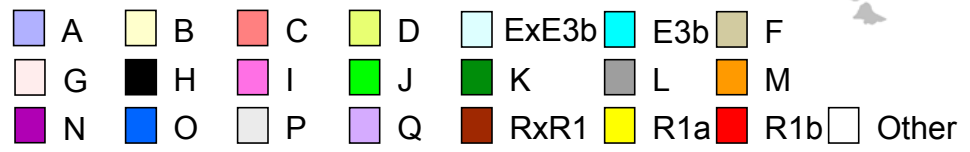


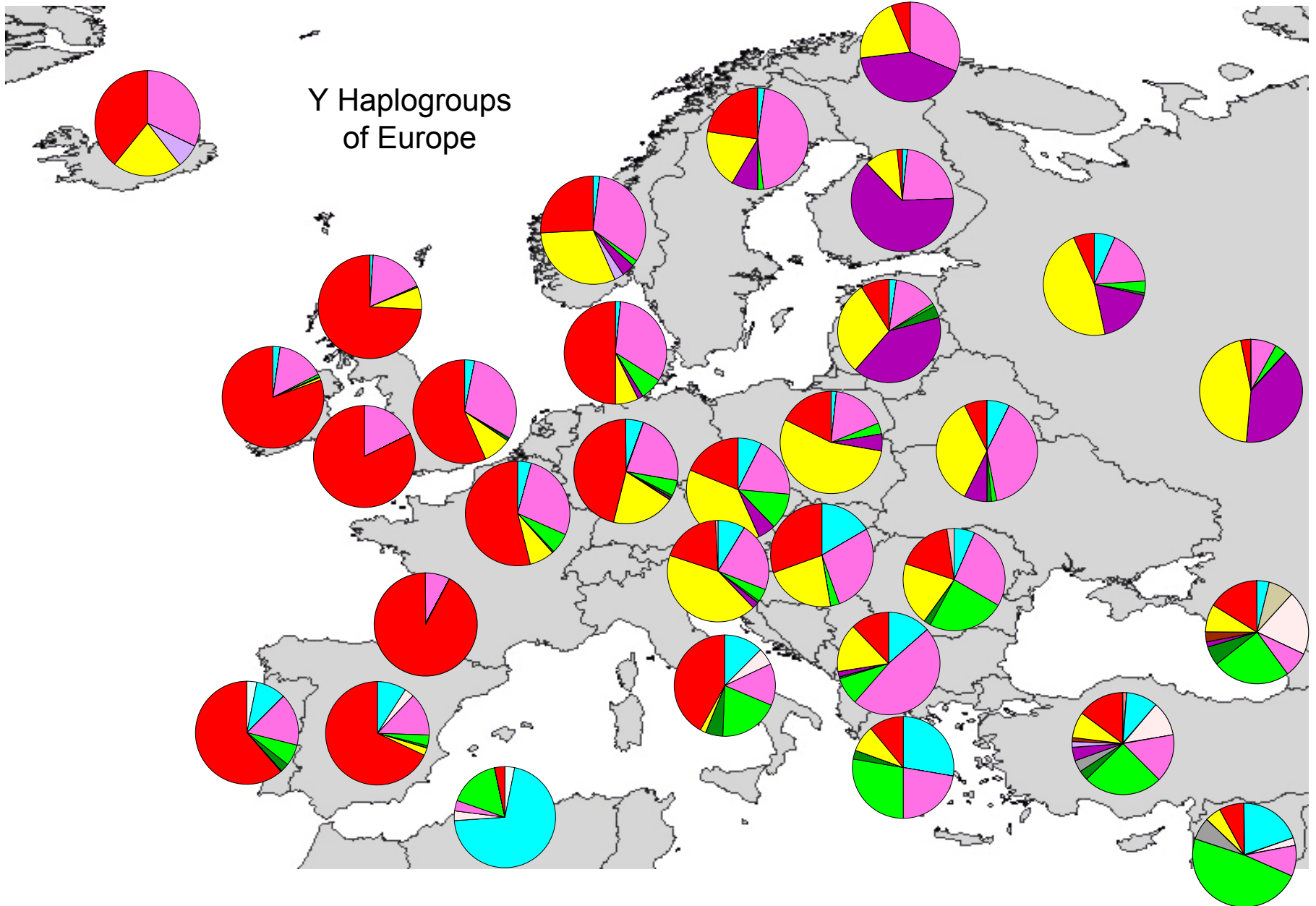
Y Haplogroups of the World

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AA Australian Aborigines | IB Iberia | NW Norwegian |
| AL Altaians | IC Iceland | PE Persian (Iran) |
| AM Amerinds | IJ Irian Jaya Highlands | PG Papua New Guinea Highlands |
| AP Apache (N-D) | IN Indo-European | PH Philippines |
| BF Burkina Faso | IT Italy | PY Pygmy |
| BO Borneo | JP Japan | RU Russia |
| BU Buryats | KG Kyrgyzstan | SA Saami |
| CN Cameroon | KT Kazan Tatar | SC Scotland |
| CW Chippeway (N-D) | KY Koryaks | SL Selkups |
| CY Cheyenne | KZ Kazakhstan | SF South Africa |
| DR Dravidian | MA Mideast Arabs | SN Sudan |
| ES Eskimos | MC Morocco | SU Sumatra |
| ET Ethiopia | MI Maori | TB Tibet |
| EV Evenks | ML Mali | TU Turkish |
| FP French Polynesia | MO Mongols | UG Uygurs |
| GE Georgia-Armenia | MY Malaysia | UZ Uzbek |
| GM Germany | NB New Britain | WS Western Samoa |
| HA Han Chinese | NE Nenets | YA Yakuts |



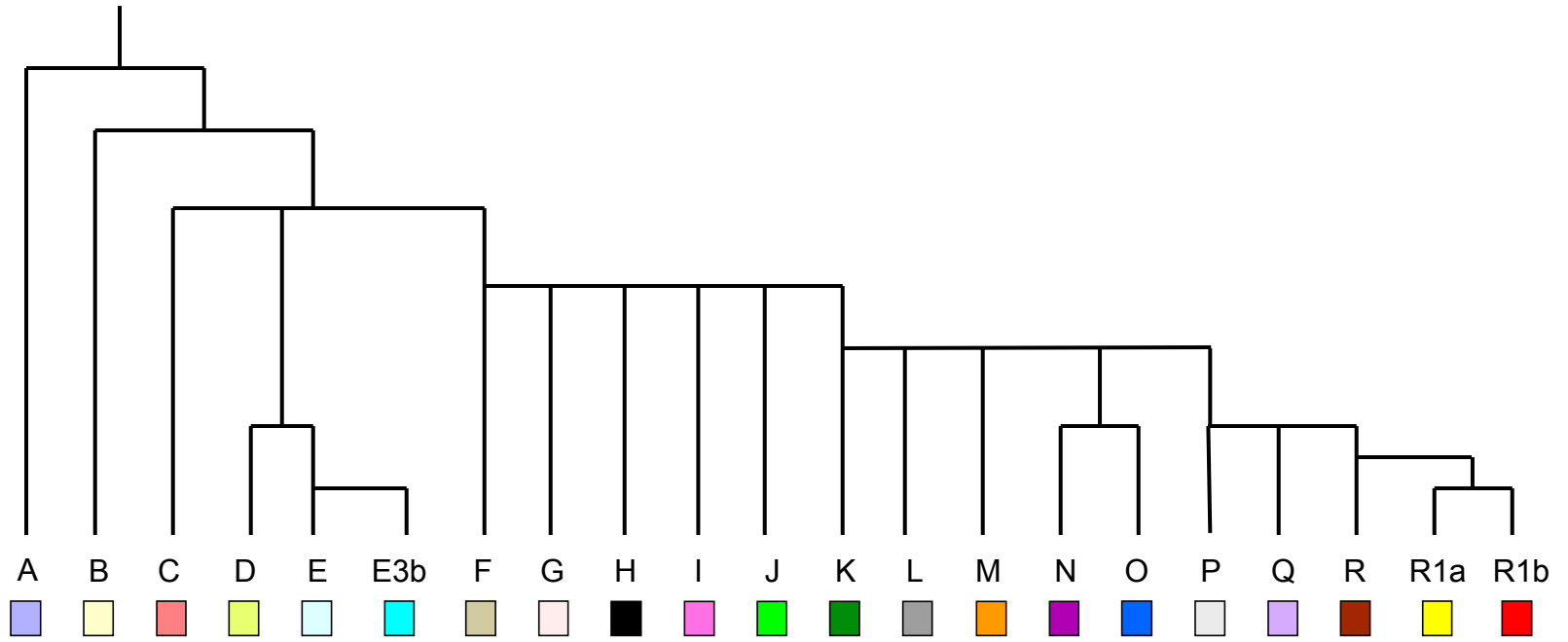
The data in this map is supposed to represent the situation before the recent European expansion beginning about 1500 AD. In some cases such as some Native American tribes and the Maori this can be done reliably because STR typing was done. In other cases, especially in America, it is guesswork. The "Other" sectors in America indicate this. Native American groups are labeled by language group as Amerind, Na-Dene (N-D), and Eskimo. F, K, L, and P are in some cases "catchall" groups because some researchers did not use enough markers for a full haplotype determination.

Y Haplogroups of Europe



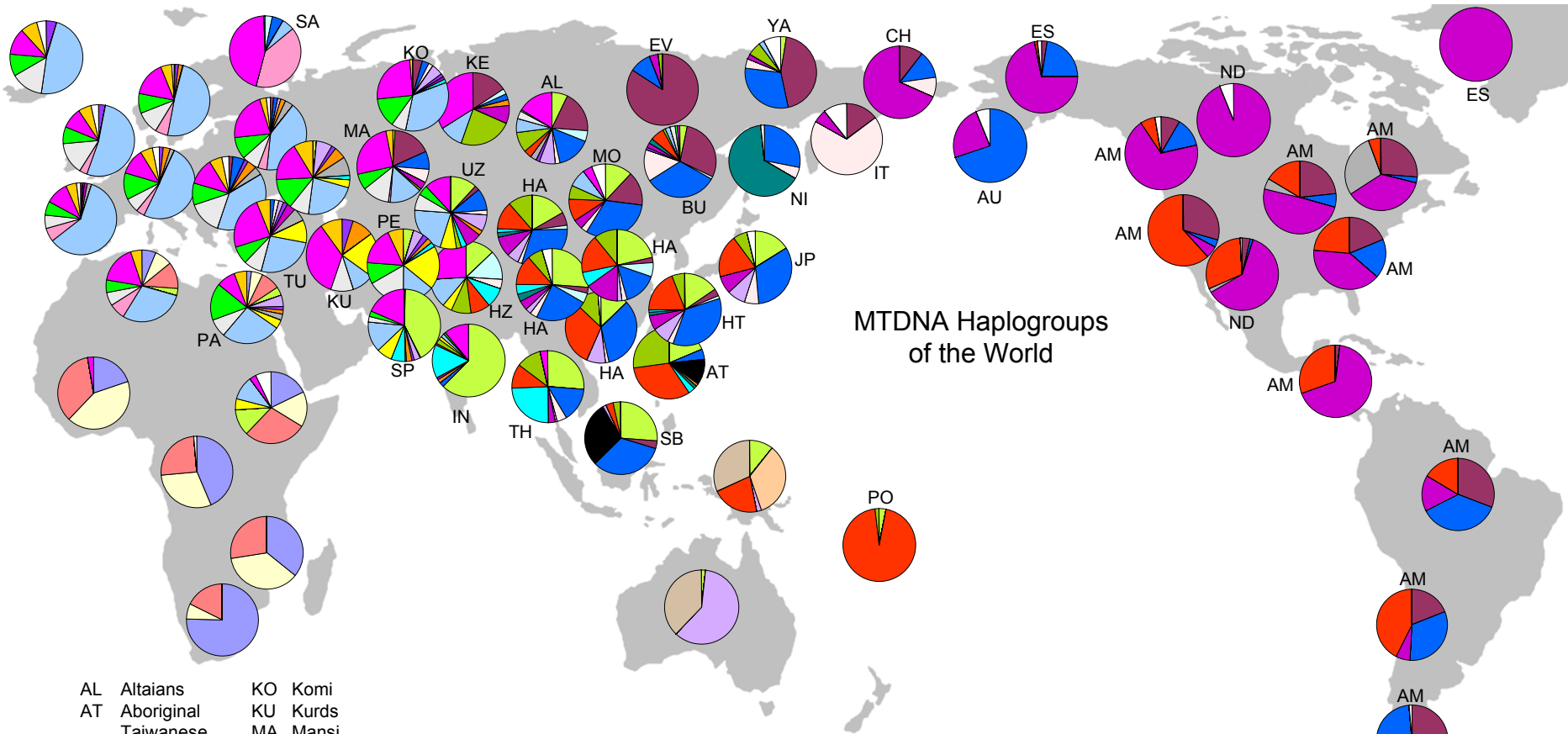
- ExE3b
- E3b
- F
- G
- I
- J
- K
- L
- N
- Q
- R1a
- R1b

Simplified Tree of Y-Chromosome Haplogroups



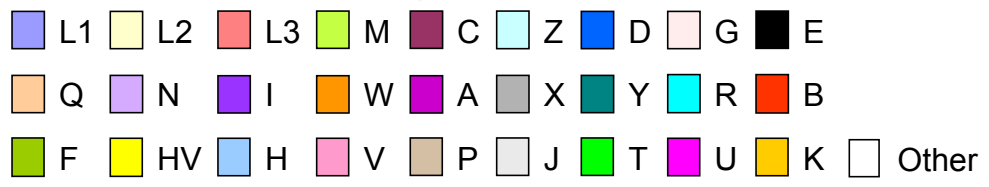
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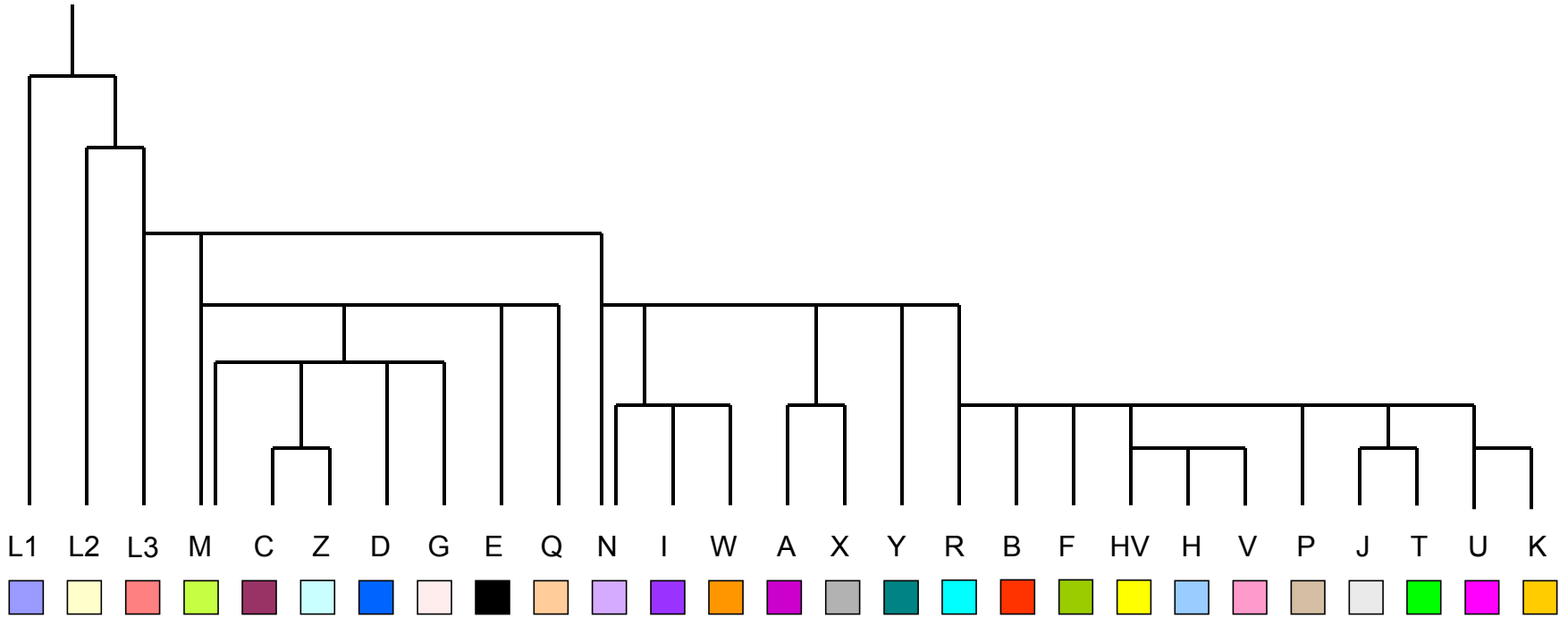
MTDNA Haplogroups of the World

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| AL | Altaians | KO | Komi |
| AT | Aboriginal Taiwanese | KU | Kurds |
| AU | Aleuts | MA | Mansi |
| AM | Amerinds | MO | Mongols |
| BU | Buryats | NI | Nivkhs |
| CH | Chukchi | PA | Palestine+Egypt |
| ES | Eskimo | PE | Persians (Iran) |
| EV | Evenks | PO | Polynesians |
| HA | Han Chinese | SA | Saami |
| HT | Han Taiwanese | SB | Sabah (Borneo) |
| HZ | Hazara | SP | South Pakistan |
| IN | India | TH | Thailand |
| IT | Itelmen | TU | Turks |
| JP | Japanese | UZ | Uzbeks |
| KE | Kets | YA | Yakuts |



Specific tribes or locations are shown at left. Unlabelled pies are for general population in the area. African, American, and especially Polynesian areas are very large. The data in this chart is supposed to represent the situation before the recent European expansion beginning about 1500 AD. Assignments in Australia are somewhat iffy.

Simplified Tree of Mitochondrial Haplogroups



Note that unlike the Y-Chromosome Haplogroups, the ones for the Mitochondrial DNA are not related in a simple way to alphabetical order. This is due to the historical nature of their definition. The Native American groups A, B, C, and D were put together alphabetically. They are, as seen above, not closely related in the tree. M, N, and R are called "Superhaplogroups" as indicated. Note that M and N are in fact somewhat heterogeneous.

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