

Full genomic sequence (FGS): The former name used by Family Tree DNA for a full mitochondrial sequence test.

Full mitochondrial sequence (FMS): The name given by Family Tree DNA to a mitochondrial DNA test which sequences the entire mtDNA genome comprising all 16,569 base pairs.

GAP: Acronym for the **Group Administrator Page**. This is a webpage in which a DNA Project Administrator utilizes functions such as creating a public website, generating a FTDNATiP report, etc. to assist project participants in coordinating results.

GEDCOM: Acronym for **Genealogical Data Communications** - A plain text program created for exchanging genealogical data between different genealogical programs.

Gene: A segment of DNA which contains the genetic code to make a certain protein or part of a protein.

Gene pool: The sum of all the alleles shared by members of a single population.

Genealogical timeframe

Generation The number of years between the birth of the parents and the birth of their children. Different studies use different numbers of years per generation. See: Generation length.

Genetic cousins: Individuals whose Y-DNA, mtDNA or autosomal DNA test results match one another.

Genetic distance: The number of differences, or mutations, between two sets of results. A genetic distance of zero means there are no differences in the results being compared against one another (exact match).

Genetic family (also known as a **genetic group**).

Genetic genealogy: The use of DNA testing in combination with traditional genealogical and historical records to infer relationships between individuals.

Genetic genealogist: A genealogist who is involved in genetic genealogy.

Genetic signature: See haplotype.

Genetics: The field of biology that studies genes and their inheritance; the study of DNA.

Half-identical region: A half-IBD segment where your genotype matches (at least) half of another person's genotype.

Haplogroup: A group of similar haplotypes that share a common ancestor with a SNP mutation. Because a haplogroup consists of similar haplotypes, it is possible to predict a haplogroup. A SNP test confirms a haplogroup. Haplogroups are assigned letters of the alphabet, and refinements consist of additional number and letter combinations. Example: R1b1a. Y-chromosome and mitochondrial DNA haplogroups have different haplogroup designations. Haplogroups pertain to your deep ancestral origins dating back thousands of years.

Haplotree: A haplogroup tree. A diagram or chart showing the different lineages within a haplogroup.

Haplotype: The term for the set of numbers that consists of your Y-chromosome or mitochondrial DNA results. A haplotype is also known as a genetic signature or a DNA signature.

Identical ancestors point

Identical by descent (IBD): A segment of inherited by two people through a common ancestor without recombination.

Identical by state: Not identical by descent.

Junk DNA: Slang term usually used in referring to the non-coding region of DNA on the Y-chromosome. For more about junk DNA see: www.psrast.org/junkdna.htm

Male-specific Y: Another name for the non-recombining region of the Y-chromosome.