

Y-Line DNA Haplogroups

A - Haplogroup A is the oldest and most direct genetic link to “Adam”, the oldest of all haplogroups, and first appeared in Africa about 55,000 years ago. Today, descendants are localized to Southern and Eastern Africa, and are found among the San Bushmen and Khoisan. For more information about Haplogroup A, and what it tells us about you and your ancestors, [click here](#)

B - Haplogroup B is only one branch on the tree away from “Adam”, appearing on the African continent about 50,000 years ago. Haplogroup B indicates Sub-Saharan African ancestry, and although it is spread across Africa today, it is found in high percentages in some areas, such as the tropical forests of West-Central Africa, and certain tribes, such as the Pygmy. For more information about Haplogroup B, and what it tells us about you and your ancestors, [click here](#).

C – Haplogroup C was initially found in Asia, probably in India where it is most diverse today. It developed about 50,000 years ago. Today we find this haplogroup widely distributed along the Southern Arabian peninsula, India, Mongolia, the Russian far East, Southeast Asia, Australia and in low frequencies in North America. One subgroup, C2, is considered Polynesian, and C3 is considered to be Native American. For more information about haplogroup C, [click here](#).

D - Haplogroup D first appeared approximately 50,000 years ago in Africa. These ancestors followed the Southern Asian coast in what is known as the Great Coastal Migration, and today we find them in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Rim. Haplogroup D2 is prevalent in both Tibet and Japan.

E – Haplogroup E originated in Africa about 50,000 years ago. Today, haplogroup E is divided into three main subgroups. Haplogroups E1 and E2 remained in Africa, but E3 is found in Europe and Western Asia as well as in Africa. Haplogroup E3a is predominant in Western Africa where the slave trade was concentrated, and therefore many African Americans share his haplogroup. E3b however evolved in the Middle East and is considered to be Mediterranean. To learn more about your haplogroup E ancestors, [click here](#).

F – Haplogroup F is a fairly small and elusive haplogroup. We believe it evolved in the Middle East. It is today found in the Middle East, Indonesia and is occasionally found in North America. While haplogroup F itself is rare today, it is the parent haplogroup to more than 90% of the world's population through it's subgroups haplogroups G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R. To learn more about Haplogroup F, [click here](#).

G – Haplogroup G originated about 15,000 years ago in India or Pakistan. It is thought to have spread with the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution, perhaps with the early horse nomads. Today we find it in small numbers throughout Europe,

Asia and the Mediterranean. To learn more about Haplogroup G, [click here](#).

H – Haplogroup H originated about 30,000 years ago in Asia and is widely distributed today throughout India and Pakistan, but uncommon outside of that area. Haplogroup H is particularly prevalent among the Roma people. Scientists are divided about whether its origins are in India or in the Middle East near Iran. To learn more about Haplogroup H, [click here](#).

I - Haplogroup I split from haplogroup F about 25,000 years ago. Several different branches exist, one of which is widely represented in the Viking population from Scandinavia. Other branches are found in high concentrations in the Adriatic regions, in particular, Croatia. Another branch is believed to be linked to the Celtic population. To learn more about Haplogroup I, [click here](#).

J – Haplogroup J originated between 15,000 and 30,000 years ago in Western Asia or the near East. We find it today widely dispersed in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Subgroup J1 is found in high concentrations in the Middle East, North Africa and Ethiopia. Subgroup, J2 is found in Central Asia, the Mediterranean, and Arabian lands. J2 is found among contemporary Jewish populations. J is associated with the early spread of agriculture. To learn more about Haplogroup J, [click here](#).

K – Haplogroup K originated in Asia about 40,000 years ago and was the founding haplogroup for most of the Northern Hemisphere. Haplogroups L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are all descendant haplogroups of K. Haplogroup K itself is found widely dispersed in low levels in Africa, Southwest Asia and Southern Europe. Thomas Jefferson was haplogroup K2. To learn more about haplogroup K, [click here](#).

L – Haplogroup L probably originated in the Mediterranean about 30,000 years ago. It is found today primarily in Pakistan and India, which has its own subgroup. It has also been found in small quantities in Lebanon, but seems to be absent from the rest of the Arabian Peninsula. To learn more about haplogroup L, [click here](#).

M – Haplogroup M originated about 12,000 years ago in Southeast Asia. We find concentrated populations today in Southeast Asia, Melanesia, Indonesia, and Micronesia. To learn more about haplogroup M, [click here](#).

N – Haplogroup N is a Northern group, believed to have developed in Northern Asia. Today N is found in a circumpolar area, primarily in Siberia, extending into Central and Northern Europe, Russia and Scandinavia. To learn more about haplogroup N, [click here](#).

O – Haplogroup O is believed to have originated about 35,000 years ago in Siberia and moved southward into the Pacific Rim. Today, 80-90% of all

Chinese, Korean and Japanese males are haplogroup O, with almost no representation elsewhere in the world with the exception of isolated tribal populations in Central Asia. To learn more about haplogroup O, [click here](#).

P – Haplogroup P originated about 30,000 years ago in Northern Asia. Today, we find haplogroup P in both Asia and South America and in isolated populations elsewhere. Haplogroups Q, which is Asian and Native American, and R, which is found in very high concentrations in Europe both descend from haplogroup P. To learn more about Haplogroup P, [click here](#).

Q – Haplogroup Q originated in Central Asia about 20,000 years ago and 5000 years later, migrated across the Bering Strait into North America. This haplogroup is the primary haplogroup that links Asian populations with Native American populations throughout both North and South America. The mutation that defines haplogroup Q3 occurred after the migration occurred to the Americas, as it is unique to Native Americans. To learn more about haplogroup Q, [click here](#).

R – Haplogroup R, the most prevalent European haplogroup, developed in Northwest Asia about 30,000 years ago and is divided primarily into two major subgroups, R1 and R2, both of which are further subdivided. Haplogroup R may have descended from Cro-Magnon man who entered Europe about 35,000 years ago. Haplogroup R1 is associated with the resettlement of Europe after the end of the last glacial maximum 10,000 years ago. Haplogroup R1 is further subdivided into two haplogroups, R1a and R1b.

Haplogroup **R1a** emerged from the Kurgan culture in Central Asia about 15,000 years ago where it is believed the first speakers of the Proto-Indo-European language lived. These migratory herders and farmers ranged across the Asian plains from Europe to China and included the infamous Scourge of God, Atilla the Hun. This haplogroup was also ancestral to the Vikings. To learn more about haplogroup R1a, [click here](#).

Haplogroup **R1b** is the most prevalent male haplogroup in Western Europe, reaching between 90-100% of the population in portions of Great Britain and the Iberian Peninsula. Rib emerged about 10,000 years ago in Central Asia and quickly became the predominant haplogroup in Europe and the Mediterranean. Research is ongoing to subdivide this massive haplogroup into meaningful subgroups. To learn more about haplogroup R1b, [click here](#).