




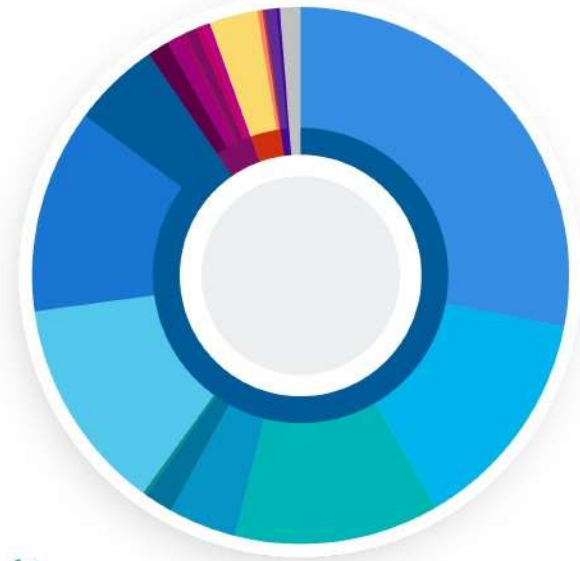
ANCESTRY COMPOSITION

Your DNA can reveal a lot about your ancestry – where your ancestors may have come from, when and where they may have migrated around the globe, and how you're connected to populations around the world.



ANCESTRY COMPOSITION

We compare your DNA to that of different populations around the world. When your DNA closely matches the DNA from one of these populations, we assign that ancestry to the corresponding piece of your DNA. Sometimes, DNA resembles reference DNA from several populations, so we assign a "broad" ancestry. The adjacent chart shows a breakdown of where your DNA comes from around the world.



Seu Nome Aqui

100%

European 90.4%

- Spanish & Portuguese 28.1%
Portugal
- French & German 13.5%
Germany
- Eastern European 12.3%
- British & Irish 4.1%
- Scandinavian 1.7%
- Ashkenazi Jewish 0.2%
- Broadly Northwestern European 12.9%
- Broadly Southern European 12.3%
- Broadly European 5.3%

Sub-Saharan African 4.1%

- Southern East African 1.3%
- Congolese 1.0%
- Nigerian 0.2%
- Broadly West African 0.4%
- Broadly Congolese & Southern East African 0.4%
- Broadly Sub-Saharan African 0.7%

East Asian & Native American 3.3%

- Native American 2.9%
Brazil
- Broadly Northern Asian & Native American 0.3%
- Broadly East Asian & Native American 0.1%

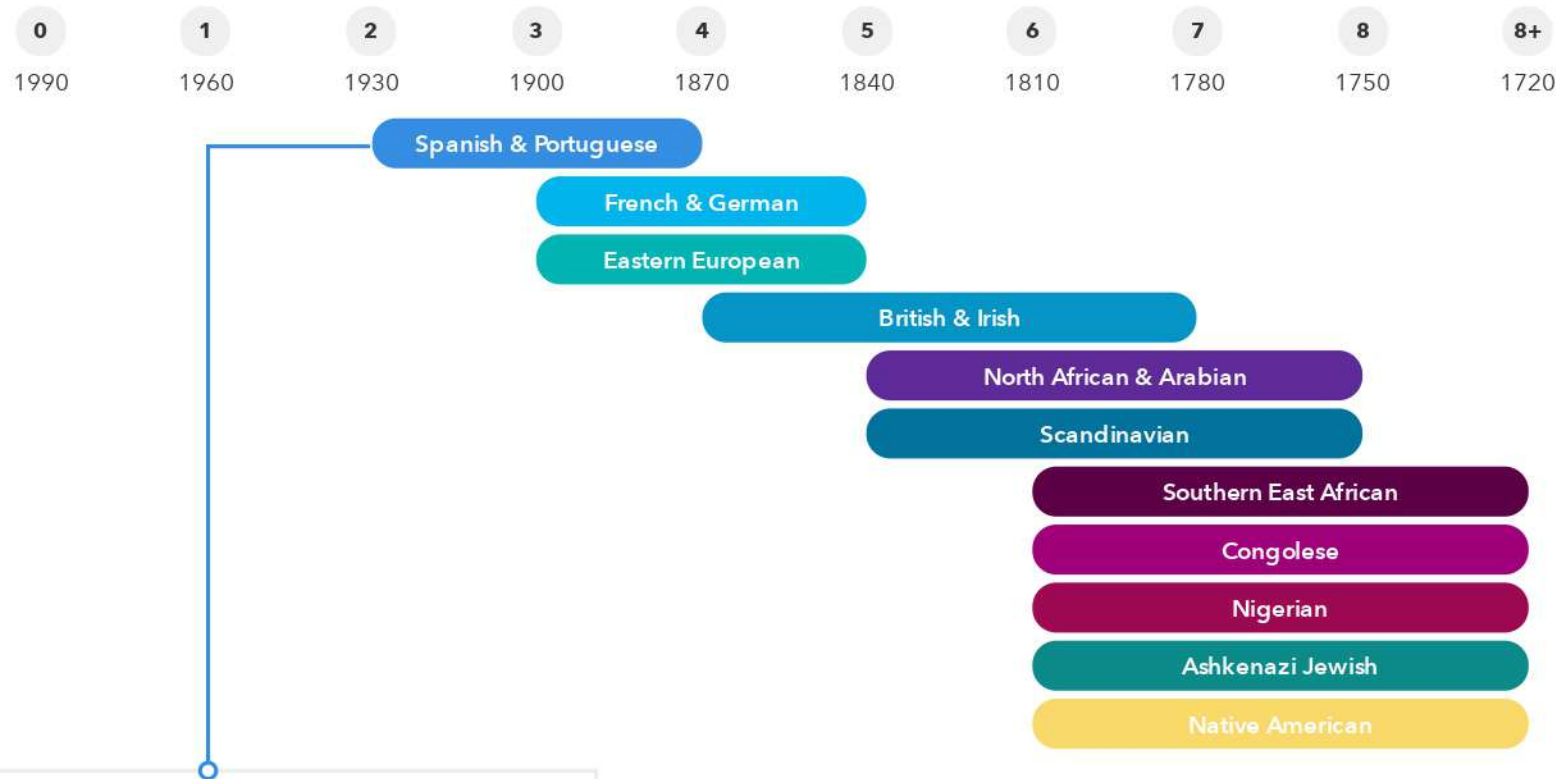
Western Asian & North African 0.9%

- North African & Arabian 0.7%
- Broadly Western Asian & North African 0.2%

Unassigned 1.2%

ANCESTRY TIMELINE

Your Ancestry Timeline is a visual estimation of how many generations ago you may have had an ancestor who descended from a single population. These results may be helpful for learning about your genealogy and for piecing together the history of your ancestors' migrations.

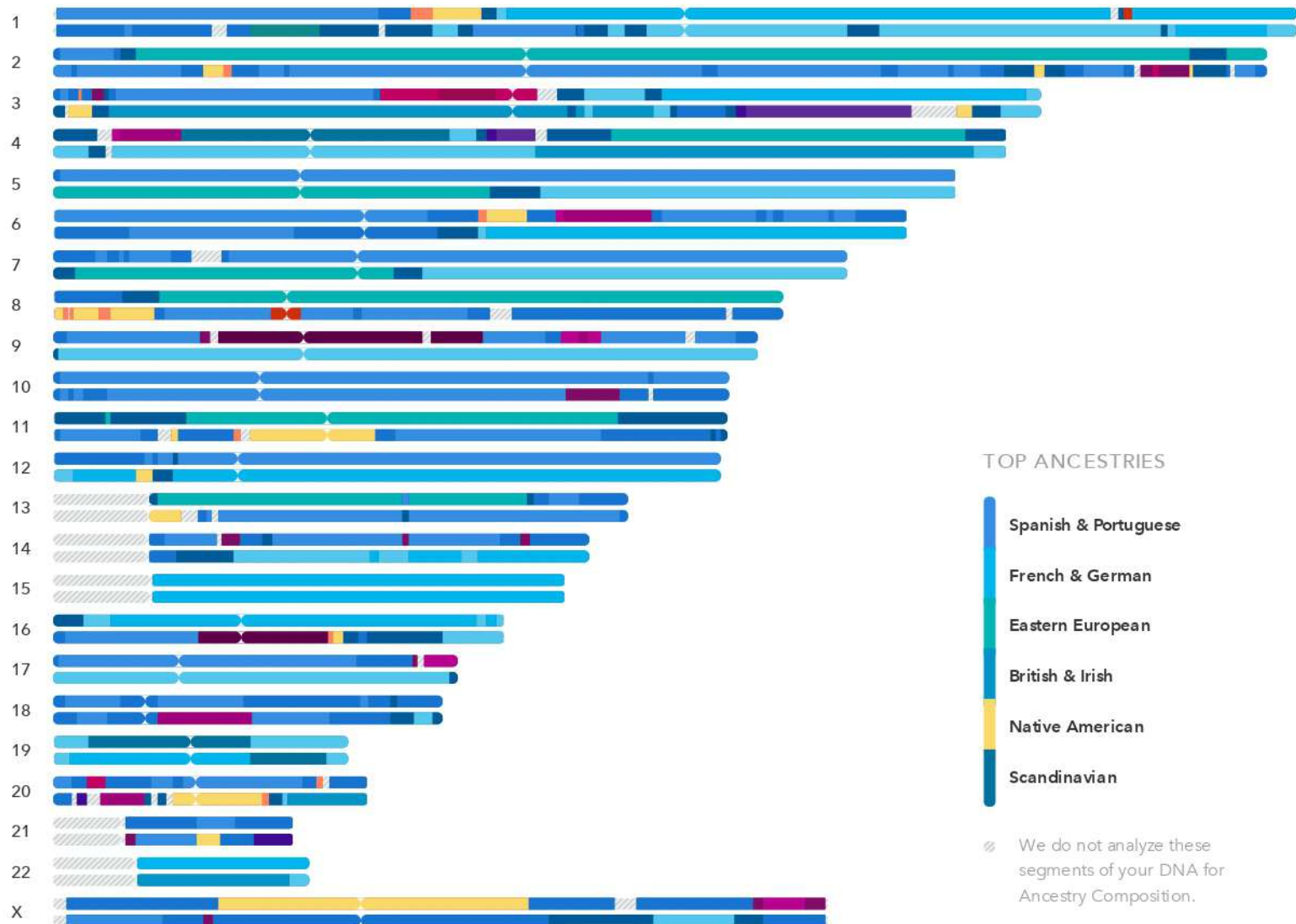


YOUR 100% SPANISH & PORTUGUESE ANCESTOR

You most likely had a grandparent, great-grandparent or second-great-grandparent who was 100% Spanish & Portuguese. This person was likely born between 1870 and 1930.

ANCESTRY CHROMOSOME PAINTING

Your Ancestry Chromosome Painting shows how the DNA that matches each specific ancestry is distributed across your chromosomes. Typically, longer pieces of DNA from a particular population suggest a recent ancestor from that population, while shorter pieces suggest a more distant ancestor.





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MATERNAL HAPLOGROUP

Your maternal haplogroup refers to a unique set of genetic variations in your mitochondrial DNA that have been passed down to you for thousands of years through your maternal line – from your great-grandmother to your grandmother to your mother, and so on.

MATERNAL HAPLOGROUP

Nome , your maternal haplogroup is **H5a1**.



WHAT IS A MATERNAL HAPLOGROUP?

As our ancestors ventured out of eastern Africa, they branched off in diverse groups that crossed and recrossed the globe over tens of thousands of years. Your maternal haplogroup can reveal the path followed by the women of your maternal line.

● **180,000 Years Ago Haplogroup L**

If every person living today could trace his or her maternal line back over thousands of generations, all of our lines would meet at a single woman who lived in eastern Africa between 150,000 and 200,000 years ago. Though she was one of perhaps thousands of women alive at the time, only the diverse branches of her haplogroup have survived to today. The story of your maternal line begins with her.

● **65,000 Years Ago Haplogroup L3**

Your branch of L is haplogroup L3, which arose from a woman who likely lived in eastern Africa between 60,000 and 70,000 years ago. While many of her descendants remained in Africa, one small group ventured east across the Red Sea, likely across the narrow Bab-el-Mandeb into the tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

● **59,000 Years Ago Haplogroup N**

Your story continues with haplogroup N, one of two branches that arose from L3 in southwestern Asia. Researchers have long debated whether they arrived there via the Sinai Peninsula, or made the hop across the Red Sea at the Bab-el-Mandeb. Though their exact routes are disputed, there is no doubt that the women of haplogroup N migrated across all of Eurasia, giving rise to new branches from Portugal to Polynesia.

● **57,000 Years Ago Haplogroup R**

One of those branches is haplogroup R, which traces back to a woman who lived soon after the migration out of Africa. She likely lived in southwest Asia, perhaps in the Arabian peninsula, and her descendants lived and migrated alongside members of haplogroup N. Along the way, R gave rise to a number of branches that are major haplogroups in their own right.

● **18,000 Years Ago Haplogroup H**

While some members of R traveled far and wide, some remained in the Middle East for tens of thousands of years. Haplogroup H arose among the latter group, from a woman who likely lived less than 18,000 years ago. Her descendants expanded dramatically to the north after the Ice Age, and eventually reached from Arabia to the western fringes of Siberia.

HAPLOGROUP H AND THE ROYAL LINES OF EUROPE

Because it is so dominant in the general European population, haplogroup H also appears quite frequently in the continent's royal houses. Marie Antoinette, an Austrian Hapsburg who married into the French royal family, inherited the haplogroup from her maternal ancestors. So did Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, whose recorded genealogy traces his female line to Bavaria. Scientists also discovered that famed 16th century astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus traced his maternal lineages to haplogroup H.

Pictured below: Marie Antoinette



● 9,000 Years Ago **Haplogroup H5a**

Your maternal line stems from a branch of haplogroup H called H5a. Haplogroup H5a is the main sub-branch of haplogroup H5, and traces back to a woman who lived nearly 9,000 years ago, likely in southeastern Europe. During the end of the Ice Age, most of the European continent had been covered either by barren tundra or thick glaciers, and the southeastern corner provided a warmer shelter for human populations. By the time the H5a lineage arose, however, the cold had receded and a new climatic and technological era was underway – the Neolithic Revolution. Farming practices that had been developed in the Fertile Crescent spread to the Northwest through a combination of migration and cultural exchange, and populations were booming. As this growth continued, women carrying H5a migrated to the north and west into eastern Europe.

Today, H5a is most commonly found in the central European plains, though it also exists at low levels across Europe. It reaches its highest frequency of 13% in Poland, and is also found at around 6% of people in Latvia and Romania.

● 6,500 Years Ago **Haplogroup H5a1**

Your maternal haplogroup, H5a1, traces back to a woman who lived approximately 6,500 years ago. That's nearly 260 generations ago! What happened between then and now? As researchers and citizen scientists discover more about your haplogroup, new details may be added to the story of your maternal line.

📍 **Today Haplogroup H5a1**

H5a1 is frequent among 23andMe customers. Today, you share your haplogroup with all the maternal-line descendants of the common ancestor of H5a1, including other 23andMe customers.

1 in 70

**23andMe customers share your
haplogroup assignment**