K178 Ancient Civilizations Ancestry Report

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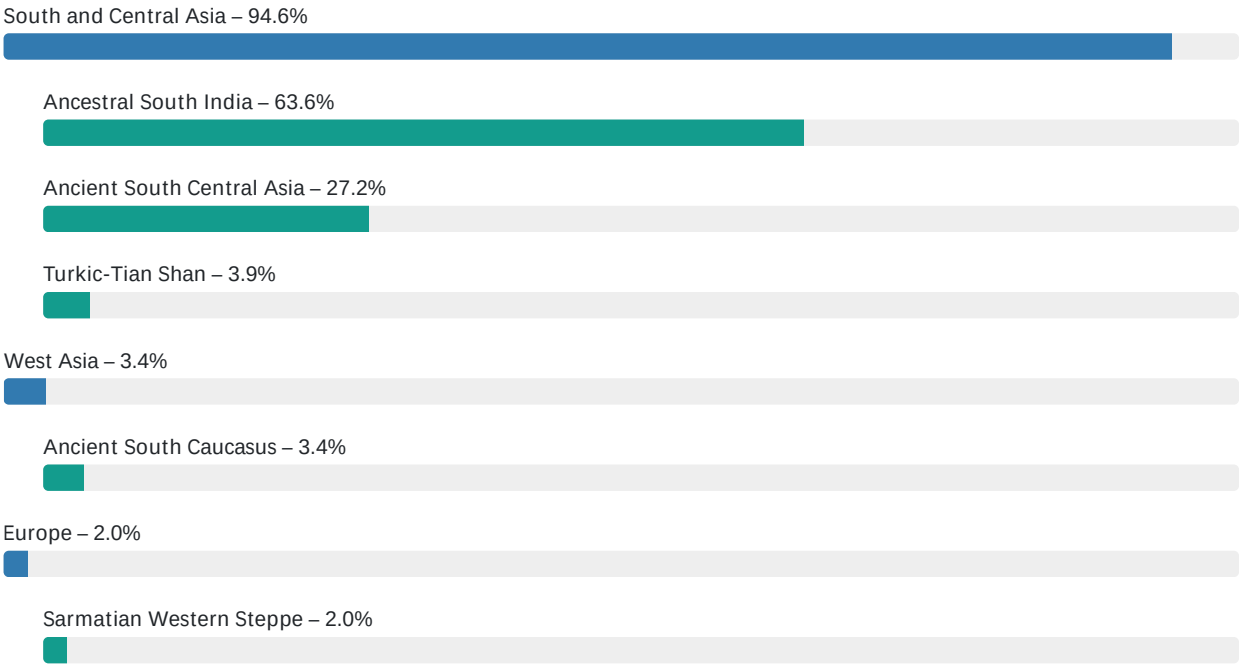
Summary of Ancient Components



Interpretation of Results (by OpenAI)

Summary and Interpretation of Genetic Profile

This genetic profile reveals a predominantly South Asian ancestry, with additional contributions from Central Asian, West Asian, and European steppe populations. Below is a structured summary and interpretation:

- Ancestral South India (63.6%)
  - Represents the largest component of the profile.
  - Linked to ancient indigenous foragers and early farming communities of southern India.
  - Genetically distinct from northern Indian populations, with limited influence from West Eurasia.
  - Reflects deep-rooted ancestry within the Indian subcontinent, especially outside the Indo-Aryan sphere.
- Ancient South Central Asia (27.2%)
  - Associated with ancient populations of South Central Asia, including Indo-Iranian and steppe influences.
  - Represents a genetic bridge between West Eurasia, the Eurasian steppe, and the Indian subcontinent.
  - Includes admixture from ancient Iranian plateau, steppe nomads, and local South Asian groups.
- Turkic-Tian Shan (3.9%)
  - Reflects ancestry from Turkic populations near the Tian Shan mountains (Kyrgyzstan, Xinjiang).
  - Genetic profile shaped by East Asian, West Eurasian (Indo-Iranian), and steppe elements.
  - Indicative of historical Silk Road migrations and cultural exchanges.
- Ancient South Caucasus (3.4%)
  - Represents ancestry from the ancient South Caucasus (Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan).
  - Mix of Caucasus Hunter-Gatherer, Anatolian, and Iranian lineages, with limited steppe admixture.
  - Associated with early metallurgy and cultural exchange in the region.
- Sarmatian Western Steppe (2.0%)
  - Linked to the Western Sarmatians of the Pontic-Caspian steppe (Eastern Europe).
  - Heavily steppe-derived ancestry, tracing back to the Yamnaya culture.
  - Some admixture from Scythians and local Iron Age populations.
- Other/Not Found (0.0%)
  - No significant contributions from other regions were detected.

Overall Genetic Interpretation

The genetic profile is overwhelmingly South Asian, with the majority of ancestry tracing back to ancient populations of southern India and the wider Indian subcontinent. This core is complemented by significant input from ancient Central Asian groups, reflecting historical migrations and admixture events. Smaller but notable contributions from Turkic, Caucasian, and European steppe populations suggest episodes of contact, migration, and gene flow from the broader Eurasian region, likely over millennia. Overall, this profile highlights a deeply rooted South Asian heritage, enriched by layers of interaction with 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
Ancestral_South_Indian	63.6%	South and Central Asia	Ancient Indian Sub-Continent	Ancestral South Indians (ASI) are one of the two primary ancestral components of the Indian subcontinent, particularly dominant in southern India. They likely descend from ancient indigenous foragers and early farming communities with limited West Eurasian input. Genetically distinct from northern populations, ASI ancestry represents deep-rooted continuity within the subcontinent, especially outside the Indo-Aryan influence sphere
Ancient_South_Central_Asia	27.2%	South and Central Asia	Ancient Indian Sub-Continent	Populations in ancient South Central Asia (covering BMAC, Indo-Iranian migrants, and later Kushan and Scythian peoples) were shaped by a blend of ancient Iranian plateau ancestry, steppe nomadic input, and localized South Asian admixture. These groups formed a genetic bridge between West Eurasia, the steppe, and the Indian subcontinent. Proto-Indian
Turkic-Tian_Shan	3.9%	South and Central Asia	Ancient Central Asia-Turkic	Turkic populations around the Tian Shan mountains (modern Kyrgyzstan and Xinjiang) were shaped by interactions with Iranian, Chinese, and steppe groups. Their genetic profile reflects this hybrid history, combining East Asian, West Eurasian (Indo-Iranian), and steppe elements, shaped by centuries of Silk Road contact and migration.
Ancient_South_Caucasus	3.4%	West Asia	Ancient Caucasus	Populations of the ancient South Caucasus (modern Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan) display deep continuity with Neolithic and Bronze Age peoples of the region. Their DNA includes a mix of Caucasus Hunter-Gatherer, Anatolian, and Iranian ancestry, with limited steppe input. These groups played a key role in early metallurgy and cultural exchange
Sarmatian_Western_Steppe	2.0%	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
	0.0%	–	–	(non trouvé)