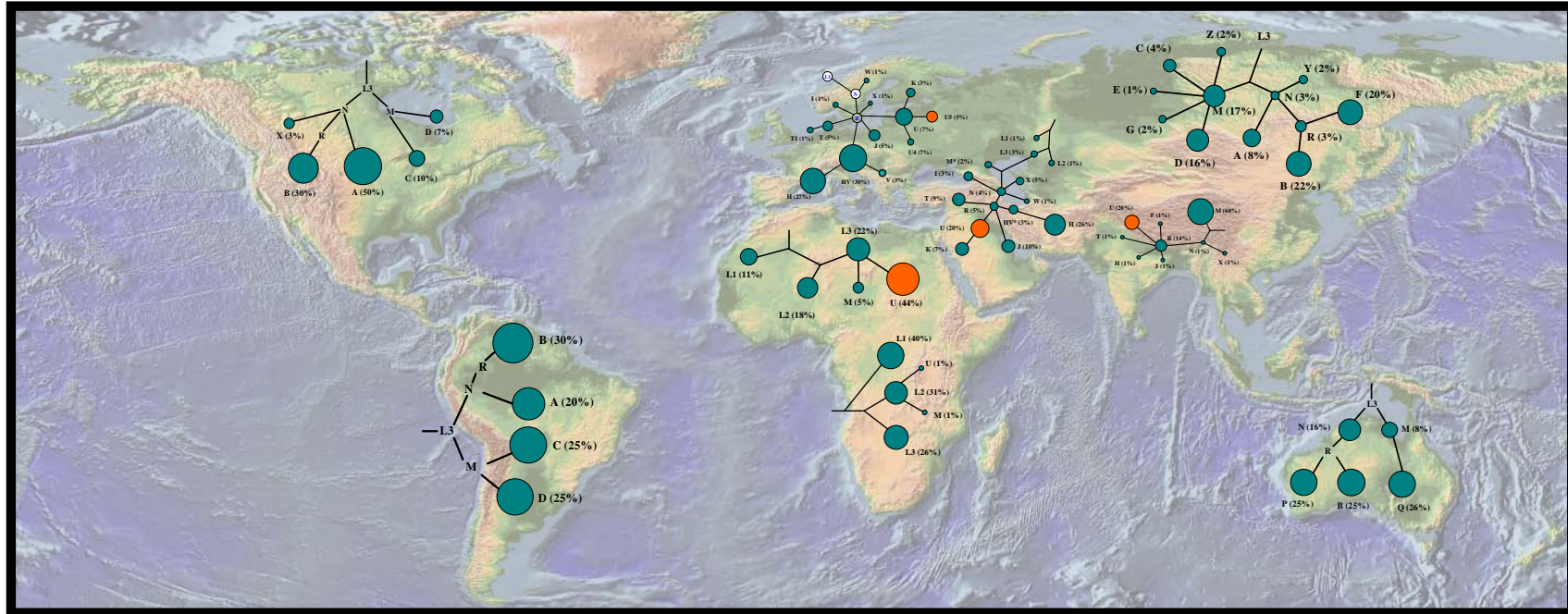


# Global Distribution of Mt Haplogroups



Each continent has its own peculiar mix of mitochondrial haplogroups. The “genograms” on the map above depict which haplogroups are present at significant levels in various regions. The areas of the circles are proportional to the prevalence of the haplogroup in the various regions. In Europe, for example, the predominant haplogroup is H, and thus this haplogroup has the largest circle (47%). Haplogroup U comprises the second largest set, with about 16% of the population. The lines connecting the circles show how the haplogroups are related to each other. Looking again at Europe, you can see that haplogroup H is derived from super-haplogroups N and R. The genograms for North America, South America and Oceania represent the indigenous populations, i.e. those present in these regions prior to colonization by European and Asian immigrants. Note that the haplogroup you belong to has been highlighted.

Macro-lineage L is predominant in Africa. Haplogroups H, I, J, K, N, T, U, V, W, and X are common in Western Eurasia. Haplogroups A, B, C, B, E, F, G, M, P, Q and Z are common in Asia and Oceania.