

INTRO

Introduction

Who are we and where do we come from?

Our DNA holds the keys to unraveling these questions. Genetically, we are the reflection of a heritage that has been consistently passed down from generation to generation over millennia. Humans, like other species, are constantly evolving. Since the dawn of Homo sapiens in Africa more than 200,000 years ago, our species has colonized different corners of the planet, adapting and refining its DNA according to the specific conditions of each region and era. Our genome has undergone both random and evolutionary modifications over the centuries. Certain mutations, which may have arisen in an individual thousands of years ago, have been transmitted and perpetuated in their descendants to the present day. Using advanced genetic technology, we can identify and understand some of these mutations, shedding light on our ancestral roots.

This ancestry report provides a comprehensive analysis of our genetic heritage, backed by the most advanced technology available. The report is broken down into the following sections:

- 1. Geographic Ancestry: in this section you will be able to discover the origin of your ancestors in the current geographic context. We analyze your ancestry in an average time frame of about 800 years ago, excluding the last 250 years. Our algorithm is distinguished by its precision and the large number of regions covered on all continents.
- 2. Historical Ancestry: Our historical ancestry test allows you to trace the origins of your ancestors over eight periods, starting from prehistoric times. The sophisticated algorithm matches your genetic profile with our database of archaeological remains, accurately sequenced and dated by carbon-14 testing. The report highlights the three ancestral cultures most closely related to your genetics.
- 3. Ethnic Ancestry: The exploration of your ethnic ancestry delves into your genetic heritage by comparing your DNA to our database of global ethnic profiles. Each segment of your DNA is linked to specific populations, revealing genetic and cultural connections. This analysis combines genetic, anthropological and social perspectives, offering a comprehensive view of your roots.
- 4. Maternal Ancestry: By analyzing your mitochondrial haplogroups, we unravel your maternal lineage. Mitochondrial DNA is inherited exclusively through the maternal lineage. Through distinctive mutations, we trace a line connecting all "your mothers" to 'Mitochondrial Eve', the common maternal ancestor of all humans, who lived some 200,000 years ago in Africa.
- 5. Paternal Ancestry (males only): The paternal lineage, encoded on the Y chromosome, is transmitted from fathers to male offspring, revealing male inheritance. This genetics shows us paternal haplogroups derived from unique mutations perpetuated generation after generation. Our algorithms accurately trace the lineage of our "fathers" back to the dawn of our ancestors in Africa more than 150,000 years ago.

INTRO

6. Neanderthal DNA: For several millennia (between 40,000 and 30,000 years ago), Neanderthals and humans coexisted in Europe and Asia, sharing genetic material. After mapping the Neanderthal genome in 2010, we understood this genetic relationship. With our test, discover how much Neanderthal DNA is present in your genetic map and explore the ancestral connection with these ancient inhabitants.

We hope you like it



What is geographic ancestry?

The 24Genetics Geographic Ancestry analysis is designed to reveal the geographic origin of your ancestors in a contemporary framework. With this test, you will have the opportunity to explore the global regions with which your DNA has affinity, providing a detailed view of the areas linked to your ancestral lineage. The evaluation is carried out using autosomal DNA, which encapsulates a synthesis of the genetic information that you have inherited from both your father and your mother, reflecting the genetic legacy of previous generations. At 24Genetics, our focus is on an average of 800 years ago, deliberately excluding the last 250 years to ensure the accuracy and robustness of the results, avoiding periods that are too recent and may lack scientific robustness.



Countries

New Zealand	38,66 %	Russian Federation	19,81 %
Spain	7,99 %	Portugal	6,07 %
Italy	4,47 %	China	3,19 %
Romania	2,88 %	Hungary	2,56 %
Indonesia	2,24 %	Slovenia	2,24 %
France	1,92 %	Croatia	1,60 %
Turkey	1,28 %	Argentina	1,28 %
Canada	1,28 %	Macedonia	1,28 %
Peru	0,96 %	United States	0,32 %



Countries in Europe

Spain	7,99 %	Portugal	6,07 %
Italy	4,47 %	Romania	2,88 %
Hungary	2,56 %	Slovenia	2,24 %
France	1,92 %	Croatia	1,60 %
Turkey	1,28 %	Macedonia	1,28 %



Regions in Europe

Portugal Alentejo	6,07 %	Gorj County Tismana	2,88 %
Hungary Budapest	2,56 %	Canary Islands	2,56 %
Slovenia	2,24 %	Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	1,92 %
Split Dalmatia	1,60 %	Veneto	1,60 %
Istanbul	1,28 %	Gostivar	1,28 %
Catalonia Penedes	1,28 %	Extremadura	1,28 %
Toscana	0,96 %	Provence	0,96 %
Galicia	0,96 %	Castilla y Leon	0,96 %
Bas-Rhin	0,96 %	Balearic Islands Eivissa	0,96 %



Countries in Asia

China 3,19 % Indonesia 2,24 %



Regions in Asia

Yunnan Dai Xishuangbanna1,28 %Bali1,28 %Zhejiang0,96 %Guizhou Qiandongnan0,96 %Berau Kelay Merabu0.96 %



Countries in North America

Canada 1,28 % United States 0,32 %



24Genetics Ancestry report for Mike. 356548

Regions in North America

British Columbia 1,28 % Aleutian Islands 0,32 %



24Genetics Ancestry report for Mike. 356548

Countries in Australia and Oceania

New Zealand

38,66 %



Regions in Australia and Oceania

Cook Strait

38,66 %



Countries in Russia

Russian Federation

19,81 %



Regions in Russia

Kamchatka Nikolskoye 9,58 % Petropavlovsk-kamchatsky 6,07 % Aleutian Islands 4,15 %



Countries in South America

Argentina 1,28 % Peru 0,96 %



Regions in South America

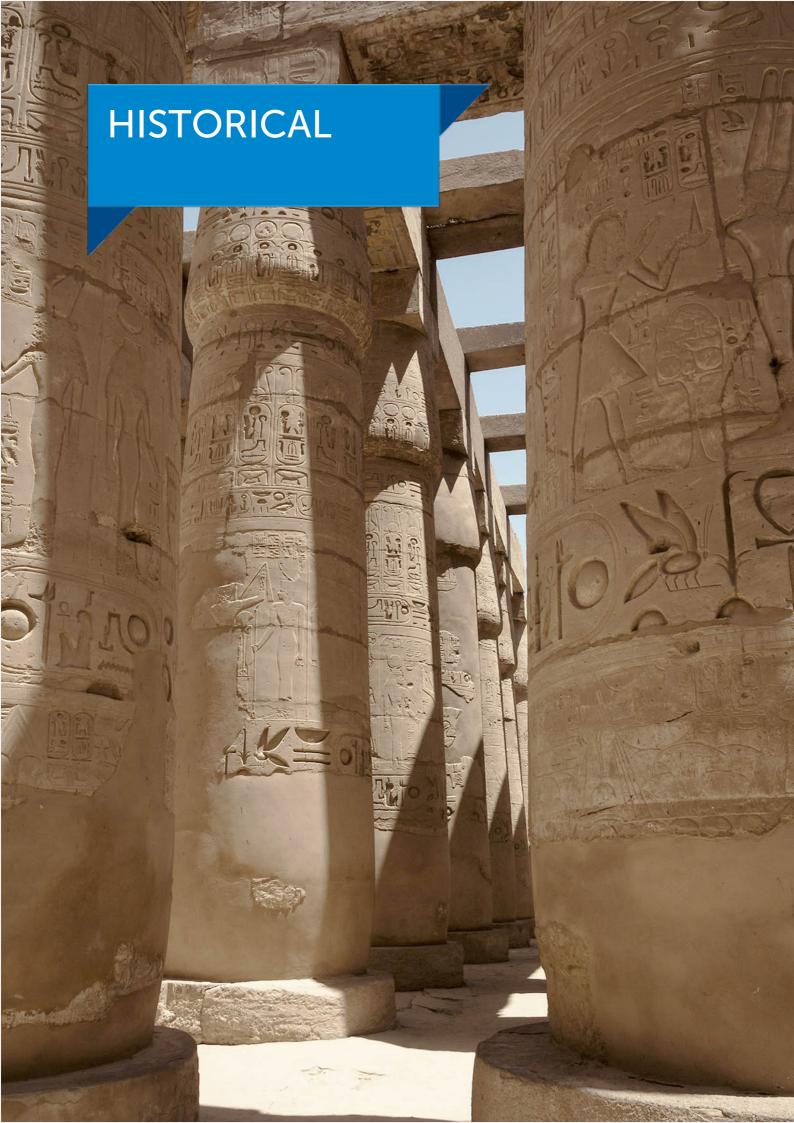
Tierra del Fuego South

1,28 %

Lima

0.96 %





What is historical ancestry?

In this advanced historical ancestry test, you can learn about the origins of your ancestors from eight key periods in history and prehistory.

To do this, we take your genetic information and compare it to a database of DNA from archaeological human remains. These remains have been accurately dated using the radiocarbon (carbon-14) method to confirm their historical era. With this unique genetic data, we create a personalized report for you, backed by strong scientific standards.

Your report will highlight the three ancestral cultures that most closely match your DNA, helping you understand the societies where your ancestors likely lived.



> 10.000 B. C. - Upper Paleolithic

During the Upper Paleolithic, the planet was marked by pronounced climatic fluctuations. In Africa, the cradle of humanity, the warm and stable climate favored the evolution of tools and the birth of rock art. The caves of France and Spain in Europe became artistic sanctuaries, while the freezing cold dominated the outside landscape. In Asia, tribes faced diverse climatic challenges, from the frigid Siberian steppes to the southern monsoon regions. Oceania, influenced by its variable ocean currents, saw the birth of advanced fishing and navigation techniques. The Americas were the new home of hunter-gatherers who adapted from frozen tundras to tropical jungles. Australia, with its arid climate, witnessed how Aboriginal tribes left engravings that reflected their connection to the land. These first "civilizations", in their apparent simplicity, represented the beginning of an era of sociocultural complexity. They laid the foundation for the intricate societies that would come after, showing that the human desire for expression and connection transcended climates and continents.

Of the hundreds of cultures existing at that time, these are the three with which your DNA is most related and, therefore, where your ancestors have been most present:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Romanian hunter-gatherer 10000BC Romania Gorj hunter-gatherer 10000BC Romania	32,20 % 23.60 %
Iberian hunter-gatherer 10000BC Spain	13,80 %

Romanian hunter-gatherer 10000BC Romania

The Romanian hunter-gatherers were the first inhabitants of Romania. They lived in small groups and subsisted on hunting and gathering. One of your ancestors may have been a hunter or a gatherer who lived in Romania much more than 10000 years ago. Another of your ancestors may have been a healer who knew the plants and animals of her environment.

Gorj hunter-gatherer 10000BC Romania

Gorj hunter-gatherers roamed what is now Romania. These nomads adapted to the environment, hunting, gathering, and learning from the surroundings. Picture your ancestors, with rudimentary tools, traversing vast landscapes, and laying down the first traces of humanity in the region. These people laid the foundation for future Romanian cultures.

Iberian hunter-gatherer 10000BC Spain

The Iberian hunter-gatherers were a nomadic people who lived by hunting and gathering fruits and berries. One of your ancestors may have been an Iberian hunter who roamed the plains and mountains of Spain in search of animals. He may also have been an Iberian gatherer who collected fruits and berries to feed his family.

10.000-5.000 B. C. - Mesolithic and early Neolithic

Between 10,000 and 5,000 BC, during the Mesolithic and the beginning of the Neolithic, the world experienced unprecedented transformations. Climatic fluctuations, with the retreat of the glaciations, gave way to a more temperate and predictable climate. In Africa, tribes began to settle near water sources, beginning agriculture. Europe, still feeling the vestiges of the cold, saw more complex communities emerge on the coasts, where fishing and gathering intensified. Asia, with its geographical diversity, saw the flourishing of agriculture in places such as Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley, laying the foundation for future civilizations. In Oceania, the adaptability of its inhabitants allowed them to take advantage of both the land and the sea, developing unique island cultures. The Americas, rich in biodiversity, saw the beginning of the domestication of plants such as corn, transforming their cultural and food landscape. And in Australia, the tribes continued their close relationship with nature, adapting to changes in the environment. These periods marked the beginning of the transition from nomadic to settled societies, leading humanity into a new era of development and complexity.

These are the 3 cultures of this time with the greatest relationship with your genetics:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Iberian hunter-gatherer 10000-5000BC Spain Ukranian Neolithic 10000-5000BC Ukraine Ancient Beringian 10000-5000BC USA	33,96 % 11,04 % 10,83 %

Iberian hunter-gatherer 10000-5000BC Spain

The Iberian hunter-gatherers were a nomadic people who lived by hunting and gathering fruits and berries. One of your ancestors may have been an Iberian hunter who roamed the plains and mountains of Spain in search of animals. He may also have been an Iberian gatherer who collected fruits and berries to feed his family.

Ukranian Neolithic 10000-5000BC Ukraine

The Ukrainian Neolithic was a period of Ukrainian history that began in the 10th century BC and lasted until the 5th century BC. During this period, the people of Ukraine began to practice agriculture and animal husbandry. One of your ancestors may have been a farmer or a herder who lived in Ukraine during the Neolithic. Another of your ancestors may have been an artisan who made stone tools and weapons.

Ancient Beringian 10000-5000BC USA

The ancient Beringians populated parts of what is now the U.S. In this vast period, they adapted their lifestyles to environmental changes, from glaciers to tundras. Visualize your ancestors crossing the Bering land bridge, settling in new lands and facing climatic challenges.

5.000-3.000 B. C. - Neolithic and beginning of the Metal Age

Between 5,000 and 3,000 BC, during the rise of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Age of Metals, humanity experienced fundamental advances in its development. In Africa, the Nile River became the central axis of civilizations such as Egypt, where irrigation boosted agriculture and writing emerged as a revolutionary tool. Europe, with its growing communities, benefited from agricultural expansion and the establishment of complex settlements, strengthening commercial and cultural ties. Asia, with its vast geography, witnessed the birth of civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley, where crafts, metallurgy and ceramics played essential roles. Oceania evolved with maritime cultures adapted to its rich island ecosystems. In the Americas, regions such as Mesoamerica saw the first steps towards the domestication of plants, transforming landscapes and ways of life. Australia, for its part, maintained its connection to the land, with tribes adapting their techniques to the resources available. This period, marked by the transition from nomadic to settled societies, established pillars that would influence later eras of human history.

You share DNA with the archaeological remains found from these cultures:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Bulgarian Early Bronze Age 5000-3000BC Bulgaria	14,04 %
Anatolian Neolithic 5000-3000BC Turkey	10,15 %
Ukranian Copper Ager 5000-3000BC Ukraine	9,07 %

Bulgarian Early Bronze Age 5000-3000BC Bulgaria

Between 5000 to 3000 BC, Bulgaria experienced the dawn of the Bronze Age. One of your ancestors could have been a pioneer in bronze smelting, combining copper and tin to form a stronger, more versatile metal. This innovation marked the beginning of a new era where Bulgarian communities flourished and expanded.

Anatolian Neolithic 5000-3000BC Turkey

In Anatolia, between 5000-3000 BC, the Neolithic marked an era of established agricultural settlements. With the development of agriculture and pottery, life became more sedentary. Visualize your Anatolian ancestors planting crops and forming stable communities. These developments laid the groundwork for future civilizations in the region.

Ukranian Copper Ager 5000-3000BC Ukraine

The Ukrainian Copper Age was a period of Ukrainian history that began in the 5th century BC and lasted until the 3rd century BC. During this period, the people of Ukraine began to use copper to make tools and weapons. One of your ancestors may have been a farmer or a hunter who lived in Ukraine during the Copper Age. Another of your ancestors may have been an artisan who made copper objects.

3.000-1.300 B. C. - Bronze Age

Between 3,000 and 1,300 BC, during the Bronze Age, significant advances in civilization and technology occurred. Africa stood out with the splendor of Egypt, which consolidated empires, erected majestic pyramids and established trade routes that spanned from Asia to the Mediterranean. Europe, influenced by Minoan and Mycenaean cultures, developed intricate trade networks and robust fortifications, and in the British Isles, monuments such as Stonehenge stood with prominence. Asia was the scene of the heyday of civilizations such as the Sumerians, Akkadians and Hittites, with notable advances in writing, legislation and architecture. The Indian subcontinent flourished under the influence of the Indus Valley civilization, while in China, the Shang dynasty took metallurgy and divination to new heights. The Americas saw the dawn of the first great civilizations, with the Olmecs leaving their distinctive mark. Meanwhile, Australia continued its unique traditions, with its people adapting and refining their subsistence techniques. This period, with bronze as the protagonist, paved the way for the emergence of the great kingdoms and empires that would mark ancient history.

We have found similarities with your DNA in archaeological remains of these cultures:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Mongolian Late Bronze Age 3000-1300BC Mongolia	16,40 %
Maros culture 3000-1300BC Hungary	9,34 %
Danish Late Neolithic 3000-1300BC Denmark	8,66 %

Mongolian Late Bronze Age 3000-1300BC Mongolia

From 3000 to 1300 BC, Mongolia experienced shifts in the Late Bronze Age. Imagine an ancestor of yours, building advanced tools or navigating intricate tribal relationships. This era saw the rise of cities and the spread of knowledge. Perhaps an ancestor of yours played a role in founding a lasting settlement.

Maros culture 3000-1300BC Hungary

From 3000 to 1300 BC, the Maros culture thrived in what is now Hungary. Picture your Hungarian ancestor as a skilled potter or farmer, benefiting from the rich river soils of the Maros River. He might also have been a tribal leader, organizing festivals and ceremonies. This period in Hungary was marked by

Danish Late Neolithic 3000-1300BC Denmark

During the Late Neolithic in Denmark, 3000-1300BC, agrarian communities flourished and stone technology reached its zenith. Societies became more organized, with large settlements and burial monuments arising. This period saw the solidification of cultural traditions. Perhaps one of your ancestors actively partook in these communities, leaving an imprint on Danish history.

1.300-500 B. C. - Iron Age

Between 1,300 and 500 BC, during the Iron Age, humanity experienced a profound cultural and technological metamorphosis. In Africa, powers such as the kingdoms of Kush and Egypt flourished, interacting and leaving lasting architectural and cultural legacies. Europe saw the rise and expansion of Celtic tribes, the construction of fortresses and the evolution in iron metallurgy, which redefined tools and weaponry. In Asia, great civilizations such as the Assyrians, Babylonians and Hittites dominated the scene, with advances in legislation, art and architecture. The Indian subcontinent, during the Vedic period, laid the foundation for future dynasties and religions. China, under the Zhou dynasty, consolidated its identity and culture, developing philosophies that endure to this day. Meanwhile, in the Americas, cultures such as the Olmecs in Mesoamerica and the Chavín in the Andes left indelible marks on art and religion. Australia continued its cultural evolution, adapting to its unique environment. The Iron Age, with its emphasis on advanced metallurgy, laid the foundation for the formation of empires and the consolidation of complex societies in the ancient world.

These are the cultures most present in your DNA:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
German Middle Bronze Age 1300-500BC Germany	13,61 %
Jomon culture 1300-500BC Japan	11,66 %
Scythian 1300-500BC Ukraine	10.15 %

German Middle Bronze Age 1300-500BC Germany

The German Middle Bronze Age was a time of great technological development, as the Germans learned to work bronze and manufacture new tools and weapons. Who knows? Maybe one of your ancestors was a blacksmith who worked bronze to create axes, swords, and other valuable objects.

Jomon culture 1300-500BC Japan

The Jomon culture (1300-500 BC) in Japan is famed for its decorative pottery and pit-house dwellings. Envision your ancestor partaking in rituals, hunting and gathering, or crafting pottery with intricate designs. While primarily hunter-gatherers, the Jomon showed signs of early agricultural practices and a profound spiritual connection with nature.

Scythian 1300-500BC Ukraine

Between 1300 and 500 B.C., the vast steppes of Ukraine were dominated by the intrepid Scythians. Nomadic warriors and master archers, they were known for their impressive golden tombs and their skill in horseback riding. One of your ancestors could have been a brave Scythian rider defending his lands or an artisan crafting the gold ornaments that have survived to this day.

500 B. C.-500 A. D. - Classical Antiquity

Between 500 BC and 500 AD, in Classical Antiquity, the world witnessed an unprecedented flourishing in culture, philosophy and politics. In Africa, Carthage emerged as a maritime power, while the kingdom of Axum in the east established commercial and religious connections with its neighbors. Europe saw the rise and fall of the Republic and the Roman Empire, which expanded their influence from the British Isles to North Africa. Greece, with its polis and philosophers, left an indelible intellectual and artistic legacy. Asia was the scene of India's splendor under the Mauryan and Gupta dynasties, and in China, the Qin and Han dynasties consolidated territories and developed Confucianism and Taoism. Meanwhile, in the Americas, the preclassical Mayan and Zapotec cultures in Mesoamerica and the Nazcas in the Andes, left impressive works of art and architecture. Australia, although more isolated, saw its tribes continue to adapt and evolve in their connection to the land. This era, characterized by its rich cultural tapestry, laid the foundations for many of the cultural and political foundations of today's societies.

These are the cultures of this time with which you share the most DNA:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Scythian 500BC-500AD Moldova	20,95 %
German Early Medieval 500BC-500AD Germany	11,71 %
Roman in Spain 500BC-500AD Spain	9,23 %

Scythian 500BC-500AD Moldova

From 500 B.C. to 500 A.D., the Moldavian region was influenced by the Scythians. These warriors and traders were renowned for their nomadic life and their skill in art and warfare. One of your ancestors might have been a Moldovan Scythian, defending his community, forging tools, or perhaps narrating epic stories under the starry sky.

German Early Medieval 500BC-500AD Germany

The German Early Medieval was a time of transition, as the Germanic peoples began to settle in the German territory and adopt new ways of life. Who knows? Maybe one of your ancestors was a blacksmith who made tools and weapons for the Germanic warriors, or a merchant who traded goods with other peoples of Europe.

Roman in Spain 500BC-500AD Spain

The Romans conquered Spain in the 2nd century BC and established a Roman province. During this time, the Romans built cities, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure in Spain. They also introduced new technologies and agricultural practices to the region. One of your ancestors may have been a Roman farmer who cultivated the land in Spain. Another of your ancestors may have been a Roman merchant who sold Roman goods in Spain.

500-1.000 A. D. - Early Middle Ages

Between 500 and 1,000 AD, in the Early Middle Ages, the global landscape was transformed as ancient civilizations gave way to new powers and emerging cultures. In Africa, the kingdoms of Ghana and Mali in the west began to flourish, excelling in trade and learning. Europe, after the fall of the Roman Empire, saw the rise of the Germanic kingdoms and the beginning of Christianity as a unifying force, with the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire. The northern Vikings explored and settled territories from the British coasts to Russia and North America. In Asia, Islam spread rapidly from Arabia, influencing vast regions from Persia to India. China, under the Tang and Song dynasties, experienced a cultural and technological renaissance. Meanwhile, in the Americas, Teotihuacán in Mesoamerica and Tiwanaku in the Andes reached their peak. Australia continued with its ancestral traditions, with the aboriginal communities. The Early Middle Ages, with its vast political and cultural changes, laid the foundations for a more consolidated medieval Europe and an interconnected world.

These are the most relevant cultures of your DNA:



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Kazakhstan Iron Age 500-1000AD Kazakhstan	25,36 %
Viking Denmark 500-1000AD Denmark	10,40 %
German Early Medieval 500-1000AD Germany	9,15 %

Kazakhstan Iron Age 500-1000AD Kazakhstan

Between 500 and 1000 AD, your ancestor might have been part of Kazakhstan's iron landscape, a warrior on horseback or a skilled blacksmith. During this time, Kazakhstan saw the rise of nomadic cultures, dominating the vast steppes with skill and power.

Viking Denmark 500-1000AD Denmark

From 500 to 1000 AD, Danish Vikings were known for their raids and explorations. One of your ancestors might have been a fearless Viking navigator, discovering new lands and cultures. Another ancestor could have been a weaver, creating intricate patterns on fabrics that would become valued goods.

German Early Medieval 500-1000AD Germany

The German Early Medieval was a time of great political and social change, as the Germanic peoples settled in the German territory and founded new kingdoms. Who knows? Maybe one of your ancestors was a warrior who fought in the wars of the German Early Medieval, or a farmer who tilled the land to feed his family and community.

1.000-1.300 A. D. - Late Middle Ages

Between 1,000 and 1,300 AD, during the Late Middle Ages, the world experienced a series of dynamic transformations in culture, economy, and politics. In Africa, the kingdom of Mali reached its peak under leaders like Mansa Musa, establishing rich trade routes and centers of learning in places like Timbuktu. Europe, for its part, saw the rise of universities, Gothic architecture and the beginning of the crusades, which sought to recover the Holy Land and facilitated cultural exchange with the East. Maritime republics such as Venice and Genoa became key commercial centers. In Asia, the Mongols, under leaders such as Genghis Khan, created one of the vastest empires in history, connecting West and East. Meanwhile, in China, the Song dynasty gave way to the Yuan, marking an era of innovation. In the Americas, the Mayan and Mixtec civilizations in Mesoamerica and the Chimu kingdoms in the Andes showed advances in art and architecture. Australia maintained its ancient traditions, with the aborigines adapting to environmental variations. This era, with its interactions and discoveries, set the stage for the Renaissance and subsequent global exploration.

Your DNA is especially related to these cultures



ANCESTRAL CULTURE	AFFINITY
Mongolian Medieval 1000-1300AD Mongolia	19,92 %
Xiongnu culture in Mongolia 1000-1300AD Mongolia	15,69 %
Al-Andalus 1000-1300AD Spain	15,09 %

Mongolian Medieval 1000-1300AD Mongolia

From 1000 to 1300 AD, Mongolia entered a prominent medieval era. Imagine your ancestor, riding with the armies of Genghis Khan or establishing trade caravans. It was a time of expansion and unification. An ancestor of yours might have been a learned scholar or a valiant military leader.

Xiongnu culture in Mongolia 1000-1300AD Mongolia

From 1000 to 1300 AD, the Xiongnu culture in Mongolia thrived, establishing a vast empire that came to challenge the very Han Dynasty of China. These horse-riding nomads dominated the steppes of Mongolia and set up expansive trade networks. Their art, especially in metallurgy, was advanced, and they left behind a rich legacy in the form of tombs, monuments, and artifacts. The story of the Xiongnu is one of conquest, trade, and a resilient adaptability to the harsh conditions of the steppes.

Al-Andalus 1000-1300AD Spain

During the period between 1000 and 1300 AD, Al-Andalus flourished under Muslim rule in what is now Spain. This era was characterized by a cultural and scientific renaissance, where Christians, Jews and Muslims coexisted. Cities like Cordoba and Granada were centers of learning. Imagine walking through their cobblestone streets, encountering mosques, synagogues and churches. An ancestor might have been a celebrated Andalusian physician, writing medical treatises that would be studied for centuries.



Exploring your ethnic ancestry is a deep journey into the fabric of your genetic heritage. We analyze your DNA information and meticulously compare it to an extensive database that we've developed over the years, consisting of the genetic profiles of hundreds of ethnic groups from around the globe.

Each segment of your DNA is analyzed and associated with the ethnic populations with which it shares the most affinity, allowing us to determine which portions of your genome have ties to different regions and cultures of the world.

Beyond the purely genetic aspect, this analysis is enriched by integrating a social and anthropological perspective, offering a holistic view of your ancestral history. Along with the study of your geographical ancestry, this multidimensional approach provides you with a comprehensive overview, merging DNA science with the historical and cultural trail of your roots.

ETHNICITY	AFFINITY	ETHNICITY	AFFINITY
Maori	38,66 %	Tlingit	15,65 %
Iberian	10,54 %	South Slav	5,11 %
Aleut	4,47 %	Romanian	2,88 %
Canary Islander	2,56 %	Hungarian	2,56 %
Friulan	1,92 %	Venetian	1,60 %
Dai	1,28 %	Turk	1,28 %
Tsimshian	1,28 %	Balinese	1,28 %
Tuscan	0,96 %	Lebbo'	0,96 %
Occitan Mediterranean	0,96 %	Native American Peruvian	0,96 %
Balearic Islander	0,96 %	Haush	0,96 %
Han	0,96 %	French Alemannic	0,96 %
Dong	0,96 %	Yamana	0,32 %



Maori

The Maori are the original inhabitants of New Zealand and represent a significant part of the nation's heritage and culture. Prior to the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the Maori had established a rich and diverse society, with tribes or "iwi" spread across both main islands. Each iwi has its own history, traditions and territory. Traditionally, Maori are expert sailors and fishermen, as well as farmers, cultivating mainly kūmara (sweet potato). Their culture is based on a deep spiritual connection with the land ("whenua") and the sea. Maori art, including wood carving, tattooing (ta moko) and weaving, is famous for its beauty and detail. The haka, a warrior dance, is known worldwide, especially through the rugby team, the All Blacks. The Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840 between Maori leaders and the British Crown, is a fundamental document in the history of New Zealand. As for French Polynesia, although Maori are primarily from New Zealand, there are cultural and linguistic connections between Maori and other Polynesian groups, including those in French Polynesia. These connections date back to ancient migrations across the vast Pacific. Today, Maori are facing challenges, but they are also experiencing a cultural renaissance, with the revitalization of the Maori language and the reassertion of their traditions in contemporary society.

Tlingit

The Tlingit are an indigenous community residing in Kamchatka Nikolskoye and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky in the Russian Federation. Their history and culture reflect a deep connection to the Kamchatka region and its unique natural environment. Kamchatka is a peninsula in the Russian Far East known for its natural beauty, including mountains, volcanoes and abundant wildlife. The Tlingit have adapted their lifestyle to this environment, relying heavily on hunting, fishing and gathering for their livelihood. The Tlingit language is a fundamental component of their cultural heritage. Although they have faced challenges in preserving their language in a region where Russian is predominant, the community works to maintain and pass on their language to future generations. The traditional religion of the Tlingit is animistic and shamanistic, with a strong connection to nature and its spirits. These beliefs have influenced their relationship with the environment and their spiritual traditions. Crafts and cultural traditions are vital elements of Tlingit life. The creation of objects such as baskets, totem poles and traditional clothing is a skill that has been passed down through the generations. Traditional dances and songs are also an essential part of their culture and are used in festivals and celebrations. Throughout their history, the Tlingit have faced challenges, such as colonization and Russian influence in Kamchatka, but have maintained their unique cultural identity. Their relationship with nature, their language and cultural traditions are valuable components of cultural diversity in Kamchatka and in the broader context of the Russian Federation.

Iberian

The Iberian Peninsula, which encompasses the present-day nations of Spain and Portugal, has been inhabited since prehistoric times by the Iberian ethnic group. This region, bathed by the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, has been a crossroads and has been influenced by multiple

cultures: from the Celts in the north, the Phoenicians, Greeks and Carthaginians along its coasts, to the imposing Roman presence that called it 'Hispania'. Later, the Muslim conquest brought another cultural layer, which then intertwined with the Christian Reconquest. Every corner of the peninsula, from Andalusia with its Andalusian roots and flamenco, to Catalonia and its modernism, to Galicia and its Celtic heritage, tells a unique part of Iberian history. This rich cultural mix is reflected in the languages spoken: Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Galician, Basque, among others. The gastronomy is a palpable reflection of this diversity: tapas, paellas, cod, wines and olive oils all tell stories of different regions and traditions. The festive spirit of the Iberians is highlighted in celebrations such as Tomatina, San Fermín or the Carnival of Oporto. Despite modern global influences and current socio-economic challenges, Iberians maintain a deep connection to their roots, and their regional pride is palpable in their art, music, festivals and daily life. In short, to be Iberian is to be part of an ancient heritage that continues to evolve, but keeps its essence intact, celebrating the diversity and richness of its historical and cultural legacy.

South Slav

The South Slavs, also known as South Slavs, are an ethnic community dispersed in several countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Their history and culture are deeply rooted in this region of Europe. Ethnic and linguistic diversity is a distinctive characteristic of the South Slavs. Despite sharing a common cultural heritage and, in many cases, a South Slavic language, they have developed their own cultural identities and dialects over time. The Serbo-Croatian language, for example, is divided into Serbian, Croatian, Montenegrin and Bosnian, each with its own linguistic peculiarities and alphabets. Religion plays an important role in the lives of the South Slavs, and most follow the Eastern Orthodox Christian or Catholic faith. This has influenced their religious traditions, festivities and cultural heritage. Music and dance are essential elements of South Slavic culture. Each country has its own musical traditions and dance styles, and folk music is a vital part of festivities and celebrations throughout the region. The history of the South Slavs has seen challenges and conflicts over the years, including the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. Despite these challenges, they have maintained their unique cultural identity and their link to the land of the Balkans. In short, the South Slav community in Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina represents an important part of the cultural diversity in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Their language, religion, traditions and music reflect the rich heritage of this community in the regional context and internationally.

Aleut

The Aleuts are the original inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands, which stretch from southern Alaska to Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula. Over millennia, they have developed skills and technologies adapted to their maritime environment, such as kayaking and umiaq. Although divided by national borders, they share a common language and culture, characterized by their deep knowledge of the sea and marine life. Despite historical challenges, such as colonization and World War II, the Aleut community maintains its traditions and struggles to preserve its cultural and linguistic heritage.

Romanian

Romanians are the largest ethnic group in Romania, a country located in Eastern Europe. Their rich cultural heritage is steeped in a unique blend of Latin, Slavic, Greek and Ottoman influences, which has resulted in a diverse and multifaceted identity. The Romanian language, a Romance language, is one of the main ties that binds this ethnic group together and is spoken by the majority of the population in Romania. The history of the Romanians is marked by their struggle for independence and the preservation of their identity in the face of various foreign powers over the centuries. Romanian culture is manifested in a variety of artistic forms, including traditional wooden church architecture, the painting of religious icons and vibrant folk music. In addition, Romanian literature has produced influential writers such as Mircea Eliade and Eugène Ionesco, whose works have been recognized internationally. Romanian cuisine is known for its delicious and hearty dishes, such as sarmale (stuffed cabbage leaves) and mămăligă (a kind of polenta), which reflect the country's rich natural resources. Rural tradition remains an important part of the Romanian identity, with folk festivals and celebrations highlighting traditional crafts, music and dances. Despite social and economic transformations, Romanians continue to value and preserve their cultural traditions, showing a strong determination to keep their heritage alive in a globalized world.

Canary Islander

The Canarians are an ethnic group inhabiting the Canary Islands, a Spanish archipelago located in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of Africa. They are descendants of the first inhabitants of the islands, the Guanches, who were a Berber people who came to the islands from North Africa some 2,000 years ago. The Canary Islanders are a diverse people, with a mixture of Guanche, European and African ancestry. Their language, Spanish, is mixed with Guanche words and expressions. Canarian culture is rich and diverse. The music, dance, gastronomy and traditions of the Canary Islanders are unique and reflect their history and culture. Canarians are a people proud of their identity, and are committed to preserving their culture and traditions. Canarian music is a blend of African, European and Guanche influences. Traditional Canarian musical instruments include the timple, guitar, marimba and drum. Canarian dance is a form of cultural expression characterized by its fluid and elegant movements. Canarian gastronomy is a mixture of African, European and Mediterranean influences. Traditional Canarian dishes include gofio, mojo, sancocho and churrasco. The Canary Islanders are a vibrant and dynamic people who are contributing to the development of Spain and Europe.

Hungarian

The Hungarians are an ethnic group that inhabits the Carpathian region of Central Europe. They are the largest ethnic group in Hungary, representing about 90% of the population. There is also a significant Hungarian minority in Ukraine, representing about 12% of the population of Transcarpathia. Hungarians have a rich culture and history dating back thousands of years. They are known for their language, music and cuisine. The Hungarian language is an Uralic language that is spoken by most Hungarians. They also speak English, German and other European languages. Hungarians are a proud and independent people. They have a strong sense of community and culture. Hungarians are also very hospitable and welcoming to visitors. Hungarian

culture is characterized by a strong sense of community and family. Hungarians are very supportive of each other and support each other in times of need. Hungarians also have a deep respect for nature. They believe that nature is sacred and that we should take care of it. Hungarians are a people proud of their identity. They are committed to preserving their culture and language.

Friulan

The Friulans are the native ethnic and linguistic group of the Friuli region in northeastern Italy, specifically in the administrative region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. This community is distinguished by its language, Friulian, which is a Romance language that has evolved from Latin, but has had Germanic and Slavic influences due to the geographical location of the region. Throughout history, Friuli has been a crossroads for diverse cultures and peoples, from Romans to Lombards to Venetians. This has enriched Friulian culture with a mixture of traditions, which is manifested in its gastronomy, music, architecture and festivals. One of the most characteristic events is the celebration of Carnival, with masks and parades reminiscent of ancient rural and pagan traditions. Despite the dominant Italian influence, Friulans have managed to preserve their unique language and culture, with recent efforts to promote and protect Friulian as a minority language. Although the majority of Friulians are bilingual in Italian and Friulian, there is a resurgence in interest in keeping the language alive and passing it on to younger generations. The Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, with its rich Friulian heritage, remains a testament to Italy's diversity and cultural richness.

Venetian

The Venetians, also known as Veneto, are an ethnic group residing in the Veneto region of northeastern Italy with a unique cultural and linguistic identity. Veneto is one of the most prosperous and developed regions of Italy and has a rich historical and cultural heritage. The Venetian language, or veneto, is spoken by the Venetians and is a Romance language distinct from Italian. Although Italian is the official language of Italy, Venetian remains an important part of daily and cultural life in Veneto. Veneto's economy is diverse and encompasses a wide range of sectors, including agriculture, industry, tourism and commerce. The region is known for its wine production, particularly Prosecco wine, as well as its craftsmanship and high quality footwear industry. The predominant religion in Veneto is Catholicism, which plays an important role in daily life and traditional festivities. Easter in Venice, for example, is a significant religious and cultural celebration. Venetian culture is manifested in its architecture, art, music and cuisine. The city of Venice, with its unique architecture of canals and bridges, is famous throughout the world. Italian opera, with composers such as Verdi, Puccini and Rossini, is a fundamental part of the Venetian musical tradition. Venetians have played an important role in the history of Italy and in the building of the Italian nation. The Veneto region has experienced a rich history that includes the influence of the Republic of Venice and its role in the Italian Renaissance. Despite modern challenges, Venetians have worked to preserve their unique culture, language and cultural identity. The Veneto region, with its capital Venice, remains a major tourist destination and a center of creativity and cultural heritage in Italy. In short, the Venetians of Veneto, Italy, are an ethnic group with a rich cultural heritage and a deep connection to their region and their Venetian language. Their struggle for the preservation of their cultural heritage and traditional way of life is a test

traditions of ethnic communities.

Dai

The Dai are an ethnic group inhabiting the Yunnan region of southwest China. They are descendants of the first inhabitants of the region, the Nanzhao, who were a Thai people who arrived in the area about 2,000 years ago. The Dai are a people proud of their identity, and have a rich and complex culture and history. Their language, Dai, is a Thai language that is spoken by the majority of the Dai. The Dai culture is characterized by a strong sense of family and community. The Dai are very hospitable, and have a deep respect for tradition and religion. The predominant religion among the Dai is Theravada Buddhism, although there is also a minority of Christian Dai. The Dai have had a turbulent history, marked by Chinese conquest and Maoist repression. However, the Dai have survived and prospered. They are a resilient and determined people who are committed to building a better future for their people. In the Yunnan region, the Dai live in Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and Dehong Dai-Kachin Autonomous Prefecture. Most of the Dai are farmers, cultivating rice, tea and tropical fruits. The Dai culture in these regions is characterized by a strong sense of family and community. The Dai are very hospitable, and have a deep respect for tradition and religion.

Turk

The Turks of the Adana, Balikesir, Istanbul, Kayseri, Aydin, Trabzon, Kutahya, Izmir, Kirikkale, Kocatepe and Artvin regions represent a rich diversity within Turkey's ethnic mosaic. The Turk are the largest ethnic group in the country and share a common cultural identity based on Turkish heritage and the Turkish language. However, within this group, there are a variety of ethnic subgroups and local cultures that have developed over the centuries. In the Adana region, for example, the influence of Mediterranean cuisine combines with unique Turkish traditions, creating distinctive dishes and a rich culinary culture. Balikesir, located on the coast of the Sea of Marmara, has a history of Turkish and Greek settlement that is reflected in its architectural heritage and local traditions. Istanbul, Turkey's largest city, is a melting pot of cultures, where Turks live side by side with ethnic minorities, making it exceptionally diverse. Kayseri, in the central Anatolian region, is known for its gastronomy and high-quality Turkish carpets. Trabzon, on the Black Sea coast, has a cultural heritage that incorporates influences from the Caucasus and Greek culture. Kutahya and Aydin also have unique cultural traditions, while Izmir stands out as a center of Aegean culture and history. Kirikkale and Kocatepe are regions in central Anatolia that have their own ethnic and cultural particularities, and Artvin, in the northeast of the country, shows influences from the Caucasus region.

Tsimshian

The Tsimshian are a community native to the northwest coast of North America, with a presence in Canada and the U.S. state of Alaska. Although their ancestral territory spans both regions, let's focus on their presence in Canada and, more specifically, in the province of British Columbia. The Tsimshian are an indigenous community with a rich history and deeply rooted cultural heritage in the region of British Columbia. Canada Their traditional territory encompasses the northwest

coast of British Columbia and parts of Alaska, and is characterized by its natural beauty, including mountains, forests and abundant marine life. The Tsimshian culture is noted for its connection to nature and its maritime traditions. Fishing and hunting have been fundamental to their livelihood for generations. The Tsimshian have a deep spiritual relationship with the land and the sea, and this relationship is reflected in their ceremonies and cultural practices. The Tsimshian language is a vital part of their heritage, and despite the challenges it faces, the community works to preserve it and pass it on to future generations. The Tsimshian language is one of Canada's indigenous languages that is experiencing a resurgence thanks to revitalization efforts. Tsimshian culture is also expressed through art, dance and crafts. Masks, totem poles and wood carvings are examples of their artistic skill, often depicting elements of their mythology and history. Tsimshian dance is an essential part of their celebrations, with traditional costumes and movements that reflect their relationship with nature. The Tsimshian community has also faced historical challenges, including European colonization, which had a significant impact on their lives and territory. Despite these challenges, the Tsimshian have persevered and continue to be an integral part of the rich cultural diversity of British Columbia and Canada as a whole. Their culture and heritage are a testament to the strength of indigenous peoples in the region and their contribution to Canada's multicultural identity.

Balinese

The Indonesian island of Bali is home to the Balinese ethnic group. This community is known for its rich cultural tapestry that fuses spirituality, arts and local traditions. Balinese Hinduism is the predominant religion and plays a central role in the daily life of the people, differentiating them from the rest of Indonesia, where Islam is the majority. Festivals, dances, and religious ceremonies paint the cultural landscape of Bali. One of the most significant events is the Nyepi, or Day of Silence, where everyone is expected to abstain from any activity and reflect internally. Balinese music and dance are impressive spectacles, with traditional instruments such as the gamelan producing hypnotic melodies. The architecture of Bali, evident in its temples and palaces, reflects the Balinese philosophy of balance and harmony with nature. In modern Bali, while tourism remains a vital industry, there is a constant struggle to preserve cultural identity and heritage in the midst of globalization.

Tuscan

The Tuscans are an ethnic and cultural group residing in the Tuscany region of Italy. Tuscany is one of the most emblematic regions of the country and is known for its rich historical, cultural and artistic heritage. The Italian language, in its Tuscan variant, is spoken by the Tuscans. Tuscan is a dialect of Italian that has a significant influence on standard Italian. Italian is the official language of Italy, and Tuscan is an important part of daily and cultural life in Tuscany. Tuscany's economy is diverse and encompasses a wide range of sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and commerce. The region is famous for its wine production, particularly Chianti wine, as well as its fashion industry and handicrafts. The predominant religion in Tuscany is Christianity, mostly the Catholic faith. Tuscany is home to numerous churches, cathedrals and important religious monuments that are an integral part of its cultural heritage. Tuscan culture is rich in artistic traditions, such as music, dance, literature, poetry and painting. The region is the birthplace of prominent figures such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, and is home to

important works of Renaissance art. Traditional festivals, such as the Palio di Siena and the Viareggio Carnival, are important occasions for the community and often involve colorful cultural celebrations. Tuscany has a long and complex history, with a pivotal role in the Italian Renaissance and in the building of the Italian nation. The region is known for its beautiful scenery, Renaissance architecture and rich culinary tradition. In short, the Tuscans of the Tuscany region of Italy represent an ethnic group with a rich cultural heritage and a significant history in Italian culture. Their contribution to Italian culture and art is a testament to the importance of Tuscany in Italian history and its impact on European culture in general.

Lebbo'

The Lebbo' are an ethnic group residing mainly in some regions of Sulawesi, especially in the central and southern areas of the island. They are immersed in a rich and diverse environment, surrounded by mountains and rainforests. Traditionally, they have been engaged in agriculture, especially the cultivation of rice and other local crops, using sustainable farming systems that have been passed down from generation to generation. Socially, the Lebbo' community is organized into villages where community decisions are often made by a council of elders. Religion and spirituality play a vital role in their lives, combining traditional animist beliefs with influences from Islam and Christianity, which have come to the region in recent centuries. Their rituals and festivals reflect this amalgam of beliefs, with dances, songs and music that tell ancestral stories and connect the community to the spiritual world. The Lebbo' are also known for their handicraft skills, especially in weaving and pottery, which not only have a functional purpose but also carry symbolic and aesthetic meanings. With modernization and change in Indonesia, Lebbo' communities face challenges in preserving their traditions and way of life, but also seek ways to adapt and integrate into the contemporary world without losing their unique cultural identity.

Occitan Mediterranean

The Mediterranean Occitanians belong to the part of the Occitan community residing in the Mediterranean region of France. These areas, bathed by the Mediterranean Sea, have a history and culture enriched by coastal and maritime interactions. While they share many of the traditions and language of Occitania as a whole, Mediterranean influences have left a distinctive mark. Differences can be seen in the gastronomy, where seafood and fresh, local ingredients take center stage. Festivals and celebrations in these areas often have a maritime flavor and are influenced by historical interactions with other Mediterranean cultures. However, like other Occitanians, Mediterranean Occitanians have faced challenges in preserving their language and culture amidst the dominance of French. Despite this, there is a sense of pride and belonging that lives on, with local efforts to promote the Occitan language and traditions unique to the Mediterranean region. The coastal towns, with their rich history and mix of cultures, are testament to the resilient Occitan identity in the context of the Mediterranean.

Native American Peruvian

The Peruvian Native Americans, also known as Peru's original peoples, encompass a rich diversity

of cultures and ethnicities that have inhabited the region since pre-Columbian times. Among the most prominent groups are the Quechua, Aymara, Asháninka, Shipibo-Conibo and Aguaruna, among many others. These peoples have left a profound legacy in Peruvian history and culture, from the Inca empire to the current communities in the Amazon. Despite the adversities faced during colonization and contemporary times, such as discrimination and the loss of their lands, they have kept their identity, languages and traditions alive. Today, they are fighting for their rights, the protection of their territories and the preservation of their cultures. The Peruvian government has established reserves and protected territories for these communities, but they still face challenges such as illegal mining, deforestation and cultural assimilation.

Balearic Islander

The charm of the Mediterranean shines through in the culture and life of the Balearic Islanders. Concentrated in the Balearic Islands of Spain, with major islands such as Eivissa (Ibiza), Mallorca and Menorca, these inhabitants have developed a unique identity that fuses Spanish traditions with Mediterranean influences. Each island has its own character. Eivissa is known worldwide for its vibrant nightlife and electronic music, but it is also home to centuries-old traditions, small villages and archaeological sites. Mallorca, the largest island, combines dreamy beaches, majestic mountains and a rich history that spans from Roman times to its Moorish period. Menorca, quieter, is known for its hidden coves, traditional architecture and special relationship with the sea. Balearic islanders have a deep sense of community and attachment to their roots. Although Spanish and Catalan are widely spoken, many people also speak Mallorquin, Menorquin or Ibicenco, variants of Catalan. In the midst of modernity and tourism, they struggle to preserve their heritage, traditions and language, and to balance sustainability with development.

Haush

The Haush are a native people who inhabit the island of Tierra del Fuego, in the extreme south of Argentina. They are the smallest ethnic group on the island, representing about 1% of the population. The Haush have a rich culture and history dating back thousands of years. They are known for their traditional way of life, which is based on hunting, fishing and gathering. The Haush language is an isolated language that is spoken by the majority of the Haush. They also speak Spanish, which is the official language of Argentina. The Haush are a proud and independent people. They have a strong sense of community and culture. Haush culture is characterized by a strong sense of community and family. The Haush also have a deep respect for nature. They believe that nature is sacred and that we must take care of it. The Haush are a people proud of their identity. They are committed to preserving their culture and language.

Han

The Han are the largest ethnic group in China and make up approximately 92% of the country's total population. Their influence extends to almost every aspect of Chinese society, including language, culture, history and politics. They speak a variety of dialects belonging to the Sino-Tibetan language family, with Mandarin being the most widely spoken. Throughout history, the Han have been instrumental in the formation of Chinese civilization, having established numerous

dynasties that have left lasting legacies in areas such as art, philosophy, literature and science. Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are the main philosophies and religions associated with Han culture. Chinese writing, with its thousands of unique characters, is also a hallmark of Han culture. On a culinary level, Han cuisine is extremely diverse and has given rise to distinct regional styles such as Sichuan, Cantonese and Shanghainese, among others. In contemporary society, the Han continue to play a predominant role in China, influencing the cultural, political and economic direction of the country. As China modernizes and globalizes, Han identity remains central, yet also intertwines with and adapts to global influences and changes.

French Alemannic

The French Germanic people, mainly settled in the Alsace region and parts of Lorraine, represent a linguistic and cultural community with roots in the Germanic Germanic tradition. These regions, located in northeastern France, have seen a mixture of French and Germanic influences over the centuries due to their border location. The Alemannic dialect, known locally as German shepherd or Elsässisch, has traditionally been spoken in the region, although it has faced challenges in terms of preservation and transmission to younger generations. Culturally, the region displays an amalgam of French and Germanic customs, evident in architecture, festivities and gastronomy. Dishes such as sauerkraut (choucroute in French) and flammekueche are emblematic of this cultural fusion. In addition to the Germanic identity, the region's population also identifies deeply with the French nation, which has led to a unique bicultural identity. Throughout history, Alsace and Lorraine have changed hands between France and Germany on several occasions, which has profoundly influenced local identity and culture. In contemporary France, efforts are being made to preserve and revitalize the Germanic heritage, recognizing its value in the country's cultural mosaic.

Dong

The Dong are one of the 56 officially recognized ethnic minorities in China, and are found mainly in Guizhou, Guangxi and Hunan provinces. They are especially known for their impressive wooden bridges and drum towers, traditional architectural structures that are emblematic of their culture. The Dong language is part of the Tai-Kadai language family. A unique feature of Dong culture is their polyphonic singing known as "Grand Song" or "Kam Grand Choir", an unaccompanied vocal art that has been designated as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. Traditionally, Dong society is matriarchal, and women play an essential role in the transmission of traditions, especially in music and weaving. The Dong are also known for their elaborate embroidered costumes and for their festivals, which often include dances, music and other forms of artistic expression. Although modernization has influenced the Dong's daily life, they have managed to preserve and revitalize many of their cultural traditions, adapting them to modern times. Sustainable tourism has helped in part to support and keep the Dong cultural heritage alive. In contemporary China, the Dong continue to contribute their rich culture and traditions to the country's ethnic and cultural mosaic.

Yamana

The Yamana, also known as the Yaghan, are an ethnic group that traditionally inhabited the Tierra del Fuego region in the extreme south of South America, including the area of Ushuaia, Argentina. Although the Yamana population has been significantly reduced over the years due to European colonization and other factors, their culture and heritage persist as an important part of the history of Tierra del Fuego. The Yamana were a nomadic people who lived on the coasts and islands of the region, relying heavily on marine fishing and hunting for subsistence. Their ability to navigate in canoes, called "dalcas," and their knowledge of the marine environment were fundamental to their way of life. The Yamana language is part of the Hain linguistic family, and is unique to the region. Unfortunately, however, the Yamana language is extinct, as the last native speaker passed away in the 1990s. Despite this, linguistic records and studies have preserved part of its linguistic legacy. The Yamana culture was characterized by its clan system and its spiritual and religious traditions. They believed in spirits and deities that inhabited the surrounding nature and performed rituals to seek protection and success in hunting and fishing. The arrival of European settlers and the expansion of Western civilization in the 19th century had a devastating impact on the Yamana. Violence, disease and the imposition of a new social order led to the decline of their population and the loss of their traditional land and way of life. Today, the descendants of the Yamana and other indigenous ethnic groups in the region continue to fight for the recognition of their rights and the preservation of their cultural heritage. In Ushuaia, the capital of Tierra del Fuego, you can find museums and exhibits that pay homage to the history and culture of the Yamana, as well as other indigenous communities. In short, the Yamana of Ushuaia represent an indigenous culture that has faced numerous challenges throughout its history, but whose influence and lega



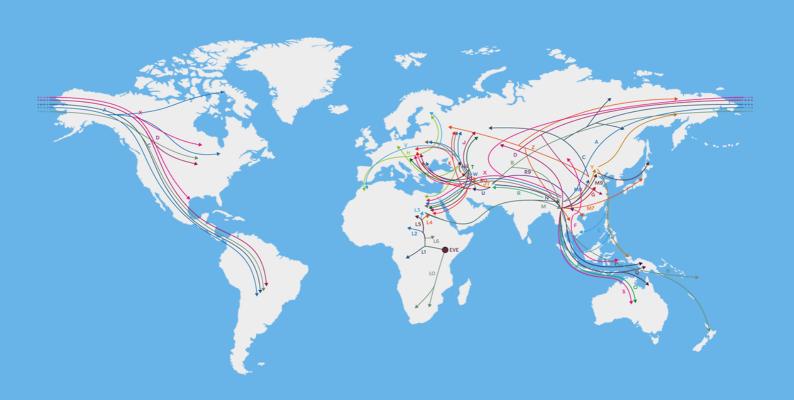
MATERNAL

What are maternal haplogroups?

Your maternal lineage is a fascinating journey through time, unveiled by studying your mitochondrial haplogroups. These DNA sequences, which are passed down exclusively through the maternal line from the mitochondria, have witnessed human evolution and its migrations. Throughout our history, certain women underwent unique genetic mutations in their mitochondrial DNA. These mutations, when passed to their offspring, became genetic signatures that led to the formation of distinct haplogroups.

What's truly astonishing is that, by analyzing these sequences, we can trace your maternal lineage all the way back to a figure known as the 'Mitochondrial Eve'. She is the woman from whom all present-day humans share a common maternal ancestry, having lived approximately 200,000 years ago in Africa. Thus, by deciphering your mitochondrial genetics, we not only unveil your recent family history but also connect your heritage with the vast tapestry of human evolution.

Major maternal haplogroups



MATERNAL

Your haplogroup is "HV9b" belonging to the major haplogroup "HV".

Haplogroup HV arises from a woman about 22,000 years ago in West Asia, possibly in the Caucasus region. The descendants of this lineage spread throughout the West Eurasian area, becoming one of the predominant haplogroups.



LINEAGE	YEARS AGO	LOCATION
HV9b	<u>-</u>	
HV	21.905	West Asia
RO	39.960	West Asia
R	56.523	West Asia
N	58.859	Asia
L3	67.262	Africa
Eve	176.689	Africa



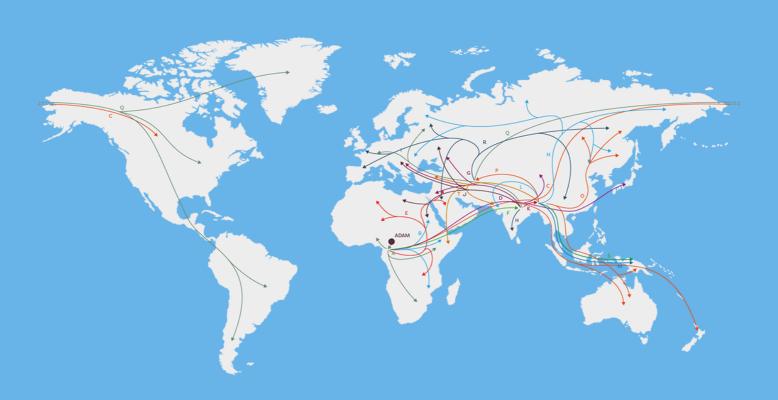
PATERNAL

What are paternal haplogroups?

Your paternal lineage reveals fascinating secrets encoded in the Y chromosome. This genetic segment is passed exclusively from fathers to sons, making it the guiding light of male inheritance. It is for this reason that the study of the Y chromosome is reserved for biological males. Just as mitochondrial DNA reflects maternal ancestry, the Y chromosome carries specific genetic markers: unique mutations that have been perpetuated generation after generation. These mutations point us to paternal haplogroups, genetic hallmarks that we are now able to decipher with precision.

Imagine being able to go back in time, following the chain of parents that preceded our ancestors, tracing an unbroken line back to the dawn of humanity. This journey would take us through the vastness of our history, pointing to the roots of our paternal lineage, and ending in Africa, where our most remote ancestors took their first steps more than 300,000 years ago.

Main paternal haplogroups



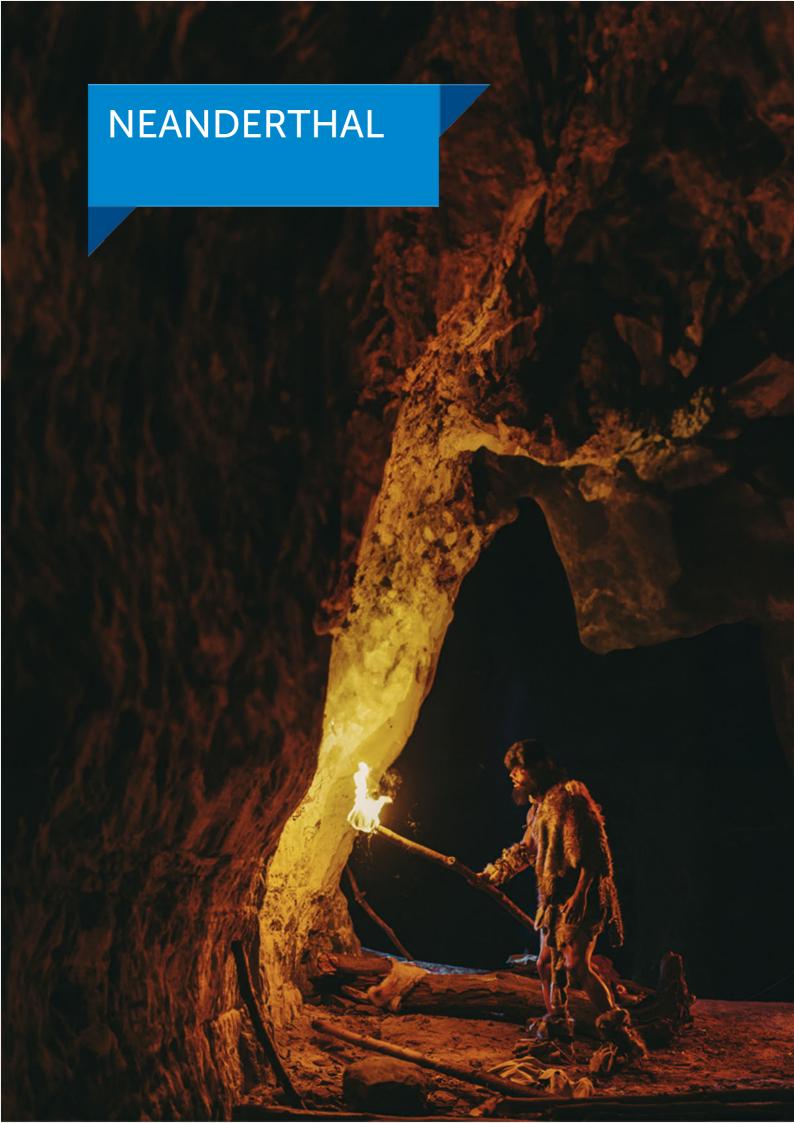
PATERNAL

Your haplogroup is "P-M45" belonging to the major haplogroup "P".

Part of the descendants of the haplogroup K lineage moved to the southeast of the continent, where haplogroup P originated from a man about 37,000 years ago. Due to migrations and admixtures with other populations, their descendant lineages subsequently spread throughout West Eurasia, southward through the islands of Southeast Asia, and northward through Central and East Asia until reaching the American continent.



LINEAGE	YEARS AGO	LOCATION
P-M45		
Р	37.000	Southeast Asia
K	47.500	South Asia
F	55.700	South Asia
Α	250.000	Africa
Adam	300.000	Africa



NEANDERTHAL

Neanderthal percentage

For thousands of years, Neanderthals and modern humans lived side by side, particularly in regions of Europe and Asia. This extended coexistence, spanning from roughly 400,000 to 40,000 years ago, provided ample opportunities for them to interact and share their genetic material. Since the Neanderthal genome was first mapped in 2010, numerous studies have shed light on this shared genetic history. Now, we have the capability to pinpoint exactly how much Neanderthal DNA is present in your genes. With our test, you can delve into your own unique genetic connection to Neanderthals and gain insight into the depth of the relationship your ancestors had with them in those ancient times and places.

1,5%

0%

4%



24Genetics

24Genetics Europe HQ Paseo de la Castellana, 95 Planta 28 Madrid 28046 Spain +34 910 059 099 24Genetics USA HQ 100 Cambridge St. 14th Floor Boston MA 02114 Massachusetts - US +1 (617) 861-2586

UK Cambridge +44 1223 931143 24Genetics México Torre Magenta Paseo de la Reforma, 284 Planta 17 Colonia Juárez Ciudad de México 06600 México +52 (55) 9171 2060