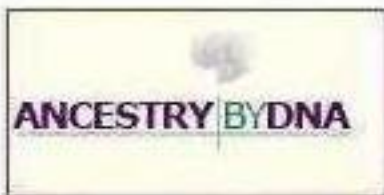




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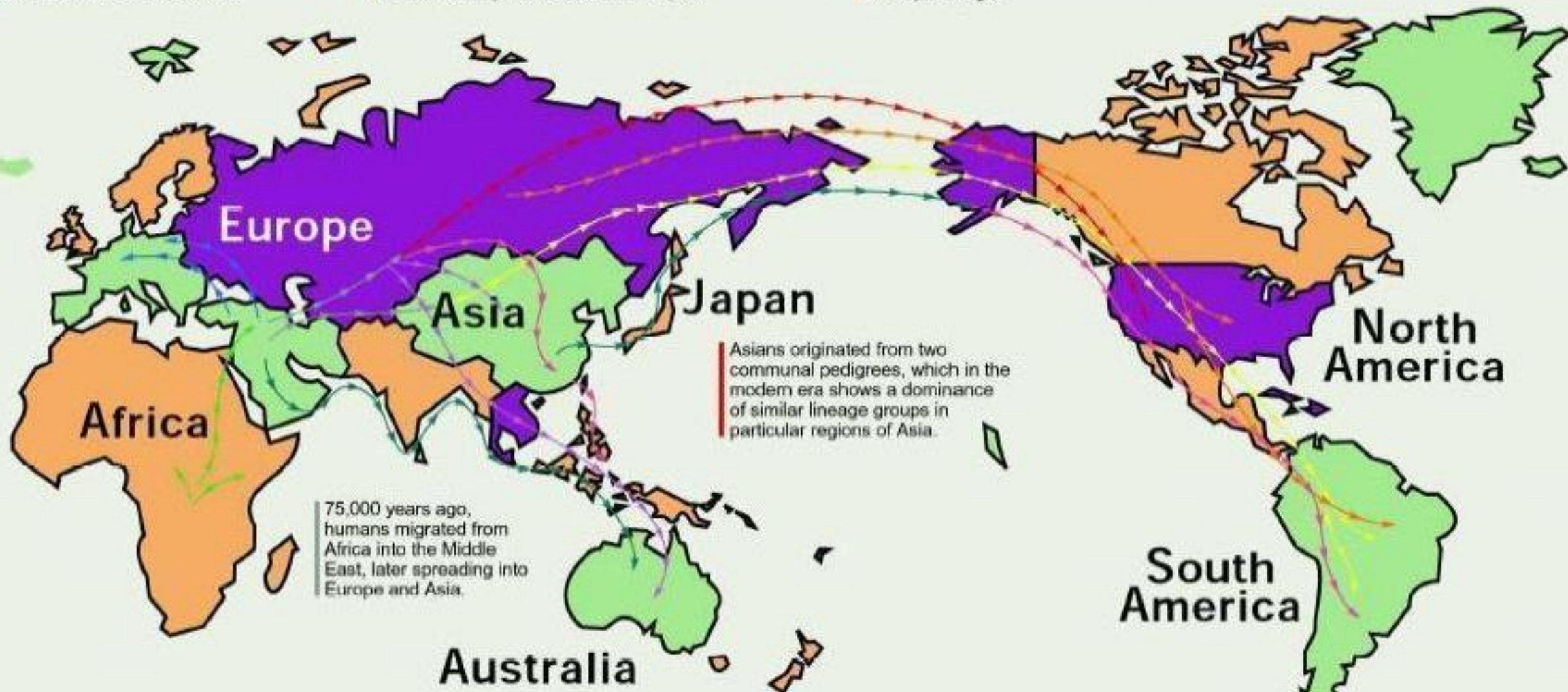


Migration MAP

Present day theory suggests that Humans evolved from Africa, and traces of these ancient genes are found in all modern day people.

Humans migrated to the European coast roughly around 50,000 years ago. This region endured hardships on population size during the last ice age. However, it was followed by a recovery period. Later, growth in agriculture, lead many habitants to move north cultivating new areas of this region.

20,000-30,000 years ago, migrants journeyed from Siberia across the Bering land that adjoined North America and Asia. Later, roughly 15,000 years ago, a new migration path was being carved out of the coastline. Apaches, Athabascans, and Navajos are uniquely different in the genetic lineage of Native Americans and are believed to have migrated from the northern parts of Siberia, roughly 10 millennia ago. Eskimos and Aluets are the youngest of the Indians - they journeyed about 6000 years ago.



Asians originated from two communal pedigrees, which in the modern era shows a dominance of similar lineage groups in particular regions of Asia.

75,000 years ago, humans migrated from Africa into the Middle East, later spreading into Europe and Asia.

Roughly 50 millenniums ago, boats were used in the migration patterns towards Australia. It is believed that one of these paths were along the southern coastline of Asia.

The first inhabitants of the Americas came from Siberia spreading through the Andes to Tierra del Fuego. Some of these nomads migrated towards the east settling in the terrain, which is now Brazil.

Hypothetical routes

Colored arrows represent separate genetic lineages.