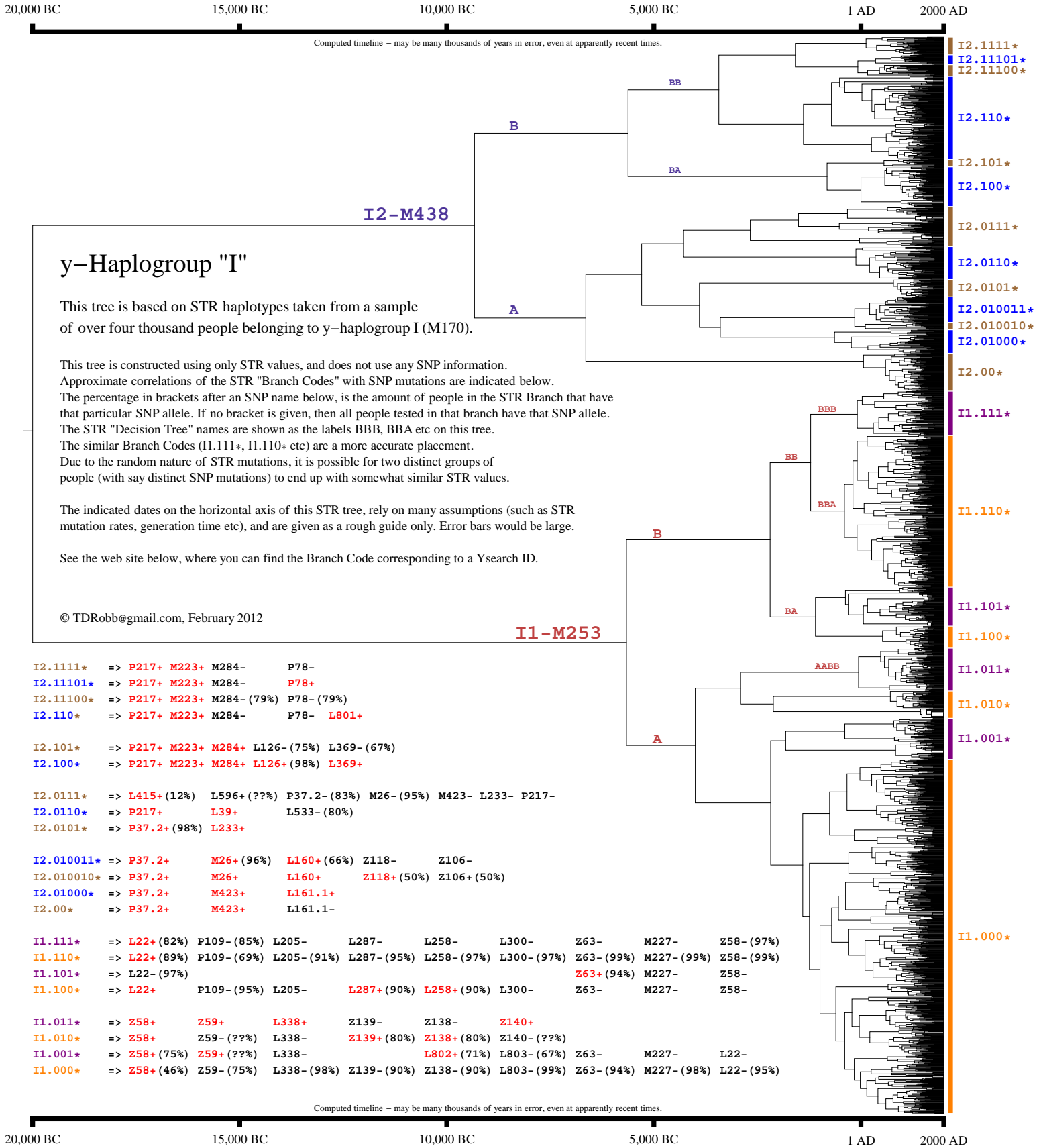


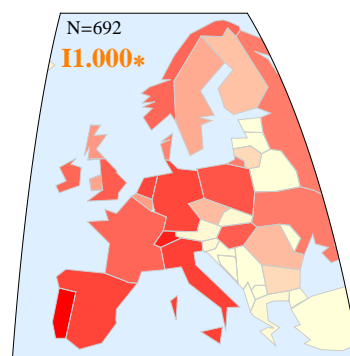
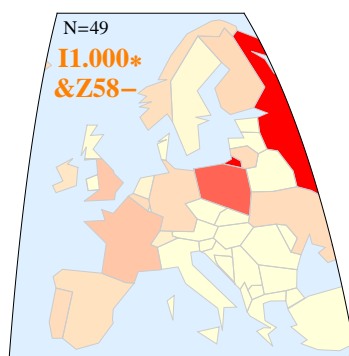
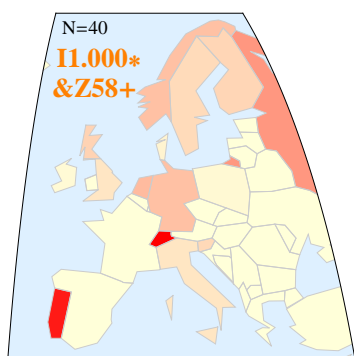
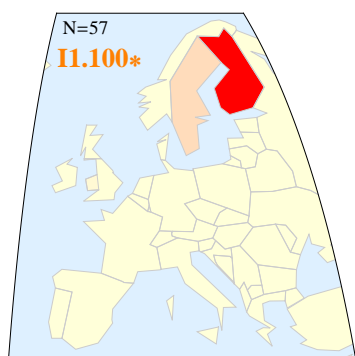
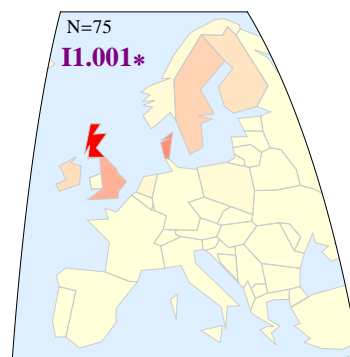
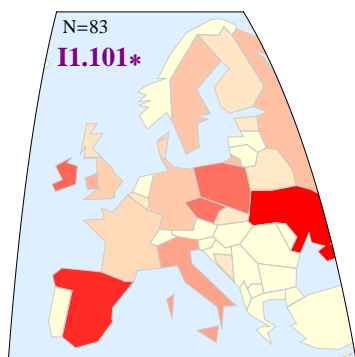
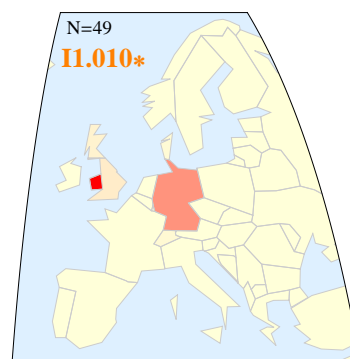
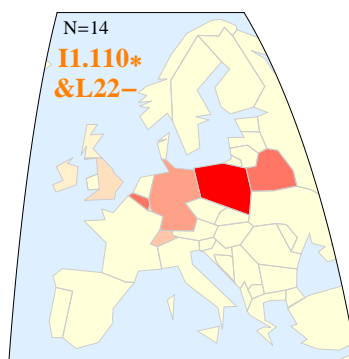
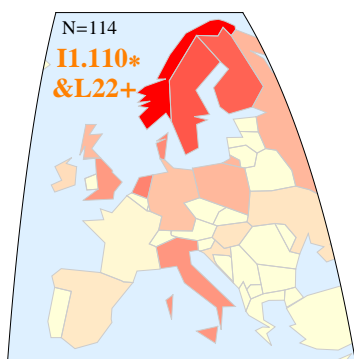
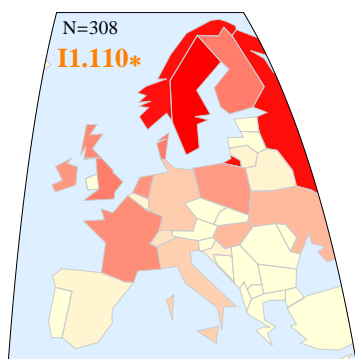
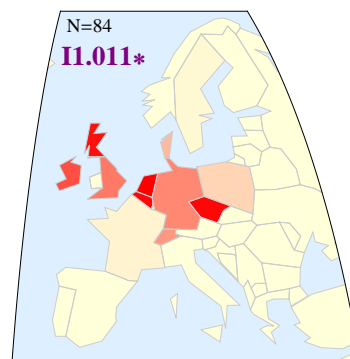
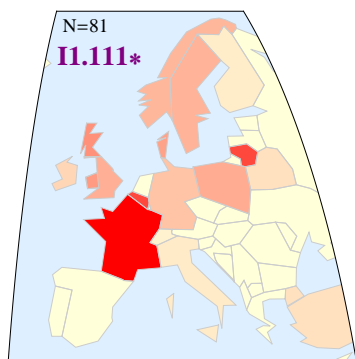
y-Haplogroup "I" STR Tree With Branch Codes



To translate your *FTDNA Kit Number*, or *Ysearch ID*, into an "STR Branch Code" go to <http://www.goggo.com/terry/HaplogroupI/>.

y-Haplogroup I1

Geographic Frequency Distribution



SNP Counts for each I1 STR Branch

	M227		L22		P109		L205		L287		L258		L300		L813		Z58		Z59		Z60		Z140		L338		L592		L803		L802		Z139		Z138		Z63		
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
I1.111*	40	27	7	6	32	14	11	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
I1.110*	1140	118	15	52	104	12	42	4	41	4	44	3	40	4	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
I1.101*	40	1	25	28	5	1	2	2	1	11																												16	
I1.100*	14	12	1	13	3	13	1	19	1	8																													
I1.011*	40	26	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
I1.010*	20	10	16	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	6	3	1	2	1	2	6	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	2		
I1.001*	31	18	21	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	9	1	6	1	7	13	2	2	2	5	1	6	1	7	13	2	2	2	2	5	5			
I1.000*	8426	14277	4264	27	1	9	1	19	1	13	55	38	21	7	12	5	8	11	2	78	10	1	11	6	6	13	5	11	9	66	9	66	9	66	9	66			

Summary

Methodology

The methodology used here is quite simple. First, collect as much STR haplotype data as reasonably practical (I got over eight thousand I1 and I2 samples from various FTDNA Projects and from the Ysearch database). Next, organise that large set of STR data into “hierarchical clusters” using a standard mathematical technique. Finally, count up the number of SNP alleles (either positive or negative) that occur within each cluster, now called an STR “Branch”, and display the results; and also draw maps of the frequency distribution of each STR Branch across all regions of Europe.

Results

The results are twofold. Firstly, the STR Branches do correlate very well, in many cases, with specific SNP alleles. Secondly, the geographic distribution of the STR Branches are, in many cases, quite specific.

Branch “**I2.1111***” is **M223+**, which is I2a2a (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Portugal, Ireland, England, and Germany. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.11101***” is **M223+ P78+**, which is I2a2a3 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Turkey, Russia, and France. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.11100***” is **M223+**, which is I2a2a (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Germany, the Netherlands, England, and Scotland. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.110***” is **M223+ L801+**, which is I2a2a+L801 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Norway and Denmark. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.101***” is **M223+ M284+**, which is I2a2a1 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is almost exclusively found in British Isles. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.100***” is **M223+ M284+ L126+ L369+**, which is I2a2a1a1 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Ireland and Scotland. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.0111***” includes some **L415+** or **L596+**, which is I2b or I2c (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Turkey, Italy, and Ukraine. See the map.

Branch “**I2.0110***” is **P217+ L39+**, which is I2a2b (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Norway, France, and England. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.0101***” is **P37.2+ L233+**, which is I2a1c (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in England and some in France. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.010011***” is **P37.2+ M26+** and some **L160+**, which is I2a1a (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in France, Spain, and Italy. But see the map.

Branch “**I2.010010***” is **P37.2+ M26+ L160+** and some **Z118+** and **Z106+**, which is I2a1a1+Z118 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Wales and Spain.

Branch “**I2.01000***” is **P37.2+ M423+ L161.1+**, which is I2a1b2 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Ireland and some in England, and Scotland.

Branch “**I2.00***” is **P37.2+ M423+**, which is I2a1b (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Eastern Europe. But see the map.

Branch “**I1.111***” is mainly **L22+**, which is I1d (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in France, with others in Northern Europe. But see the map.

Branch “**I1.110***” is mainly **L22+**, which is I1d (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Norway, and Sweden. But see the map.

Branch “**I1.101***” is **Z63+**, which is I1g (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Poland, Ukraine, Spain, and Ireland. But see the map.

Branch “**I1.100***” is **L22+ L287+ L258+**, which is I1d3a (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is almost exclusively found in Finland, but with some in Sweden.

Branch “**I1.011***” is **Z58+ Z59+ L140+ L338+**, which is I1f1a1a1 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in the Netherlands/Belgium, Ireland, and Scotland.

Branch “**I1.010***” is mostly **Z58+ Z139+ Z138+**, which is I1f2 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found in Wales and also Germany. But see the map.

Branch “**I1.001***” is mostly **Z58+ Z59+ L802+**, which is I1f1+L802 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is mainly found in Scotland, and Denmark. But see the map.

Branch “**I1.000***” is half **Z58+** **Z59-** while others are **Z58-** etc., which is I1f2 and other I1 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found all over Europe.

Note

Branch “**I1.0101***” is **Z58+ Z139+ Z138+**, which is I1f2 (ISOGG Feb 2012); This branch is found exclusively in Wales.

How can I use these results?

To start, you will need to determine your STR “Branch Code”. For instance, your STR Branch Code, relative to the large sample of 67-marker STR haplotypes, might be say “I1.1101101111010”. You can visit the website <http://www.goggo.com/terry/HaplogroupI1/> to determine your Branch Code by entering either your FTDNA Kit Number or your Ysearch ID. You can also estimate, in some cases, your Branch Code by applying the STR Decision Tree method. Although the STR Decision Tree method is quick and anyone can apply it, it is not as complete as the full Branch Code, which is a much harder thing to determine. Note that the full STR “Branch Code” is essentially a way of labelling the STR branches in the computed tree, and it is very similar to the “Henry System” used in genealogy for numbering the descendants of an ancestor.

Once you have your own “Branch Code”, there are three main things you can do with it:

- 1) you can look up the Geographic Frequency Distribution maps to see what other people in your Branch have reported as the location of their most-distant male-line ancestor;
- 2) you can see what SNP allele (either positive or negative) results that other people have reported in your Branch;
- 3) and if you know someone else’s Branch Code, then the more 0 or 1 matches that you have (reading from left-to-right), then the more closely related you are in an STR sense. And the TMRCA can be inferred by reading the timescale from the tree where the two branches join.

Remember that the tree represents the hierarchical clustering of the STR markers for the given population. The tree is therefore not the same as the genealogy of the given population. So using the STR tree as if it were a genealogy is an approximation. One would like the STR branches to follow genealogy in all cases, but that is clearly not the case for some branches when we consider the placement of SNP's in the tree. The tree is still nevertheless very useful in predicting SNP status, and for predicting the geographic origin of the most distant known male-line ancestor.

SNP Testing Pathways for y-Haplogroups I1 and I2

Mark the SNP values that you have tested positive for in the following pathways. Consider taking further tests as indicated by the right arrows.

I2-M438

I2-M438 → L460

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → M26

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → M26 → L160

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → M26 → L160 → Z118

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → M26 → L160 → Z118 → Z106

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → M423

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → M423 → L161.1

I2-M438 → L460 → P37.2 → L233

I2-M438 → L460 → P217

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223 → M284

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223 → M284 → L126

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223 → M284 → L126 → L369

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223 → M379

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223 → P78

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → M223 → L801

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → L39

I2-M438 → L460 → P217 → L39 → L533

I2-M438 → L415

I2-M438 → L596

I1-M253

I1-M253 → DF29

I1-M253 → DF29 → M227

I1-M253 → DF29 → M227 → M72

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → P109

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → L205

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → L287

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → L287 → L258

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → L287 → L258 → Z133

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → L300

I1-M253 → DF29 → L22 → L813

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → Z140

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → Z140 → L338

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → Z140 → L592

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → Z73

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → L803

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → L803 → L802

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z60 → L573

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z59 → Z382

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z139,Z138

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z58 → Z139,Z138 → L211

I1-M253 → DF29 → Z63

I1-M253 → Z131