

# Package ‘palettetown’

July 23, 2025

**Type** Package

**Title** Use Pokemon Inspired Colour Palettes

**Version** 0.1.1

**Date** 2016-04-06

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**Description** Use Pokemon(R) inspired palettes with additional 'ggplot2' scales.  
Palettes are the colours in each Pokemon's sprite, ordered by how common they are in the image. The first 386 Pokemon are currently provided.

**Suggests** ggplot2, magrittr

**Imports** grDevices, stats, graphics

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Copyright** Pokemon, pokedex and all pokemon names are trademarks of Nintendo.

**URL** <https://github.com/timcdlucas/palettetown>

**RoxygenNote** 5.0.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2016-04-07 01:01:15

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`ichooseyou`*Get a pokemon palette. Alias for pokepal.*

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**Description**

Get a pokemon palette by either giving a pokemon number or name. The recommended syntax for this function is `'Magikarp' %>% ichooseyou` using the pipe operator `%>%` from the `magrittr` package. To specify the spread parameter use `'Snorlax' %>% ichooseyou(5)`

**Usage**

```
ichooseyou(pokemon = 1, spread = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pokemon</code>	An integer or character pokemon name
<code>spread</code>	How many, quite distinct, colours should be returned. See details.

**Details**

If `spread` is given an integer, the full palette is clustered into that many groups (ward clustering in HSV space). The most common colour in each cluster is then returned. It is hoped this will give a good balance between reflecting the pokemons colouring while giving relatively distinct colours.

**See Also**

[pokepal](#)

**Examples**

```
library(magrittr)
pal <- 'Hoothoot' %>% ichooseyou
pal2 <- 'Pichu' %>% ichooseyou(6)
```

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`palettetown`*Pokemon inspired colour palettes.*

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**Description**

Pokemon inspired colour palettes.

**Author(s)**

Tim CD Lucas

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pokedex	<i>Display pokemon palettes.</i>
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### Description

Display 10 pokemon palettes starting from a name or number. If no name or number is given, 10 of the better palettes are displayed. Pokedex is a Trademark of Nintendo.

### Usage

```
pokedex(pokemon = NULL, spread = NULL, cb = NULL)
```

### Arguments

pokemon	An integer or character pokemon name
spread	How many, quite distinct, colours should be returned. See details.
cb	A number between 1 and 4 to select ten of 40 colourblind friendly (Deuteranomaly) palettes. pokemon is ignored if used, but spread works as normal.

### Details

If spread is given an integer, the full palette is clustered into that many groups (ward clustering in HSV space). The most common colour in each cluster is then returned. It is hoped this will give a good balance between reflecting the pokemons colouring while giving relatively distinct colours.

Thanks to Luis Verde for the colourblind suitable selection.

### Examples

```
pokedex()  
pokedex('Metapod')  
pokedex(5, spread = 2)  
pokedex(cb = 3)  
pokedex(cb = 2, spread = 6)
```

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pokepal	<i>Get a pokemon palette.</i>
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### Description

Get a pokemon (R) palette by either giving a pokemon number or name.

### Usage

```
pokepal(pokemon = 1, spread = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

pokemon	An integer or character pokemon name
spread	How many, quite distinct, colours should be returned. See details.

**Details**

If spread is given an integer, the full palette is clustered into that many groups (ward clustering in HSV space, using only hue and downweighted saturation). The most common colour in each cluster is then returned. It is hoped this will give a good balance between reflecting the pokemons colouring while giving relatively distinct colours.

A few pokemon have odd names. Argument pokemon ignores letter case. Female and Male Nidoran are named NidoranF and NidoranM respectively. Mr. Mime should be either 'Mr. Mime' or 'mr. mime'. The full stop and space are needed.

**See Also**

[ichooseyou](#)

**Examples**

```
pal <- pokepal(3)
plot(1:length(pal), col = pal)
```

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scale_colour_poke	<i>Add a pokemon palette to a ggplot2 colour or fill scale.</i>
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**Description**

Get a pokemon palette by either giving a pokemon number or name.

**Usage**

```
scale_colour_poke(..., pokemon = 1, spread = NULL)

scale_fill_poke(..., pokemon = 1, spread = NULL)

scale_color_poke(..., pokemon = 1, spread = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

...	Other arguments passed on to discrete_scale to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.
pokemon	An integer or character pokemon name
spread	How many, quite distinct, colours should be returned. See details.

**Details**

If spread is given an integer, the full palette is clustered into that many groups (ward clustering in HSV space). The most common colour in each cluster is then returned. It is hoped this will give a good balance between reflecting the pokemons colouring while giving relatively distinct colours.

**Examples**

```
library(ggplot2)
qplot(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, colour = Species, data=iris) +
  scale_colour_poke(pokemon = 'Metapod')
```

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