



Explore Your DNA : Ancient Report

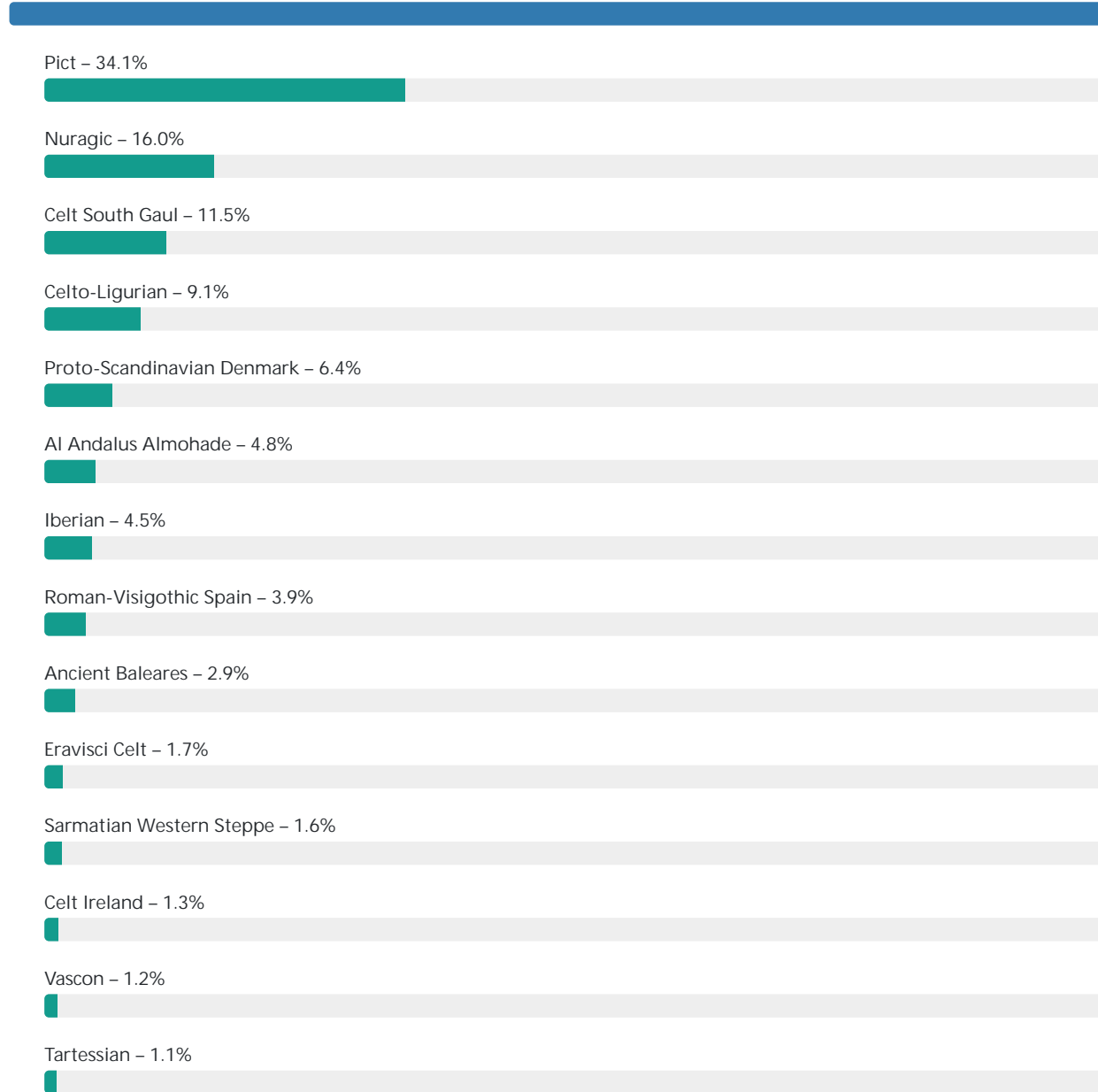
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Summary of Ancient Components

Europe – 100.0%



Summary and Interpretation of the Genetic Profile

This genetic profile reveals a complex ancestry rooted primarily in ancient populations of the British Isles and Western Mediterranean, with additional influences from continental Europe and the broader Mediterranean basin. Here's a concise summary and interpretation:

Main Ancestral Components

- Pict (34.1%): The largest component, indicating a strong connection to ancient British Islanders, particularly the Picts of northern Scotland, who retained local Iron Age ancestry with little outside influence.
- Nuragic (16.0%): Significant ancestry from the ancient Sardinian Nuragic culture, reflecting deep Western Mediterranean roots with continuity from Neolithic times and minimal external admixture.
- Celtic and Continental Influence (22.3%):
 - Celt_South_Gaul (11.5%): Ancestry from the Celtic tribes of southern France, showing a blend of Central European steppe and Mediterranean influences.
 - Celto-Ligurian (9.1%): Genetic input from the transitional Celtic-Ligurian populations of southeastern France and northwestern Italy.
 - Eraviscus_Celts (1.7%): Trace ancestry from Celtic tribes in the Pannonian region (modern Hungary).
- Scandinavian and Germanic Roots (6.4%): Proto-Scandinavian ancestry from Denmark, reflecting early Germanic and Norse influences.
- Iberian and Mediterranean Elements (18.0%):
 - Al-Andalus_Almojade (4.8%): North African and Mediterranean ancestry from medieval Iberia under Berber-Almojad rule.
 - Iberian (4.5%): Pre-Roman indigenous Iberian roots.
 - Spain_Roman-Visigothic (3.9%): Romanized Iberian ancestry with minor Visigothic (Germanic) input.
 - Ancient_Baleares (2.9%): Ancestry from the ancient populations of the Balearic Islands, with both European and North African components.
 - Vascon (1.2%): Ancient Basque-related ancestry, preserving one of Europe's oldest genetic lineages.
 - Tartessian (1.1%): Atlantic Bronze Age and Mediterranean influences from southwestern Iberia.
- Pontic Steppe (1.6%): Sarmatian ancestry from the western Eurasian steppe, reflecting ancient steppe migrations.
- Irish Celtic (1.3%): Trace input from ancient Celtic populations of Ireland, indicating broader Atlantic connections.

Overall Genetic Interpretation

This profile is predominantly Western European, with a strong emphasis on ancient British and Mediterranean islander ancestry. The largest share comes from the Picts, suggesting deep roots in northern Britain, possibly reflecting continuity from pre-Roman and Iron Age populations. There is also substantial Western Mediterranean input, primarily from ancient Sardinia, which is notable for its genetic isolation and continuity.

Continental Celtic elements, especially from southern France and the Ligurian region, indicate historical links with the broader Celtic world and Mediterranean Europe. Smaller but significant contributions from ancient Iberian, North African, and Scandinavian populations reflect the complex migratory and cultural history of Western Europe, including influences from the Roman, Visigothic, and Almojad periods.

In summary: This genetic profile points to an individual with deep roots in the ancient populations of the British Isles and Western Mediterranean, enriched by layers of Celtic, Iberian, and minor steppe and North African influences. It reflects the dynamic history of

Western Europe, shaped by local continuity and periodic influxes from neighboring regions.

Interactive Ancestry Map

Click the button below to explore your ancestry on an interactive world map online.

[Open Map in Browser](#)

Civilizations Breakdown

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
Pict	34.1%	Europe	Ancient British Islanders	The Picts were a confederation of tribes in northern and eastern Scotland during Late Antiquity. Known for resisting Roman control, they maintained unique cultural traditions. Genetic evidence shows they were closely related to earlier Iron Age Britons, with local continuity and relatively little continental input, especially in more remote areas
Nuragic	16.0%	Europe	Western Mediterranean Islanders	The Nuragic civilization thrived in Sardinia from around 1800 BCE to the Roman conquest. Famous for their megalithic stone towers called nuraghi, they developed a unique island culture with Mediterranean trade links. Genetically, Nuragic people show strong continuity with Neolithic Sardinians, with limited steppe or eastern Mediterranean input.
Celt_South_Gaul	11.5%	Europe	Continental Celtic	Celtic tribes in southern Gaul (modern-day southern France) were part of the wider La Tène culture, interacting closely with Etruscans, Greeks, and Romans. These Celts were often urbanized and integrated early into Roman culture. Genetically, they carried strong steppe ancestry typical of Central European Celts, blended with Mediterranean input.
Celto_Ligurian	9.1%	Europe	Continental Celtic	The Celto-Ligurians inhabited southeastern France and northwestern Italy, blending Celtic and indigenous Ligurian elements. They adopted Celtic language and culture while preserving some pre-Indo-European traditions. Genetically, they show typical La Tène Celtic ancestry with Mediterranean admixture, forming a unique transitional profile between Gaul and Italy. Celt South Gaul
Proto-Scandinavian_Denmark	6.4%	Europe	Scando-Germanic	Denmark was a core region of early Germanic and proto-Scandinavian cultural development, serving as a transition zone between the continent and Scandinavia. Bronze and Iron Age populations show a blend of steppe-derived Indo-European ancestry and Mesolithic hunter-gatherer legacy. They laid the foundation for later Norse and Danish identity.
Al-Andalus_Almojade	4.8%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Almojad dynasty (12th–13th centuries CE) ruled much of Iberia and North Africa, bringing Berber-led religious and political reform. In Al-Andalus, their population likely included local converts, Berber settlers, and earlier Arab lineages. Genetically, they show a high proportion of North African ancestry with Mediterranean admixture
Iberian	4.5%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Iberians were non-Indo-European peoples inhabiting the eastern and southern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula before Roman conquest. They had strong cultural ties to Phoenicians and Greeks, especially in urban centers. Genetically, they descend from Neolithic and Chalcolithic Iberians with modest steppe and Mediterranean input. Celtiberian
Spain_Roman-Wisigothic	3.9%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	After the fall of Rome, the Visigoths established a kingdom in Hispania (5th–8th centuries CE), blending Roman, Gothic, and local Iberian elements. The population was mainly Romanized Iberians with a Germanic ruling elite. Genetically, this group shows

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
				continuity from Roman Iberia, with minor Central/Northern European input from the Visigoths.
Ancient_Baleares	2.9%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The ancient inhabitants of the Balearic Islands (like Mallorca and Menorca) were isolated Bronze Age populations with some later Phoenician and Roman contact. Early settlers were likely of Iberian and North African descent. Genetic studies show a mix of western Mediterranean ancestry, including Neolithic European and North African components
Eraviscas_Celts	1.7%	Europe	Continental Celtic	The Eravisci were a Celtic tribe who settled in Pannonia, particularly around modern-day Budapest. Likely originating from Gaul, they became Romanized in the 1st century CE. Their DNA reflects typical La Tène-era Celtic profiles, mixed with local Pannonian and Roman genetic inputs over time
Sarmatian_Western_Steppe	1.6%	Europe	Pontic-Steppe	Western Sarmatians, inhabiting the Pontic-Caspian steppe, represent a transitional group between eastern nomads and European populations. Their DNA is heavily steppe-derived, tracing back to the Yamnaya horizon, with modest admixture from nearby settled populations, including Scythians and local Iron Age groups
Celt_Ireland	1.3%	Europe	Ancient British Islanders	Iron Age Celts in Ireland introduced new technologies and cultural forms, although modern research suggests substantial continuity from the earlier Bronze Age population. The Irish genetic profile shows strong preservation of ancient Atlantic and steppe ancestry, with minimal outside influence until later Viking and Norman periods.
Vascon	1.2%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Vascones were a pre-Roman people inhabiting what is now the Basque Country and Navarre. Regarded as ancestors of modern Basques, they maintained cultural and linguistic isolation. Genetically, Vascones show high continuity from Neolithic and Bronze Age Iberians with minimal steppe ancestry, preserving one of the oldest European genetic lineages.
Tartessian	1.1%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Tartessians were a semi-legendary people of southwestern Iberia (modern Andalusia) flourishing between 1000–500 BCE. Known for early writing and trade with Phoenicians, they may have blended local Iberian and eastern influences. Genetically, they likely represent a continuity from Atlantic Bronze Age populations with Mediterranean admixture.
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