



Explore Your DNA : Ancient Report

Date: 03/08/2025

Name: Patrick Koch



Summary of Ancient Components

Europe – 94.6%



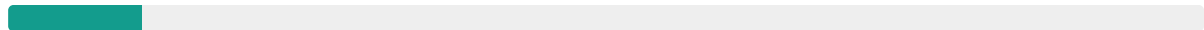
Illyrian Delmatae – 13.7%



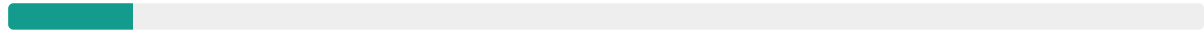
Celt South Gaul – 12.3%



Pict – 11.2%



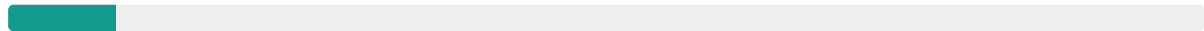
Celt Bohemia – 10.4%



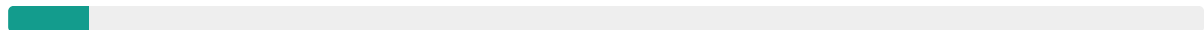
Iapodes – 9.9%



Proto-Scandinavian Norway – 9.0%



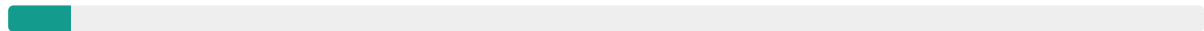
Celt Britanni – 6.7%



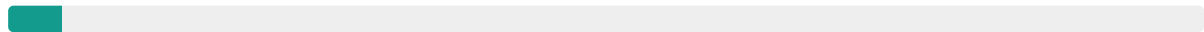
Ancient Greek – 5.9%



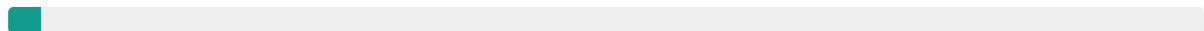
Eravisci Celt – 5.2%



Daunian – 4.5%



Proto-Scandinavian Sweden – 2.7%



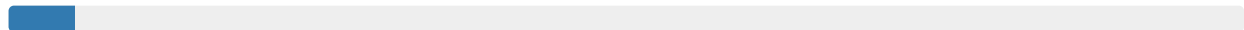
Etruscan – 1.7%



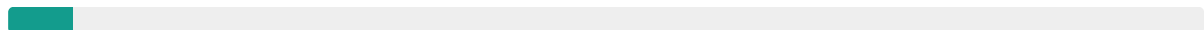
Illyrian Albanoi – 1.4%



West Asia – 5.4%



Éblaité – 5.4%



Summary and Interpretation of the Genetic Profile

This genetic profile reflects a rich tapestry of ancient European and Near Eastern ancestries, predominantly from the Iron Age and Bronze Age populations. The individual's ancestry is mainly rooted in the Balkans, Central Europe, and the British Isles, with additional contributions from the Aegean, Italian Peninsula, and the ancient Near East. Below is a summary and an interpretation of the overall genetic makeup:

Key Ancestral Components

- Paleo-Balkan and Illyrian Heritage (Illyrian_Delmatae, Iapodes, Illyrian_Albanoi):
 - Significant Balkan ancestry (~25%), with strong links to ancient Illyrian tribes and continuity from Bronze Age and Iron Age populations of the western Balkans.
- Celtic Influence (Celt_South_Gaul, Celt_Bohemia, Eraviscus_Celts, Celt_Britanni):
 - Substantial Celtic input (~35%), including branches from southern Gaul, Bohemia, Pannonia (modern Hungary), and Britain, reflecting the widespread migration and cultural integration of Celtic tribes across Europe.
- Ancient British Islanders (Pict, Celt_Britanni):
 - Noticeable ancestry from ancient inhabitants of the British Isles (~18%), including the Picts and Britons, showing continuity from the Iron Age with limited external admixture.
- Proto-Scandinavian (Norway, Sweden):
 - About 12% ancestry from early Scandinavian populations, indicating connections to ancient Nordic and proto-Germanic groups, with high steppe and hunter-gatherer components.
- Southern European and Mediterranean (Ancient Greek, Daunian, Etruscan):
 - Smaller but significant contributions (~12%) from ancient Greeks, Italic tribes, and Etruscans, suggesting gene flow from the Mediterranean and Aegean regions.
- Ancient Near Eastern (Eblaite):
 - A minor component (~5%) from the ancient Levant, reflecting distant connections to early Semitic populations of the Near East.

Overall Genetic Interpretation

This profile is a mosaic of ancient European ancestries, dominated by Paleo-Balkan/Illyrian and Celtic elements, with additional layers from the British Isles and Scandinavia. The presence of Mediterranean and Near Eastern components suggests ancient migrations and interactions across the European continent and beyond.

- High Steppe Ancestry: Many components (Celtic, Proto-Scandinavian, Illyrian) share a common thread of steppe ancestry, a hallmark of Indo-European expansions during the Bronze and Iron Ages.
- Regional Continuity: Several groups (Picts, Illyrians, Etruscans) show strong genetic continuity with local prehistoric populations, indicating deep roots in their respective regions.
- Cultural and Genetic Blending: The profile reflects the complex blending of populations through trade, migration, and conquest, especially in Central and Southern Europe.

In summary: The individual's genetic heritage is primarily European, with a foundation in the Balkans and Central Europe, enriched by inputs from the British Isles, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, and the ancient Near East. This pattern is consistent with the dynamic

and interconnected world of ancient Europe, shaped by waves of migration and cultural exchange.

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
Illyrian_Delmatae	13.7%	Europe	Paléo-Balkans	The Delmatae were a prominent Illyrian tribe in the western Balkans, especially in what is now central Dalmatia. Known for resisting Roman conquest, they lived in rugged, mountainous terrain. Their genetic makeup shows strong Balkan Iron Age continuity, with steppe ancestry layered over earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age Balkan components.
Celt_South_Gaul	12.3%	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.
Pict	11.2%	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.
Celt_Bohemia	10.4%	Europe	Continental Celtic	Celtic groups in Bohemia (modern-day Czech Republic) were part of the La Tène cultural world and served as a cultural and trade hub. Their genetic makeup reflects Central European Celtic ancestry with steppe influence, closely aligned with Hallstatt and La Tène populations from southern Germany and Austria. Celt Hallstat
Iapodes	9.9%	Europe	Paléo-Balkans	The Iapodes were an ancient people inhabiting the mountainous region between modern Croatia and Bosnia. They were likely an Illyrian-Celtic hybrid culture during the Iron Age. Genetically, they reflect a blend of Balkan Bronze Age ancestry with incoming Central European (Celtic) elements, shaped by geographic isolation.
Proto-Scandinavian_Norway	9.0%	Europe	Scando-Germanic	Proto-Scandinavian populations in Norway during the Nordic Bronze and Iron Ages formed the ancestral base of later Norse societies. They exhibit strong continuity with local hunter-gatherers and early Indo-European migrants. Genetically, they show elevated steppe ancestry alongside high retention of ancient northern European components.
Celt_Britanni	6.7%	Europe	Ancient British Islanders	The Britons were the Celtic-speaking peoples of Iron Age Britain prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasions. They developed unique regional identities and resisted Roman occupation. Genetically, they descended from Bronze Age British populations, with steppe ancestry and some limited influence from continental Europe via trade and migration.
Ancient_Greek	5.9%	Europe	Aegean Sea	The Ancient Greeks were a foundational Indo-European people who emerged in the second millennium BCE. Known for their rich mythology, philosophy, and political innovations, they significantly influenced Western civilization. Their culture was organized into city-states like Athens and Sparta. Genetic studies show connections to Mycenaean and earlier Aegean populations.
Eblaïte	5.4%	West Asia	Ancient Levant	The Éblaïtes were inhabitants of the ancient city of Ebla, located in modern-day Syria, flourishing during the early Bronze Age (circa 3000–2300 BCE). Their language, a distinct early Semitic tongue, is preserved on thousands of clay tablets, offering rich insight into trade, governance, and religion. Genetically, they likely had close ties with other ancient Near Eastern populations.

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
				reflecting the dynamic cultural exchanges of the region.
Eraviscas_Celts	5.2%	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
Daunian	4.5%	Europe	Italian Peninsula	The Daunians were an Italic tribe settled in northern Apulia (southeastern Italy), active from the Iron Age onward. Known for their distinctive ceramics and funerary practices, they interacted with Greeks and Illyrians. Genetically, they likely descended from local Italic Bronze Age peoples with some eastern Mediterranean input.
Proto-Scandinavian_Sweden	2.7%	Europe	Scando-Germanic	Early Scandinavian populations in Sweden, such as those from the Nordic Bronze Age, were closely linked to other proto-Germanic groups. They show genetic continuity from earlier Neolithic and Corded Ware populations, with high steppe ancestry and distinct Scandinavian hunter-gatherer signals that persisted into the Viking Age.
Etruscan	1.7%	Europe	Italian Peninsula	The Etruscans were a pre-Roman civilization that flourished in central Italy (Tuscany) from the 8th to the 3rd century BCE. Known for their rich culture and early urban development, they influenced Roman religion and architecture. Genetic studies suggest a continuity from local Bronze Age populations, with ties to Neolithic Anatolian farmers and minimal steppe ancestry
Illyrian_Albanoi	1.4%	Europe	Paléo-Balkans	The Albanoi were an Illyrian tribe mentioned by ancient sources, believed to have lived in central Albania. They are often linked to the ethnogenesis of the Albanian people. Genetically, they likely carried a strong signal of Iron Age western Balkan ancestry, with continuity from earlier Illyrian groups
	0.0%	–	–	(non trouvé)