



Explore Your DNA : Ancient Report

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Summary of Ancient Components

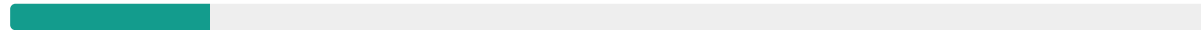
Europe – 84.7%



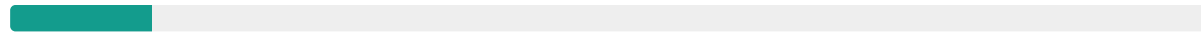
Germanic-Baiuvaric – 22.4%



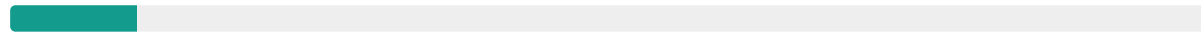
Roman-Visigothic Spain – 16.7%



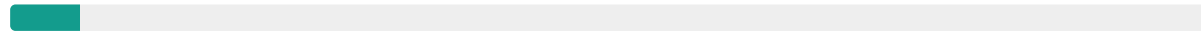
Iberian – 11.8%



Celt Helvetii – 10.6%



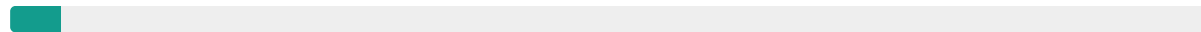
Minoan – 5.8%



Celt Bohemia – 4.4%



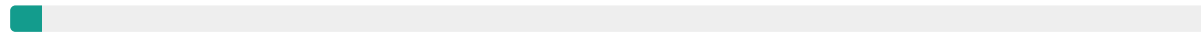
Celt Ireland – 4.2%



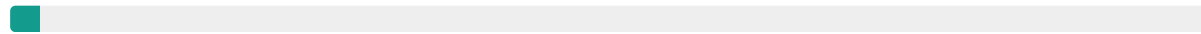
Lusitanian – 3.6%



Letobici – 2.6%



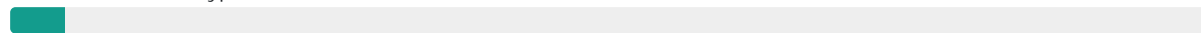
Celt South Gaul – 2.5%



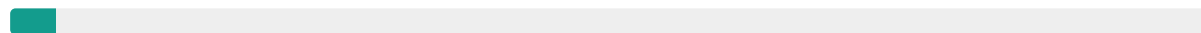
West Asia – 10.8%



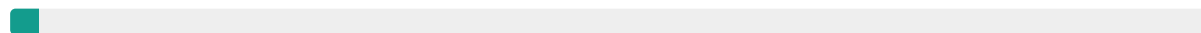
Ancient Anatolian-Cyprus – 4.6%



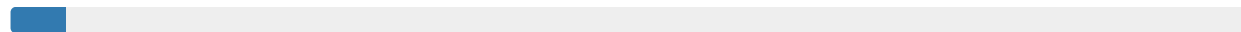
Éblaïte – 3.8%



Mannaeen – 2.4%



Africa – 4.5%



Cushitic – 4.5%



Summary and Interpretation of the Genetic Profile

This genetic profile reflects a highly diverse and complex ancestry, combining elements from ancient Europe, the Mediterranean, West Asia, and even Africa. The percentages represent the estimated proportion of ancestry from each ancient population or region. Below is a concise summary and overall interpretation:

- Central and Western European Roots:
 - Germanic-Baiuvaric (22.4%) and Celtic (Celt_Helvetii, Celt_Bohemia, Celt_Ireland, Celt_South_Gaul, Lusitanian; combined ~25%) indicate a strong foundation in Central and Western Europe. This includes Germanic tribes from southern Germany and multiple Celtic groups from Switzerland, Bohemia, Ireland, Gaul, and Iberia.
 - These components reflect a blend of Iron Age and early Medieval European populations, with notable steppe, early farmer, and hunter-gatherer ancestry.
- Iberian Peninsula Influence:
 - Spain_Roman-Wisigothic (16.7%), Iberian (11.8%), and Lusitanian (3.6%) show deep roots in ancient and early Medieval Iberia (modern Spain and Portugal), including both pre-Roman and Romanized peoples, as well as the Germanic Visigothic influence.
- Mediterranean and Aegean Contributions:
 - Minoan (5.8%) and Anatolian-Cypriot (4.6%) trace ancestry to the ancient civilizations of the Aegean and Anatolia, reflecting early European and Near Eastern contacts.
- Ancient Near Eastern and African Elements:
 - Eblaite (3.8%) and Mannean (2.4%) suggest minor but detectable connections to early Semitic and Iranian populations of the Near East.
 - Cushitic (4.5%) indicates a surprising input from the Horn of Africa, pointing to ancient long-distance gene flow or shared ancestry with populations from Northeast Africa.
- Minor Balkan Influence:
 - Letobici (2.6%) represents ancestry from the ancient Illyrian tribes of the northern Adriatic, linking to the broader Balkan genetic landscape.

Overall Genetic Interpretation

This profile is primarily European, with dominant roots in Central Europe (Germanic and Celtic), the Iberian Peninsula, and the Mediterranean basin. The presence of ancient Aegean, Anatolian, Near Eastern, and even Cushitic (African) components highlights a complex tapestry shaped by migrations, conquests, and trade across Europe, the Mediterranean, and beyond.

The genetic makeup suggests:

- Strong continuity from ancient European populations (Celtic, Germanic, Iberian), with additional layers from the Mediterranean and Near East.
- Evidence of historical migrations and admixture—notably from the Germanic migrations, Celtic expansions, Roman and Visigothic rule in Iberia, and ancient Mediterranean trade networks.
- Minor but significant traces from Africa and the Near East, reflecting the interconnectedness of ancient civilizations through trade, migration, and cultural exchange.

In summary: This individual's genetic heritage is deeply rooted in ancient and early Medieval Europe, especially Central Europe and Iberia, but also carries the imprint of the Mediterranean world and distant connections to Africa and the ancient Near East. This

reflects a rich, multi-layered ancestry shaped by thousands of years of human movement and interaction.

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
Germanic-Baiuvaric	22.4%	Europe	Scando-Germanic	The Baiuvarii were an early Germanic people who settled in what is now Bavaria (southern Germany) during the early Middle Ages. They likely emerged from a mix of various Germanic groups, including the Marcomanni and remnants of Romanized populations. Genetically, they carry Central European ancestry with noticeable continuity from Iron Age Germanic lineages.
Spain_Roman-Wisigothic	16.7%	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 continuity from Roman Iberia, with minor Central/Northern European input from the Visigoths.
Iberian	11.8%	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
Celt_Helvetii	10.6%	Europe	Continental Celtic	The Helvetii were a Celtic tribe from what is now Switzerland. Known for their attempted migration into Roman Gaul (58 BCE), they were part of the La Tène cultural sphere. Genetically, the Helvetii had Central European Celtic ancestry, shaped by steppe, Early European Farmer, and Western Hunter-Gatherer components.
Minoan	5.8%	Europe	Aegean Sea	The Minoans were an advanced Bronze Age civilization centered on the island of Crete (circa 3000–1450 BCE). Renowned for their palatial architecture, vibrant frescoes, and maritime trade, they are considered Europe's first complex society. Genetically, they were largely of Neolithic Anatolian and Aegean origin, with little initial Indo-European input
Anatolian-Cypriot	4.6%	West Asia	Asia Minor	Ancient Cypriots from the Bronze and Iron Ages show a blend of local Aegean-Anatolian ancestry with Levantine and minor steppe inputs. As Cyprus was a trade hub between the Near East and the Aegean, its populations were genetically mixed, reflecting eastern Mediterranean continuity with ties to Mycenaean and Anatolian cultures.
Cushitic	4.5%	Africa	Ancient Horn of Africa and Nile Valley	Cushitic-speaking populations are indigenous to the Horn of Africa, including parts of modern Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya. As early pastoralists and farmers, they played a vital role in shaping the region's pre-Aksumite cultures. Genetically, Cushitic groups display a blend of Northeast African, East African forager, and ancient West Asian ancestries, reflecting deep local roots and long-distance contacts.
Celt_Bohemia	4.4%	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
Celt_Ireland	4.2%	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.
Eblaïte	3.8%	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

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
				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, reflecting the dynamic cultural exchanges of the region.
Lusitanian	3.6%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Lusitanians were an Indo-European people inhabiting central and western Iberia, especially in modern-day Portugal. Known for their fierce resistance to Roman conquest under leaders like Viriathus, they likely spoke a language related to Celtic. Genetically, they carried steppe ancestry over a base of Iberian Bronze Age DNA, showing similarities to both Celtic and native Iberian groups
Letobici	2.6%	Europe	Paléo-Balkans	The Letobici were a lesser-known Illyrian tribe from the northern Adriatic coast, in what is now Croatia. Their culture was likely shaped by both inland Illyrian and coastal Mediterranean influences. Genetically, they would reflect the Balkan Iron Age profile —dominated by steppe and Balkan Bronze Age ancestry, with limited external admixture.
Celt_South_Gaul	2.5%	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.
Mannean	2.4%	West Asia	Asia Minor	The Mannaean were an ancient Iranian people who inhabited northwestern Iran during the early 1st millennium BCE. They served as a cultural bridge between Mesopotamians, Urartians, and Medes. Genetically, they show ancestry from the Zagros region with some steppe and Caucasus-related input, reflecting the area's complex population dynamics.
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