

Ethnicity	Suggested group for study	Geographic location	Ethnographic justification	Planned samples	Collected samples
Russians	Western Russians	Pechora district of Pskov region	This group was formed in the contact zone of the Slavic, Baltic-Finnish and Germanic populations. Pechora region - a point of convergence of Russian and Estonian Orthodox - Seto. This group has mastered this territory for a long time and managed to a certain extent be isolated	60	66
		Starorussky district of Novgorod region	This group was formed in the contact zone of the Slavic, Baltic-Finnish and Germanic populations. Starorussky (lit. Old Russian) district of Novgorod region is the area of the early development of Priilmenye in the 1st millennium AD. According to the academician Shakhmatov the area was populated by Scandinavian people, named Rus, that later was transformed into the name Russia. It was assumed that at the same time Slavic population appeared in the region. The genomic analysis might show the degree of preservation of the Scandinavian gene pool and its relationship with the Slavic and Baltic-Finnish gene pools.	60	62
	Northern Russians	Arkhangelsk reg.	One of the most remote of the highways and industrial centers. Very big region. The north of European Russia. It lies on both banks of the Northern Dvina River near its exit into the White See. Vikings knew the area around Arkhangelsk as Bjarmaland. Tribes of Balto-Atlantic origin from scandinavia lived here form many centuries. Scandinavia, the Baltic area, and Russia met here and closely tied to well-established agricultural societies with considerable trade activity.	60	54
	Central Russians	Poshehonsky district of Yaroslavl region	- A very interesting group - the inner periphery. It may be an isolate.	60	62
		Murom, Vladimir region	- In the first half of the 2d millennium AD. There was an active admixture of Russian and Finno-Ugric peoples. In the second half of 2d millennium it was rather insulated the periphery, where the gene pool could be stabilized	60	65
		Nizhniy Novgorod Region	- Classic Russian population, but not Moscow, where population is excessively mixed.	60	33
		Tver region	Contacts of Slavic people with Finno-Ugric people who were dispersed in this region.	60	22
	Southern Russians	Remontnenskiy district of Rostov region	- Relatively young population (2d half of the second millennium BC): Cossacks inhabited the territory in the 15-18 centuries.	60	72
		Novokhopersk, Voronezh region	- The oldest area of development of the Cossacks. Possible contacts with the steppe dwellers.	60	64

		Bryukhovetskiy district, Krasnodar region	– Stable Cossack population. It is interesting how it is mixed with the indigenous local people.	60	0
		Borisovsky district, Belgorod region	Border with the Ukraine, historically mixture of Ukrainian and Russian people	60	66
	Eastern Russians	Udmurtia	Settlements back to back to Udmurts (Finno-Ugric people) for centuries. Interesting to reveal where from Russians came here and how they admixed with the autochthonous Finno-Ugric population.	60	0
	Russians from Ural	Sverdlovsk region, Verkhoturksky district.	Since 17 th century, Russian colonists have a tight contacts with the local Finno-Ugric population.	60	0
	Russians from Siberia	Omsk region, Tarsky district	– The most rooted Russian population in Siberia since 17 century.	60	0
		Tomsk region		60	0
		Krasnoyarsk city	-The most ancient settlers to Siberia (17 century). Fairly isolated from the industrial developments of the territory of Siberia	60	27
	Russians from Far East	Khabarovsk krai	Russian colonists from 19 th century. Contacts with the local Mongolian and Turkish people	60	12
		Primorsky krai	Here all Russian people within 100-150 years from the date of settlement.	60	14
Bashkirs		Ufa region	Turkic people indigenous to Bashkortostan, extending on both sides of the Ural Mountains, in the area where Eastern Europe meets North Asia. Groups of Bashkirs also live in the Republic of Tatarstan, Perm Krai, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg, Tyumen, Sverdlovsk, Kurgan Oblasts and other regions of Russia. Over 3 million in Russia. Speak the Bashkir language, which belongs to the Kypchak branch of the Turkic languages	60	123
Tatars		Volga region	Turkic-speaking people living in Asia and Europe. In Russia over 5 million. "Tatars" was applied to a variety of Turco-Mongol semi-nomadic empires who controlled the vast region known as Tartary. The Mongol Empire, established under Genghis Khan in 1206, allied with the Tatars. Under the leadership of Genghis Khan's grandson Batu Khan (c. 1207–1255), the Mongols moved westwards, driving with them many of the Mongol tribes toward the plains of Russia. The "Tatar" clan still exists among the Mongols and Hazaras. The largest group by far that the Russians have called "Tatars" are the Volga Tatars, native to the Volga region (Tatarstan and Bashkortostan), who for this reason are often also simply known as "Tatars".	60	45

		Novosibirsk region		60	0
		Tomsk region		60	55
Russian Finno-Ugric people			<p>Uralic ethnic group whose homeland is in the north-east of European Russia around the basins of the Vychegda, Pechora and Kama rivers. They mostly live in the Komi Republic, Perm Krai, Murmansk Oblast, Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug, and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the Russian Federation. They belong to the Permian branch of the Finno-Ugric peoples. The Komi language belongs to the Permian branch of the Uralic family. Similar to Finnish, Estonian, Carellian, Udmurt and other Finno-Ugric languages.</p> <p>The Finno-Ugric peoples are any of several peoples of Eurasia who speak languages of the Finno-Ugric group of the Uralic language family, such as the Khanty, Mansi, Hungarians, Maris, Mordvins, Sámi, Estonians, Karelians, Finns, Udmurts and Komis. They migrated from Siberia and Ural Westward up to Finland and Sweden and lived among Slavic people made a great impact on Russian gene pool.</p> <p><i>There is a belief that President Vladimir Putin of Russia is potentially of Vepsian ancestry.</i></p> <p>In 1992, the 1st World Congress of Finno-Ugric Peoples was organized in Syktyvkar in the Komi Republic in Russia, the 2nd World Congress in 1996 in Budapest in Hungary, the 3rd Congress in 2000 in Helsinki in Finland, the 4th Congress in 2004 in Tallinn in Estonia, the 5th Congress in 2008 in Khanty-Mansyisk in Russia, and the 6th Congress in 2012 in Siófok in Hungary. The members of the Finno-Ugric Peoples' Consultative Committee include: the Erzyas, Estonians, Finns, Hungarians, Ingrian Finns, Ingrians, Karelians, Khants, Komis, Mansis, Maris, Mokshas, Nenetses, Permian Komis, Saamis, Tver Karelians, Udmurts, Vepsians; Observers: Livonians, Setos.</p> <p>In 2007, the 1st Festival of the Finno-Ugric Peoples was hosted by President Vladimir Putin of Russia, and visited by Finnish President, Tarja Halonen, and Hungarian Prime Minister, Ferenc Gyurcsány.</p> <p>Population genetics A study of Population Genetics of Finno-Ugric speaking humans in North Eurasia carried out between 2002–2008 in the Department of Forensic Medicine at the University of Helsinki showed that most of the Finno-Ugric speaking populations possess an</p>	60	32

			<p>amalgamation of West and East Eurasian gene pools, genetic drift, and recurrent founder effects. North Eurasian Finno-Ugric-speaking populations were found to be genetically a heterogeneous group showing lower haplotype diversities compared to more southern populations. North Eurasian Finno-Ugric-speaking populations possess unique genetic features due to complex genetic changes shaped by molecular and population genetics and adaptation to the areas of Boreal and Arctic North Eurasia.</p> <p>The proposal of a Finno-Ugric language family has led to the postulation not just of an ancient Proto-Finno-Ugric people, but that the modern Finno-Ugric-speaking peoples are genetically related. Such hypotheses are based on the assumption that heredity can be traced through linguistic relatedness. However, Finno-Ugric has not been reconstructed linguistically; attempts to do so have been indistinguishable from Proto-Uralic.</p> <p>Like in any other human population, individual groups within the Finno-Ugric language family have a diverse array of cultural, environmental, and genetic influences. However, modern genetic studies have shown that the Y-chromosome haplogroup N3, and sometimes N2, having branched from haplogroup N, which, itself, probably spread north, then west and east from Northern China about 12,000–14,000 years ago from father haplogroup NO (haplogroup O being the most common Y-chromosome haplogroup in Southeast Asia), is almost a specific trait, though certainly not restricted, to Uralic- or Finno-Ugric-speaking populations, especially as high frequency or primary paternal haplogroup.</p> <p>A recent study has found that haplogroup NO of the Finno-Ugric peoples and their descendants probably spread north, then west and east from Northern China about 12,000–14,000 years ago from its father lineage and today is found in Eastern Europe. The Department of Forensic Medicine at the University of Helsinki showed that most of the Finno-Ugric speaking populations possess an amalgamation of West and East Eurasian gene pools, supporting the idea of mixed origins in these modern populations.</p> <p>R1a1a7-M458</p> <p>R1a1a7-M458 frequency peaks among Slavic and Finno-Ugric peoples.</p>		
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	Komi	Komi Republic	R1a1a1i (Z280+) This group seems to have connection with among others the Finno-Ugric peoples. It is the North-East European subclade of R1a1a1 and spread from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains as well as the Carpathian Basin. The majority of the Steppe Magyars likely belonged to this haplogroup, carrying the Ugric Hungarian language		
	Khants	Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug	indigenous people calling themselves Khanti, Khande, Kantek (Khanty), living in Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug, a region historically known as "Yugra" in Russia, together with the Mansi.	60	15
	Udmurts	Udmurt Republic, Russia	More than 0.5 million in Russia. There have been claims that they are the "most red-headed" people in the world. Speak the Udmurt language. Most Udmurt people live in Udmurtia. Small groups live in the neighboring areas of Kirov Oblast and Perm Krai of Russia, Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, and Mari El. The Udmurt population is shrinking; the Russian census reported 637,000 of them in 2002, compared to 746,562 in 1989.	60	0
	Mordvins	The Republic of Mordovia	Speak a Mordvinic language of the Uralic language family and live mainly in the Republic of Mordovia and other parts of the middle Volga River region of Russia. Religion-Predominantly † Orthodox Christianity also Mordvin Native Religion also Lutheranism, Molokans and Jumpers. 843,350 people.	60	0
	Karelians	Karelia	Baltic-Finnic ethnos, living in Finland and Russia. In Russia, Karelians mostly live in the Republic of Karelia and in other nearby north-western parts of the Russian Federation. There are also significant Karelian enclaves in the Tver and Novgorod oblasts. The historic homeland of the Karelians is the Karelian Isthmus, Ladoga Karelia, Olonets Karelia in Russia and the regions of North and Southern Karelia and Savonia in Finland. The first mention of Karelians in ancient Russian chronicles dates to 1143 AD. Live near St. Petersburg.	60	0
	Vepse	Karelia	Finnic people who speak the Veps language. Live around St. Petersburg and North Western Russia. there were 8,240 Veps in Russia in 2002.	30	0
	Seto	Pskov region, Pechora district	indigenous ethnic and linguistic minority in south-eastern Estonia and north-western Russia. Setos are mostly Seto-speaking Orthodox Christians. The Seto language (like Finnish and Estonian) belongs to the Finnic group of the Uralic languages. In Russia less than 200 people. Live in Pechora district Pskov region, that we just studied. Live among Russians of this district.	30	9
Chechens		Chechen Republic,	Caucasian ethnic group of the Nakh peoples originating in the North Caucasus region of	60	129

			Eastern Europe. They refer to themselves as Vainakhs. The majority of Chechens today live in the Chechen Republic, a subdivision of the Russian Federation. The isolated terrain of the Caucasus mountains and the strategic value outsiders have placed on the areas settled by Chechens has contributed much to the Chechen community ethos and helped shape its fiercely independent national character. Chechen society has traditionally been egalitarian and organized around many autonomous local clans, called teips. In Russia live 1,431,360 Chechens. Religion – Islam.		
Adyghe		Republic of Adygea	Caucasian ethnic group. In the southwestern part of European Russia, there is also a federal subject called Adygea (Russian: Адыгея Adygheja), enclaved within Krasnodar Krai. Within Russia, the numbers of the Lowland Adyghe in 2010 were 124,835 including 107,048 in Adygea, 13,834 in Krasnodar Krai, 569 in Moscow, and (in 2002) 584 in Kabardino-Balkaria. Religion - Sunni Islam.	60	60
Balkars			Turkic people of the Caucasus region, one of the titular populations of Kabardino-Balkaria. Their Karachay-Balkar language is of the Ponto-Caspian subgroup of the Northwestern (Kipchak) group of Turkic languages. 108,426 people. Muslims.	60	99
Karachays		Karachay–Cherkess Republic	Turkic people of the North Caucasus, mostly situated in the Russian Karachay–Cherkess Republic. In Russia 192,182 people. Religion Sunni Islam.	60	90
Kalmyks		Republic of Kalmykia	are the Oirats in Russia, whose ancestors migrated from Dzungaria in 1607. They created the Kalmyk Khanate in 1630–1724 in Russia's North Caucasus territory. Today they form a majority in the autonomous republic of Kalmykia on the western shore of the Caspian Sea. In Russia live 183,372 kalmyks. Religion - Tibetan Buddhism.	60	42
Chuvash		Republic of Chuvashia	Turkic ethnic group, native to an area stretching from the Volga Region to Siberia. Most of them live in Republic of Chuvashia and surrounding areas, although Chuvash communities may be found throughout the Russian Federation. They originated from a mixing between the Turkic Sabir tribes of Volga Bulgaria and also according to some researches with local Finno-Ugric populations. Another is that the Chuvash are a remainder of the pre-Volga Bulgar population of the Volga region, Volga Bulgars. In Russia live 1,435,872 Chuvash. Religion Orthodox Christianity.	60	18
Buryats		Buryat Republic	The Buryats, numbering approximately 500,000, are the largest indigenous group in Siberia, mainly concentrated in their homeland, the Buryat Republic, a federal subject of Russia. They are the major northern subgroup of the Mongols. Buryats share many customs with other Mongols, including nomadic herding, and erecting gers for shelter. Today, the majority of Buryats live in and around Ulan-Ude, the capital of the republic, although many live more traditionally in the countryside. They	60	0

			<p>speak a central Mongolic language called Buryat.</p>		
Yakut			<p>The genesis of Yakut occurred during the migration of ancient Turks from Central Asia through the Altai to the north into modern Yakutia and admixture with the local Aboriginal Paleo-Asiatic population in the 1st millennium AD. Active development of the Siberian Taiga by Russians in the 17-18 century led to the contacts with the Yakut population. The genetic contacts to Russians are not denied by modern scientists however level of their intensity remains controversial that might be resolved by our research. Yakut language refers to the Turkic group of the Altaic family.</p>	60	60
Tuvans		Tyva Republic	<p>Turkic speaking group living in southern Siberia. They are historically known as one of the Uriankhai, from the Mongolian designation. Tuvans have historically been cattle-herding nomads, tending to their herds of goats, sheep, camels, reindeer, cattle and yaks for the past thousands of years. They have traditionally lived in yurts covered by felt or chums covered with birch bark or hide that they relocate seasonally as they move to newer pastures. Religion - Tibetan Buddhism ("Lamaism"), Tengrism. There are 263,934 people.</p>	60	2
Altai		Altai Krai	<p>Turkic speaking people living in the Siberian Altai Republic and Altai Krai. In Russia there 74,238 people. Religion - Shamanism, Burkhanism, Russian Orthodox.</p>	60	0
Khakas		republic of Khakassia	<p>Turkic people, who live in Russia, in the republic of Khakassia in southern Siberia. They speak the Khakas language. Religion- Orthodox Christianity, Shamanism. In Russia around 80,000 people.</p>	60	62
Nenets		Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	<p>Also known as Samoyeds, are an indigenous people in northern arctic Russia. According to the latest census in 2010, there are 44,857 Nenets in the Russian Federation, most of them living in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Nenets Autonomous Okrug. They speak either the Tundra or Forest varieties of Nenets. Religion - Shamanism, † Orthodox Christianity. The Nenets language is on the Samoyedic branch of the Uralic language family, with two major dialects, Forest Nenets and Tundra Nenets. UNESCO classifies it as an endangered language. 44,640 people in Russia.</p>	60	15
Nanai		Khabarovsk Krai	<p>Tungusic people of the Far East, who have traditionally lived along Heilongjiang (Amur), Songhuajiang (Sunggari) and Ussuri rivers on the Middle Amur Basin. The ancestors of the Nanais were the Jurchens of northernmost Manchuria.</p> <p>The Nanai/Hezhe language belongs to the Manchu-Tungusic languages. According to the 2010 census there were 12,003 Nanais in Russia. Religion - Tibetan Buddhism, Shamanism.</p>	60	21

Udege		Primorsky Krai	live in the Primorsky Krai and Khabarovsk Krai regions in Russia, the native population of this region. They live along the tributaries of the Ussuri, Amur, Kungari, and Anyuy Rivers. The Udege speak the Udege language, which belongs to the Tungusic language family. Their religious beliefs include animism, animal worship, and shamanism. The Udege are mainly engaged in hunting, fishing, and ginseng picking. According to the 2002 census, there were 1,657 Udege in Russia.	60	11
Ulchi		Khabarovsk Krai	indigenous paleo-asian people of the Russian Far East who speak now a Tungusic language, Ulch. Over 90% of Ulchis live in Ulchsky District of Khabarovsk Krai, Russia. According to the 2010 Census there were 2,765 Ulchs in Russia.	60	12
Chukchi		Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	indigenous people inhabiting the Chukchi Peninsula and the shores of the Chukchi Sea and the Bering Sea region of the Arctic Ocean within the Russian Federation. They speak the Chukchi language. The Chukchi originated from the people living around the Okhotsk Sea. Some Chukchi also reside in other parts of Russia, as well as in Europe and North America. The total number of Chukchi in the world slightly exceeds 16,000. The Chukchi are traditionally divided into the Maritime Chukchi, who had settled homes on the coast and lived primarily from sea mammal hunting, and the Reindeer Chukchi, who lived as nomads in the inland tundra region, migrating seasonally with their herds of reindeer.	60	0