

Package ‘gghourglass’

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Title Plot Records per Time of Day

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Description Splits date and time of day components from continuous 'datetime' objects, then plots them using grammar of graphics ('ggplot2'). Plots can also be decorated with solar cycle information (e.g., sunset, sunrise, etc.). This is useful for visualising data that are associated with the solar cycle.

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports dplyr (>= 1.1.4), ggplot2 (>= 3.4.4), grid (>= 4.1.0), lubridate (>= 1.9.3), rlang (>= 1.1.2), suncalc (>= 0.5.1), tidyr (>= 1.3.0)

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Contents

AnnotateDaylight	2
AnnotateLunarphase	3
annotate_periodstates	5
bats	6
CoordHourglass	7
GeomHourglass	9
get_hour	11
lunar_phase_polygon	12
StatHourglass	13
uses_dst	14
Index	16

AnnotateDaylight	<i>Annotate ggplot with a band indicating solar events</i>
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Description

Annotate a ggplot (currently only plots using `coord_hourglass()` is supported) with a coloured band indicating solar events, such as sunset and sunrise.

Usage

```
AnnotateDaylight

annotate_daylight(
  longitude = 0,
  latitude = 60,
  sun_prop = c("sunrise", "sunset"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

longitude, latitude	Geographical location that will be used to calculate sunlight times.
sun_prop	A vector of two solar events that should be captured by the annotation. It will be shown as a coloured band between these two events. Default is <code>c("sunrise", "sunset")</code> , but could also be <code>c("dusk", "dawn")</code> . See <code>suncalc::getSunlightTimes()</code> for all allowed solar events.
...	Passed to the list of layer parameters.

Format

An object of class `AnnotateDaylight` (inherits from `GeomPolygon`, `Geom`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 6.

Value

Returns a `ggplot2::layer()` which can be added to a `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
data(bats)

monitoring <- attr(bats, "monitoring")

ggplot(subset(bats, format(RECDATETIME, "%Y") == "2018"),
  aes(x = RECDATETIME, col = SPECDESCSCI)) +
  annotate_daylight(monitoring$longitude[1], monitoring$latitude[1], c("sunset", "sunrise")) +
  annotate_daylight(monitoring$longitude[1], monitoring$latitude[1], c("dusk", "dawn")) +
  geom_hourglass()
```

AnnotateLunarphase *Annotate ggplot with lunar phases*

Description

This function uses the `suncalc` package to calculate the lunar phase and uses it to annotate your plot. If your plot has an axis with a continuous datetime scale, lunar phases are plot along this axis. Otherwise you have to specify the date of the lunar phase.

Usage

```
AnnotateLunarphase

annotate_lunarphase(
  date = NULL,
  longitude = NULL,
  latitude = NULL,
  breaks = ggplot2::waiver(),
  placement = 0.9,
  radius = grid::unit(5, "mm"),
  n = 26,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

date	A datetime object used to calculate the illuminated fraction of the moon
longitude, latitude	Used to calculate zenith angle. This will result in a more accurate shape of the moon as observed at the specified location.
breaks	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL for no breaks • waiver() for the breaks specified by date_breaks • A Date/POSIXct vector giving positions of breaks • A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output
placement	Relative placement of the lunar annotation in the plotting panel. It should be between 0 and 1. Default is 0.9.
radius	Size of the lunar pictogram. It is best to use an absolute unit from the grid package. Default is a radius of 5 mm (grid::unit(5, "mm"))
n	Number of coordinates in the returned polygon shape (should be even).
...	Passed to the list of layer parameters.

Format

An object of class AnnotateLunarphase (inherits from GeomPolygon, Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

Value

Returns a `ggplot2::layer()` which can be added to a `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(lubridate)
data(bats)

monitoring <- attr(bats, "monitoring")

## A lunar annotation can be added to a geom_hourglass layer
ggplot(mutate(bats, YEAR = year(RECDATETIME), MONTH = month(RECDATETIME)) |>
  filter(YEAR == 2018, MONTH == 5),
  aes(x = RECDATETIME, col = SPECDESCSCI)) +

  geom_hourglass() +

  annotate_lunarphase(
    longitude = monitoring$longitude[[1]],
```

```

    latitude = monitoring$latitude[[1]],
    placement = 0.8) +

  scale_x_datetime(limits = as_datetime(c("2018-04-27", "2018-05-31")))

## In fact, it can be added to any plot with a continuous datetime scale

ggplot(data.frame(stamp = seq(as_datetime("2025-04-01 UTC"),
                             as_datetime("2025-04-30 UTC"),
                             length.out = 20),
                  value = 1:20), aes(x = stamp, y = value)) +
  geom_point() +
  annotate_lunarphase()

## Moreover, you can add it to an arbitrary plot without such scales,
## but then you need to specify the date

ggplot(data.frame(stamp = 1:20,
                  value = 1:20), aes(x = stamp, y = value)) +
  geom_point() +
  annotate_lunarphase(date = "2020-01-01", placement = c(0.1, 0.9))

```

annotate_periodstates *Annotate a period in an hourglass plot*

Description

Adds rectangles to a `geom_hourglass()` plot layer. It can be used to mark specific periods. The example shows how this annotation can be used to mark the periods when detector (used for the observations) was active. Note that this may not work correctly when displaying data that uses datetime objects with daylight saving time. In those cases you could split the periods into parts with and without daylight saving. Or convert your data to a timezone without daylight saving time (e.g. UTC).

Usage

```
annotate_periodstates(mapping, data, hour_center = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	A <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> object that maps the periods. It needs x, y, xend and yend, which mark the corners of the rectangles (i.e. periods)
data	A <code>data.frame</code> containing information about the periods.
hour_center	The hour at which the time of day is centred. Default is 0, meaning midnight. -12 centres around noon of the preceding day, +12 centres around noon of the next day.
...	Passed to layer parameters.

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(lubridate)

## Extract monitoring periods from 'bats' data
monitoring_periods <-
  attr(bats, "monitoring") |>
  mutate(time_on = as_datetime(time_on),
         time_off = as_datetime(time_off))

ggplot(bats, aes(x = RECDATETIME, col = SPECDESCSCI)) +

  ## Set background to transparent red to contrast with
  ## monitoring periods
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#FF000044")) +

  ## Annotate periods in which the detector was active with
  ## white rectangles
  annotate_periodstates(
    aes(x = start, xend = end,
        y = time_on, yend = time_off),
    monitoring_periods,
    fill = "white") +

  ## plot observations
  geom_hourglass(hour_center = -6)
```

bats

Observations from a bat detector

Description

A dataset containing detections of audio call sequences from bats. It is a small subset of the data published by Lagerveld et al. (2023)

Format

A data.frame with 1,037 rows and 2 columns:

- RECDATETIME: datetime of the recorded bat call sequence
- SPECDESCSCI: scientific species name

It also contains an attribute named `monitoring` which is a data.frame containing monitoring periods at which the bat detector was active. Each row is a monitoring period, and it holds the following columns:

- `start`: start datetime of the monitoring period
- `end`: end datetime of the monitoring period
- `time_on`: time of day at which the detector is activated during the monitoring period
- `time_off`: time of day at which the detector is deactivated during the monitoring period
- `longitude` and `latitude`: coordinates of the detector's location
- `altitude`: altitude in meters above sea level of the detector.

References

Lagerveld, S., Wilkes, T., van Puijenbroek, M.E.B., Noort, B.C.A., Geelhoed, S.C.V. Acoustic monitoring reveals spatiotemporal occurrence of Nathusius' pipistrelle at the southern North Sea during autumn migration. *Environ Monit Assess* 195, 1016 (2023) doi:[10.1007/s10661-023-11590-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-023-11590-2)

Examples

```
data("bats")
```

CoordHourglass

Hourglass coordinates for a ggplot

Description

A Cartesian coordinate system that adds sensible guides to axes in a `geom_hourglass()` layer. It is added automatically to `geom_hourglass()`. There is no need to explicitly add it to a ggplot, unless you wish to tweak the coordinate system.

Usage

```
CoordHourglass
```

```
coord_hourglass(  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  expand = TRUE,  
  default = FALSE,  
  clip = "on",  
  date_labels = "%H:%M",  
  layer = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>xlim, ylim</code>	Limits for the x and y axes.
<code>expand</code>	If TRUE, the default, adds a small expansion factor to the limits to ensure that data and axes don't overlap. If FALSE, limits are taken exactly from the data or <code>xlim/ylim</code> .
<code>default</code>	Is this the default coordinate system? If FALSE (the default), then replacing this coordinate system with another one creates a message alerting the user that the coordinate system is being replaced. If TRUE, that warning is suppressed.
<code>clip</code>	Should drawing be clipped to the extent of the plot panel? A setting of "on" (the default) means yes, and a setting of "off" means no. In most cases, the default of "on" should not be changed, as setting <code>clip = "off"</code> can cause unexpected results. It allows drawing of data points anywhere on the plot, including in the plot margins. If limits are set via <code>xlim</code> and <code>ylim</code> and some data points fall outside those limits, then those data points may show up in places such as the axes, the legend, the plot title, or the plot margins.
<code>date_labels</code>	Formating string for formatting the time labels on the axis. By default it is "%H:%M".
<code>layer</code>	This argument allows you to pass the hourglass layer to which the coordinate system should be applied. It is used to derive the orientation of the plot. By default it is NULL and an attempt is made to derive the orientation of the plot from its axes scales.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed as extra params to <code>ggplot2::layer()</code>

Format

An object of class `CoordHourglass` (inherits from `CoordCartesian`, `Coord`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 3.

Value

Returns a `ggproto` object inheriting from `coord_cartesian()`.

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
coord_hourglass()
```

`GeomHourglass`*Add an 'hourglass' layer to a ggplot*

Description

`geom_hourglass()` takes a continuous datetime object, splits in discrete dates and time of day with `stat_hourglass()`. This geometry is a wrapper to add it as a layer to a ggplot. `GeomHourglass` is a ggproto object inheriting from `?ggplot2::GeomPoint`. It should not be used directly. Instead call `geom_hourglass()`.

Usage

```
GeomHourglass

geom_hourglass(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "hourglass",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  hour_center = 0,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>mapping</code>	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping. The <code>hourglass</code> stat and geom requires either the x axis or the y axis to be mapped. The mapped aesthetic will show the date of the variable, whereas the opposite axis will show the time of day.
<code>data</code>	The data to be displayed in this layer. If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot2::ggplot()</code> . Otherwise, a <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>ggplot2::fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. The data should contain a column with datetime values (e.g., <code>?POSIXct</code>)
<code>stat</code>	Can be used to overwrite the default connection between <code>geom_hourglass</code> and <code>stat_hourglass()</code> .
<code>position</code>	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The <code>position</code> argument accepts the following:

- The result of calling a position function, such as `position_jitter()`. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position.
- A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the `position_` prefix. For example, to use `position_jitter()`, give the position as "jitter".
- For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the [layer position](#) documentation.

<code>na.rm</code>	If FALSE, the 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. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
<code>hour_center</code>	The hour at which the time of day is centred. Default is 0, meaning midnight. -12 centres around noon of the preceding day, +12 centres around noon of the next day.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. <code>borders()</code> .
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to geometry.

Format

An object of class `GeomHourglass` (inherits from `GeomPoint`, `Geom`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 3.

Value

Returns a `ggplot2::layer()` which can be added to a `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
data(bats)

monitoring <- attr(bats, "monitoring")

ggplot(subset(bats, format(RECDATETIME, "%Y") == "2019"),
  aes(x = RECDATETIME, col = SPECDESCSCI)) +
  geom_hourglass()

ggplot(dplyr::mutate(bats, YEAR = format(RECDATETIME, "%Y")),
  aes(x = RECDATETIME, col = SPECDESCSCI)) +
  geom_hourglass() +
  facet_wrap(~YEAR, scales = "free_x")
```

Description

Split a datetime object in a date component (`get_date()`) and time of day (`get_hour()`) component, centred around a specific hour of the day. They are used by `stat_hourglass()`.

Usage

```
get_hour(x, hour_center = 0, ...)
```

```
get_date(x, hour_center = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A datetime object (e.g., <code>as.POSIXct()</code>) to extract day of time from
<code>hour_center</code>	The hour at which the time of day is centred. Default is 0, meaning midnight. -12 centres around noon of the preceding day, +12 centres around noon of the next day.
<code>...</code>	Ignored

Value

Returns a period (`lubridate::as.period()`) in case of `get_hour()`. Returns a datetime object in case of `get_date()`

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
my_datetime <- as.POSIXct("2020-02-02 02:20:02 UTC", tz = "UTC")
get_hour(my_datetime)
get_hour(my_datetime, -12)

get_date(my_datetime)
get_date(my_datetime, -12)

## This will return the original `my_date`
get_date(my_datetime) + get_hour(my_datetime)

## This will too
get_date(my_datetime, -12) + get_hour(my_datetime, -12)
```

lunar_phase_polygon *Get the shape of the illuminated part of the moon*

Description

Function that calculates coordinates of a polygon representing the shape of the illuminated fraction of the moon, as observed from Earth. The shape has a radius of 1 and is centred around (0, 0). It does not consider lunar eclipses.

Usage

```
lunar_phase_polygon(date, longitude, latitude, n = 100)
```

Arguments

date	A datetime object used to calculate the illuminated fraction of the moon
longitude, latitude	Used to calculate zenith angle. This will result in a more accurate shape of the moon as observed at the specified location.
n	Number of coordinates in the returned polygon shape (should be even).

Value

Returns a data.frame with coordinates of a polygon representing the shape of the illuminated fraction of the moon.

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
disc_illum <- lunar_phase_polygon(as.POSIXct("2025-04-01"))
plot(NA, NA, xlim = c(-1,1), ylim = c(-1, 1), asp = 1,
     xlab = "x coord", ylab = "y coord")
polygon(disc_illum$x, disc_illum$y, col = "white")

disc_illum <- lunar_phase_polygon(as.POSIXct("2025-04-01"), 5, 50)
plot(NA, NA, xlim = c(-1,1), ylim = c(-1, 1), asp = 1,
     xlab = "x coord", ylab = "y coord")
polygon(disc_illum$x, disc_illum$y, col = "white")
```

`StatHourglass`*A ggplot2 stat function to wrangle data for geom_hourglass.*

Description

Splits mapped x or y aesthetic from a continuous datetime into discrete date values on the mapped axis. The hour of day is mapped to the opposite axis.

Usage

```
StatHourglass

stat_hourglass(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "hourglass",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  hour_center = 0,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>mapping</code> | Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping. The <code>hourglass</code> <code>stat</code> and <code>geom</code> requires either the x axis or the y axis to be mapped. The mapped aesthetic will show the date of the variable, whereas the opposite axis will show the time of day. |
| <code>data</code> | The data to be displayed in this layer. If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot2::ggplot()</code> . Otherwise, a <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>ggplot2::fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. The data should contain a column with datetime values (e.g., <code>?POSIXct</code>) |
| <code>geom</code> | Can be used to overwrite the default connection between <code>stat_hourglass</code> and <code>[geom_hourglass]</code> . |
| <code>position</code> | A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The <code>position</code> argument accepts the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The result of calling a position function, such as <code>position_jitter()</code>. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. |

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the <code>position_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>position_jitter()</code>, give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
<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. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. <code>borders()</code> .
<code>hour_center</code>	The hour at which the time of day is centred. Default is 0, meaning midnight. -12 centres around noon of the preceding day, +12 centres around noon of the next day.
<code>na.rm</code>	If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed as extra params to <code>ggplot2::layer()</code>

Format

An object of class `StatHourglass` (inherits from `Stat`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 7.

Value

Returns a `ggplot2::layer()` which can be added to a `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
stat_hourglass()
```

uses_dst

Test if datetime object potentially uses daylight saving time

Description

Function to check if a datetime object potentially uses daylight saving time. It is not the same as `lubridate::dst()`, which will determine if daylight saving time is set for the requested date.

Usage

```
uses_dst(x)
```

Arguments

x A datetime object.

Value

Returns a logical value indicating of the time zone used by the datetime object potentially uses daylight saving time.

Author(s)

Pepijn de Vries

Examples

```
uses_dst(as.POSIXct("2020-03-29 02:00:00 CET", tz = "CET"))
uses_dst(as.POSIXct("2020-03-29 02:00:00 UTC", tz = "UTC"))
```

Index

* **datasets**

- AnnotateDaylight, 2
- AnnotateLunarphase, 3
- CoordHourglass, 7
- GeomHourglass, 9
- StatHourglass, 13

annotate_daylight (AnnotateDaylight), 2

annotate_lunarphase
(AnnotateLunarphase), 3

annotate_periodstates, 5

AnnotateDaylight, 2

AnnotateLunarphase, 3

as.POSIXct(), 11

bats, 6

borders(), 10, 14

coord_hourglass (CoordHourglass), 7

coord_hourglass(), 2

CoordHourglass, 7

geom_hourglass (GeomHourglass), 9

geom_hourglass(), 9

GeomHourglass, 9

get_date (get_hour), 11

get_hour, 11

ggplot2::aes(), 9, 13

ggplot2::fortify(), 9, 13

ggplot2::ggplot(), 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14

ggplot2::layer(), 3, 4, 8, 10, 14

layer position, 10, 14

lubridate::as.period(), 11

lubridate::dst(), 14

lunar_phase_polygon, 12

stat_hourglass (StatHourglass), 13

stat_hourglass(), 9

StatHourglass, 13

suncalc::getSunlightTimes(), 2

uses_dst, 14