Haplogroups

Haplogroups can tell you where a small portion of your ancestors originated thousands of years ago. Your haplogroups can shed light on the ancient origins of your maternal (your mother's mother's...mother) and paternal (father's father's...father) ancestors, and are assigned based on detecting certain genetic variants unique to each haplogroup.

Thomas, your maternal haplogroup is H3.

You can learn about your paternal haplogroup by connecting with your father or brother, or male relative on your father's side.

Maternal Haplogroup

Maternal haplogroups are families of mitochondrial DNA types that all trace back to a single mutation at a specific place and time. By looking at the geographic distribution of mtDNA types, we learn how our ancient **female** ancestors migrated throughout the world.

H3 branches from H.

Haplogroup: H3

Age: greater than 15,000 years

Region: Europe

See Haplogroup Tree

Paternal Haplogroup

Paternal haplogroups are families of Y chromosomes that all trace back to a single mutation at a specific place and time. By looking at the geographic distribution of these related lineages, we learn how our ancient **male** ancestors migrated throughout the world.

Share with your brother or father. When this feature is available, you'll receive your paternal haplogroup assignment.

Link male relative

See Haplogroup Tree

Interpreting Haplogroups

Review the Ancestry tutorial

See Scientific Details

This report can tell you

- Where a small portion of your ancestors originated thousands of years ago.
- About additional clues supporting your relationship to a DNA relative. They can also indicate whether you share a maternal or paternal ancestor with that individual.

This report cannot tell you

- If you definitely share your maternal or paternal haplogroups with your relatives.
- If you are closely related.
- A woman's paternal haplogroup assignment. Women can link their accounts to a male relative on their father's side to receive a paternal haplogroup result.

Understand your haplogroup's widespread migration patterns.

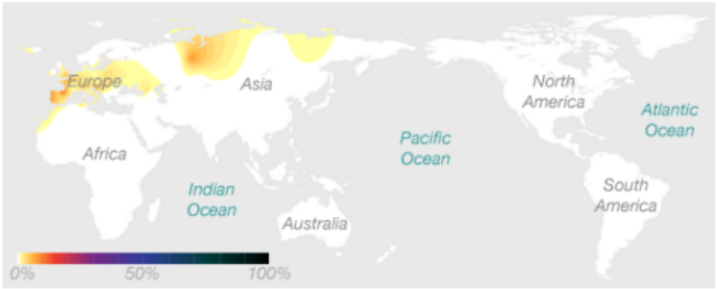
Maternal haplogroup | Paternal haplogroup

Haplogroup H3 Migration

Origin: Haplogroup H, the parent of H3, originated in the Near East and then expanded throughout Europe toward the end of the Ice Age. H3 likely branched off the rest of H in Iberia and expanded across most of western Europe after the glaciers receded. Today, H3 is distributed across much of Europe and is rare elsewhere.

Highlight: H3 was involved in the resettlement of northern Europe after the Ice Age.

Example Populations: Spanish (Galician), Basques



Do more with your Haplogroup results.

Join the research and help us understand more about how your ancestry relates to genetics.

Ancestry survey

Compare your results to your family and friends.

Share and compare

Join the discussion with other 23andMe customers interested in haplogroups.

Join the forum

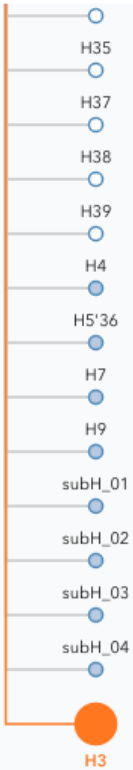
Scientific Details

Haplogroup Trees References

Your Haplogroups are determined based on the evolution of specific genetic variants.

Your haplogroups are a clue to your past. The framework that is used to identify different haplogroups, and how they relate, is called a phylogenetic tree. Your maternal haplogroup can be traced through your mitochondrial DNA, and your paternal haplogroup through your Y-chromosome (or if you are a woman, by matching your father or brother's DNA). Each major branch of each tree is named with a letter, and deeper branches within the tree are labeled with numbers and letters to note their relationship to one another. Each branch is thousands or tens of thousands of years old. Because members of a branch tend to be found in the same region of the world, your haplogroup assignment identifies your deep ancestry.

Maternal haplogroup tree | Paternal haplogroup tree



125,000 years ago ——— present

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