarity to unravel the mystery of mtDNA and  
165 longevity. *Behavior Genetics*. doi:[10.1007/s10519-023-10156-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10519-023-10156-9)
- 166 Hunter, M. D., Garrison, S. M., Lyu, X., Good, R., & Burt, S. A. (2024). Tools for  
167 biometric modeling in large population databases. *Behavior Genetics* (Vol. 54, p.  
168 531531). SPRINGER. Retrieved from [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=16878992125450714238&hl=en&oi=scholar)  
169 [16878992125450714238&hl=en&oi=scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=16878992125450714238&hl=en&oi=scholar)
- 170 Hunter, M. D., Garrison, S. M., Lyu, X., Good, R., Carroll, S. L., & Burt, S. A. (2025). *Tracing*  
171 *the right path: Determination of large pedigree segmentation and relatedness. Revise and*  
172 *Resubmit at Behavior Genetics*.
- 173 Hunter, M., Garrison, S. M., Burt, S. A., & Rodgers, J. L. (2021). The Analytic Identification  
174 of Variance Component Models Common to Behavior Genetics. *Behavior Genetics*, 51(4),  
175 425–437. doi:[10.1007/s10519-021-10055-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10519-021-10055-x)
- 176 Lyu, S. A., X.and Burt, Hunter, M. D., Good, R., Carroll, S. L., & Garrison, S. M. (2025).  
177 Detecting mtDNA effects with an extended pedigree model: An analysis of statistical power  
178 and estimation bias. *Behavior Genetics*. doi:[10.1101/2024.12.19.629449](https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.12.19.629449)
- 179 Martin, G. R. (1997). *A game of thrones* (Vol. 1). Bantam.
- 180 Martin, G. R. R. (2018). *Fire & blood: 300 years before a game of thrones*. New York:  
181 Random House Worlds.
- 182 Martin, G. R. R., Jr, E. M. G., & Antonsson, L. (2014). *The world of ice & fire: The untold*  
183 *history of westeros and the game of thrones*. New York: Random House Worlds.
- 184 Martin, J., Wolak, M., Johnston, S., & Morrissey, M. (2025). *Pedtricks: Visualize, summarize*  
185 *and simulate data from pedigrees*. doi:[10.32614/CRAN.package.pedtricks](https://doi.org/10.32614/CRAN.package.pedtricks)
- 186 McArdle, J. J., & McDonald, R. P. (1984). Some algebraic properties of the reticular action  
187 model for moment structures. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*,  
188 37, 234–251. doi:[10.1111/j.2044-8317.1984.tb00802.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8317.1984.tb00802.x)
- 189 McFarlane, S. E., Boutin, S., Humphries, M. M., McAdam, A. G., Gorrell, J. C., & Colt-  
190 man, D. W. (2015, January 21). Data from: Very low levels of direct additive ge-  
191 netic variance in fitness and fitness components in a red squirrel population. Dryad.  
192 doi:[10.5061/DRYAD.N5Q05](https://doi.org/10.5061/DRYAD.N5Q05)
- 193 McFarlane, S. E., Gorrell, J. C., Coltman, D. W., Humphries, M. M., Boutin, S., & McAdam,  
194 A. G. (2014). Very low levels of direct additive genetic variance in fitness and fitness  
195 components in a red squirrel population. *Ecology and Evolution*, 4(10), 1729–1738.  
196 doi:[10.1002/ece3.982](https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.982)
- 197 McGoldrick, M., Gerson, R., & Petry, S. (2020). *Genograms: Assessment and Treatment*.  
198 Erscheinungsort nicht ermittelbar: W. W. Norton & Company.

- 199 Pedersen, T. L. (2025). *Patchwork: The composer of plots*. doi:[10.32614/CRAN.package.patchwork](https://doi.org/10.32614/CRAN.package.patchwork)  
200
- 201 Ranaweera, T., Makalic, E., Hopper, J. L., & Bickerstaffe, A. (2018). An open-source,  
202 integrated pedigree data management and visualization tool for genetic epidemiology.  
203 *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 47(4), 1034–1039. doi:[10.1093/ije/dyy049](https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyy049)
- 204 Shaw, P. D., Graham, M., Kennedy, J., Milne, I., & Marshall, D. F. (2014). Helium: Visualiza-  
205 tion of large scale plant pedigrees. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 15(1), 259. doi:[10.1186/1471-2105-15-259](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-15-259)  
206
- 207 Sinnwell, J. P., Therneau, T. M., & Schaid, D. J. (2014). The kinship2 r package for pedigree  
208 data. *Human Heredity*, 78, 91–93. doi:[10.1159/000363105](https://doi.org/10.1159/000363105)
- 209 Wickham, Hadley. (2016). *ggplot2*. Use R! Cham: Springer International Publishing.  
210 doi:[10.1007/978-3-319-24277-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-24277-4)
- 211 Wickham, H., Averick, M., Bryan, J., Chang, W., McGowan, L., François, R., Golemund, G.,  
212 et al. (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(43), 1686.  
213 doi:[10.21105/joss.01686](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686)
- 214 Zhang, R., Jia, G., & Diao, X. (2023). geneHapR: An r package for gene haplotypic statistics  
215 and visualization. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 24(1), 199. doi:[10.1186/s12859-023-05318-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-023-05318-9)

## 216 Appendix

217 Source code for the figures above is available in the vignettes/articles/\_paper.Rmd file.  
218 The code below reproduces the figure using the ggpedigree package.

```
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,
    # outline_include = TRUE,
    focal_fill_personID = 8,
    outline_multiplier = 1.5,
    segment_linewidth = 0.5,
    label_text_size = 11, # 3,
    label_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    axis_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    label_text_family = family_wfu,
    focal_fill_include = TRUE,
    label_nudge_y = -0.30,
    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
    outline_multiplier = 1.5,
    segment_linewidth = 0.5,
    label_text_size = 9,
    label_text_family = family_wfu,
    label_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    axis_text_color = text_color_wfu,
    label_nudge_y = -0.3,
    label_nudge_x = .1,
    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 = "geom_text",
    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 = 2*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"  
)
```