Genetic Networks

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All slides and handouts can be found at:
http://www.familytreeaz.com/Presentations/

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Genetic Networks

- According to
  Diahan Southard:

YOUR DNA GUIDE

BLOG   WEBINARS   THE

What is a Genetic Network?

Diahan Southard

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What is a genetic network? Here's how genetic networks apply to your DNA matches and how they can topple your genealogy brick walls by finding your missing ancestors and solving family history mysteries!

Why do people (especially science people) use big words to describe simple concepts?

I do not have an answer to this bigger question, but I can tell you that **a genetic network is just a group of people who share DNA**. And it's essential to your genetic genealogy research.

I want you to **start thinking about your DNA match list in terms of these genetic groups**. An essential characteristic of these groups is that in order to be included, you have to have a membership. Your membership is the shared DNA you have with at least one other person in that group.

https://www.yourdnaguide.com/ydgblog/what-is-genetic-network-dna

What is a Genetic Network?

- A collection of DNA matches to a DNA test taker that are related to each other and to YOU

You

- Let's start by looking at Ancestry's Shared Matches feature

Your DNA Match List

- Start with your DNA match list

- Closest matches will be at the top

- Click on the closest matches whom you do know, such as a 1st cousin (shares grandparents), etc.
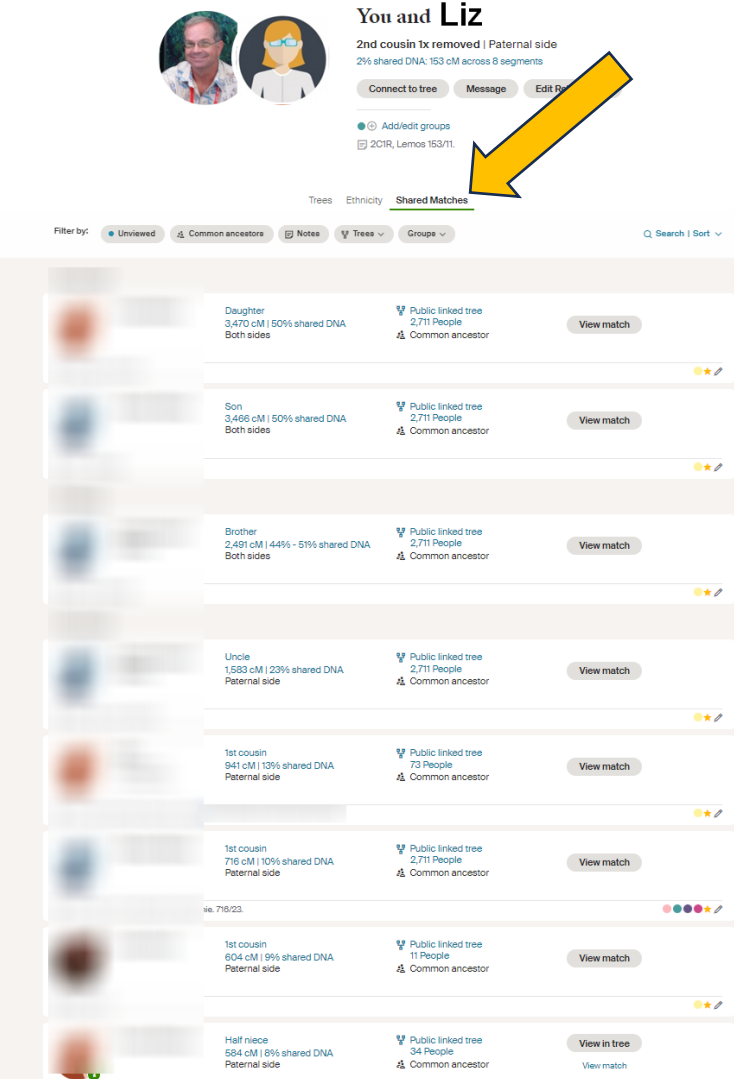
Shared Matches in Ancestry

- From that match, look at the Shared Matches
- Shared Matches can be accessed by clicking on the Shared Matches
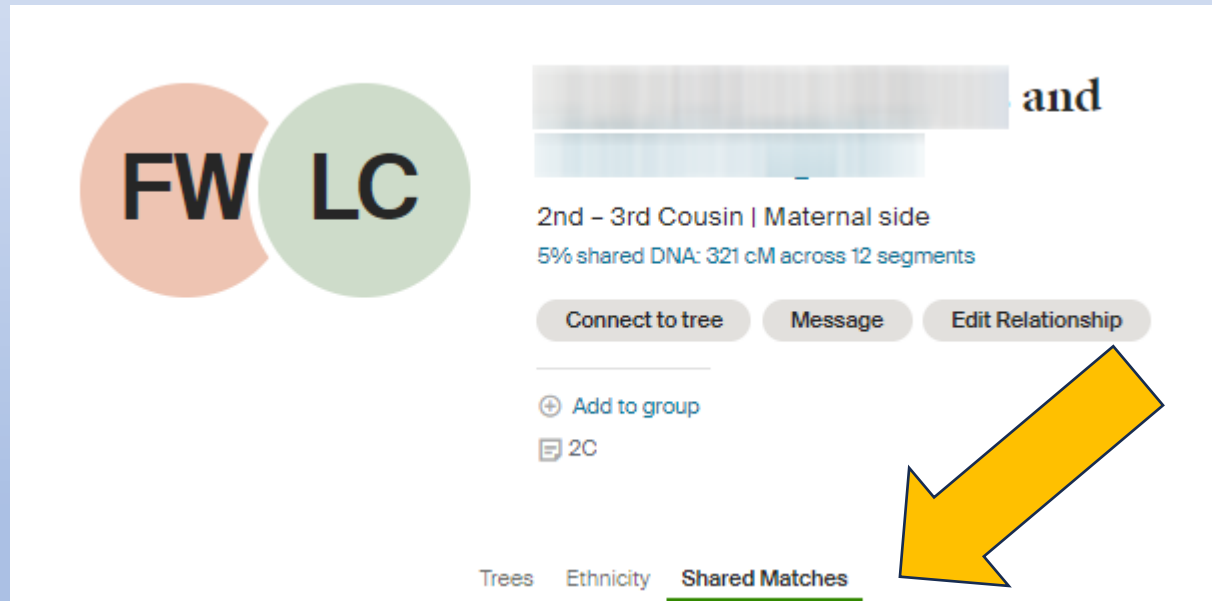
Shared Matches in Ancestry

- Each DNA match above 20 centiMorgans you have will have a set of "Shared Matches"

- These matches --- and YOU --- can be defined as a "Genetic Network"

- Generally, they all should share the same ancestral line and possibly the same common ancestors as YOU
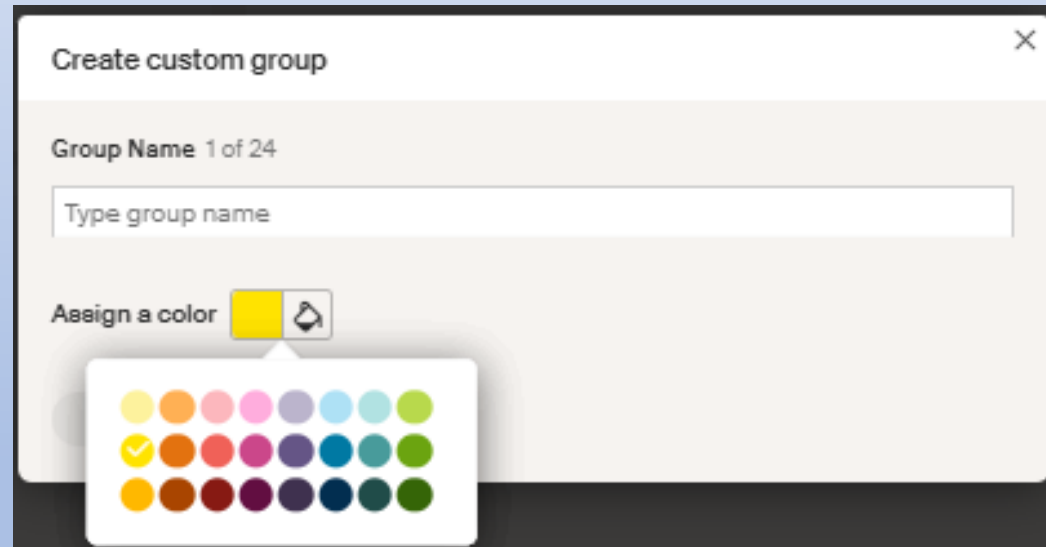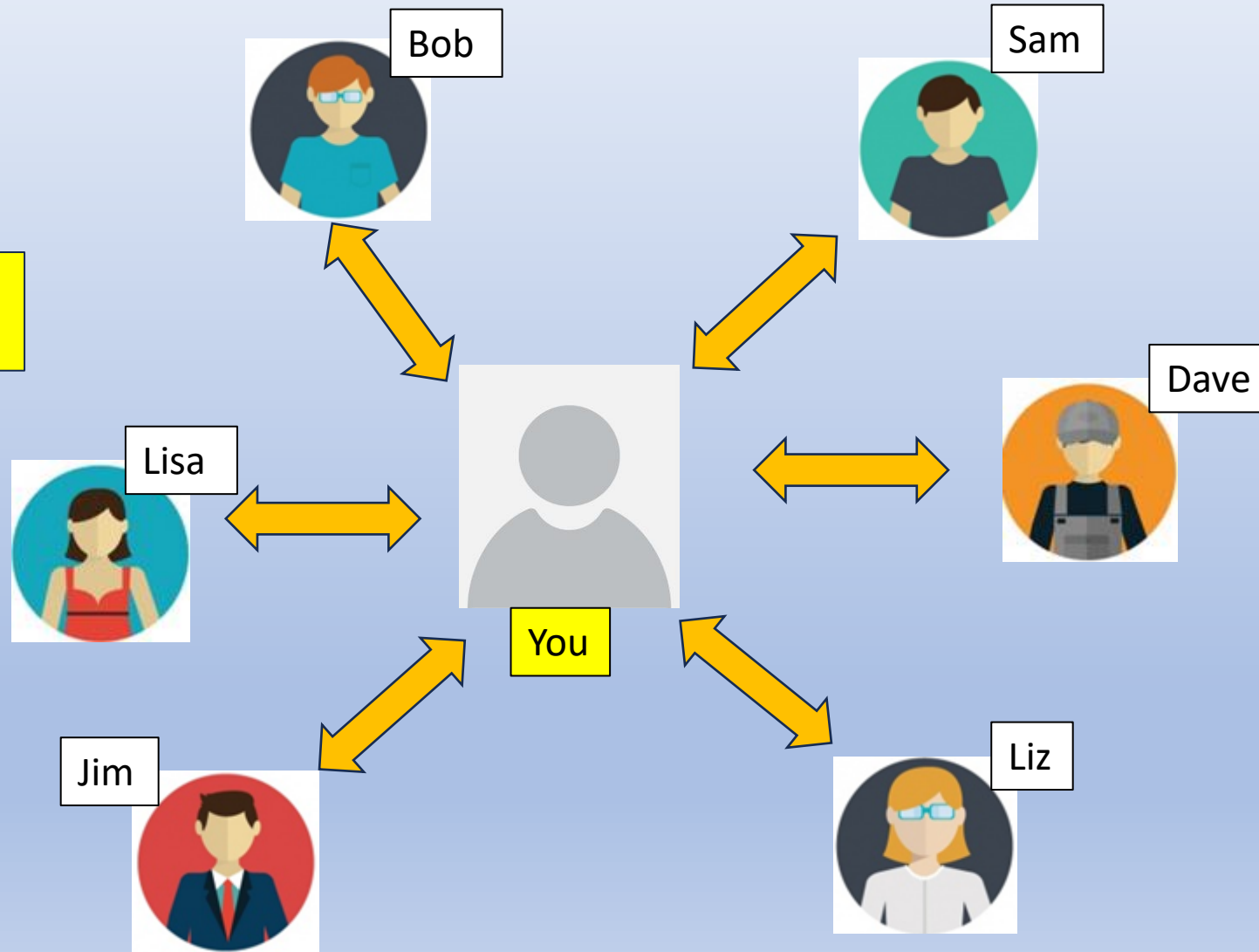
An Easy Way to Group them in Ancestry

- Use Ancestry's Tag Groups (in My Heritage they are called "Labels")
- 24 possible groups, each denoted with a different color

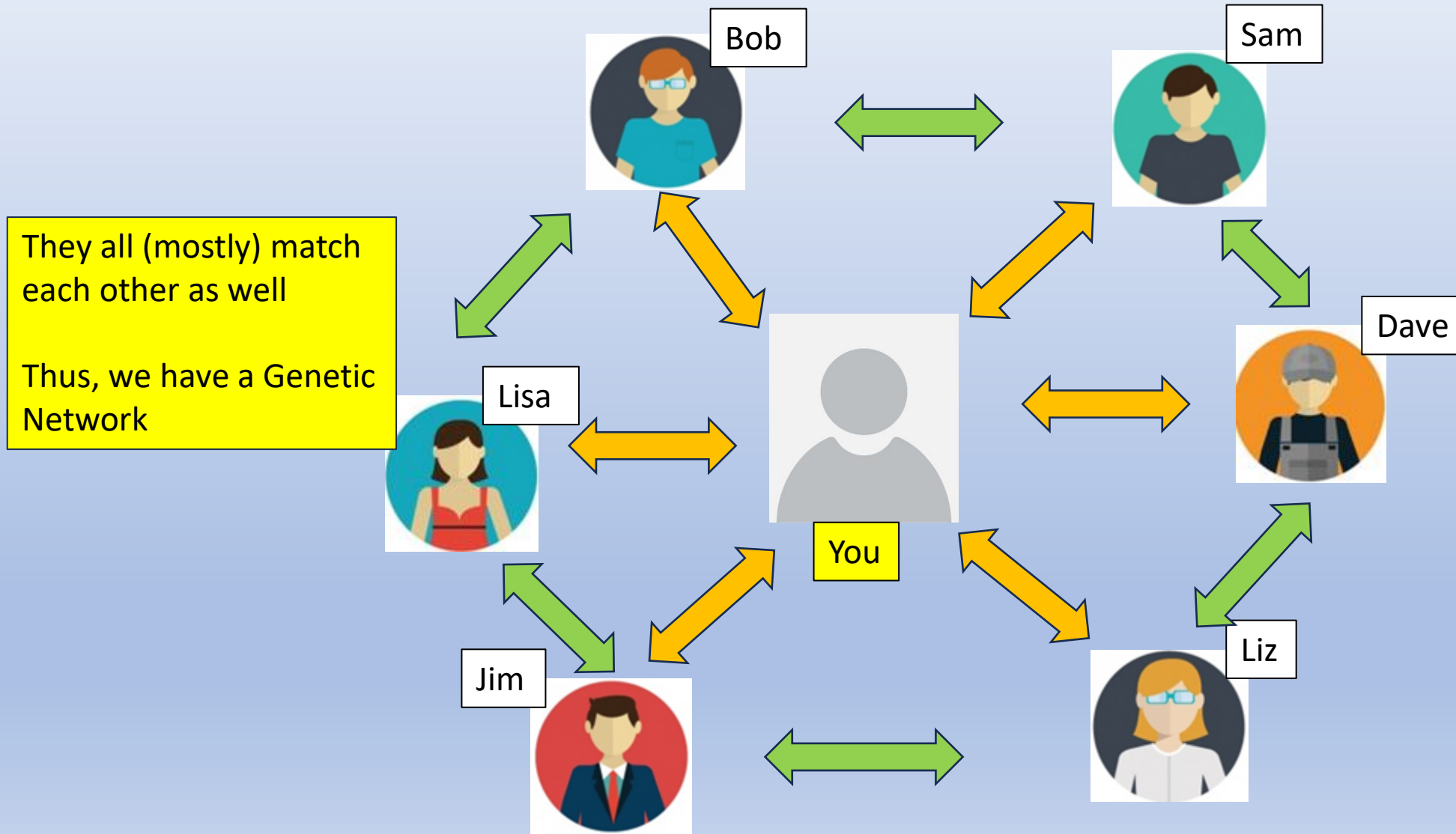- Note: later in 2024 the number of tag groups will be increased to 64 for ProTools subscribers

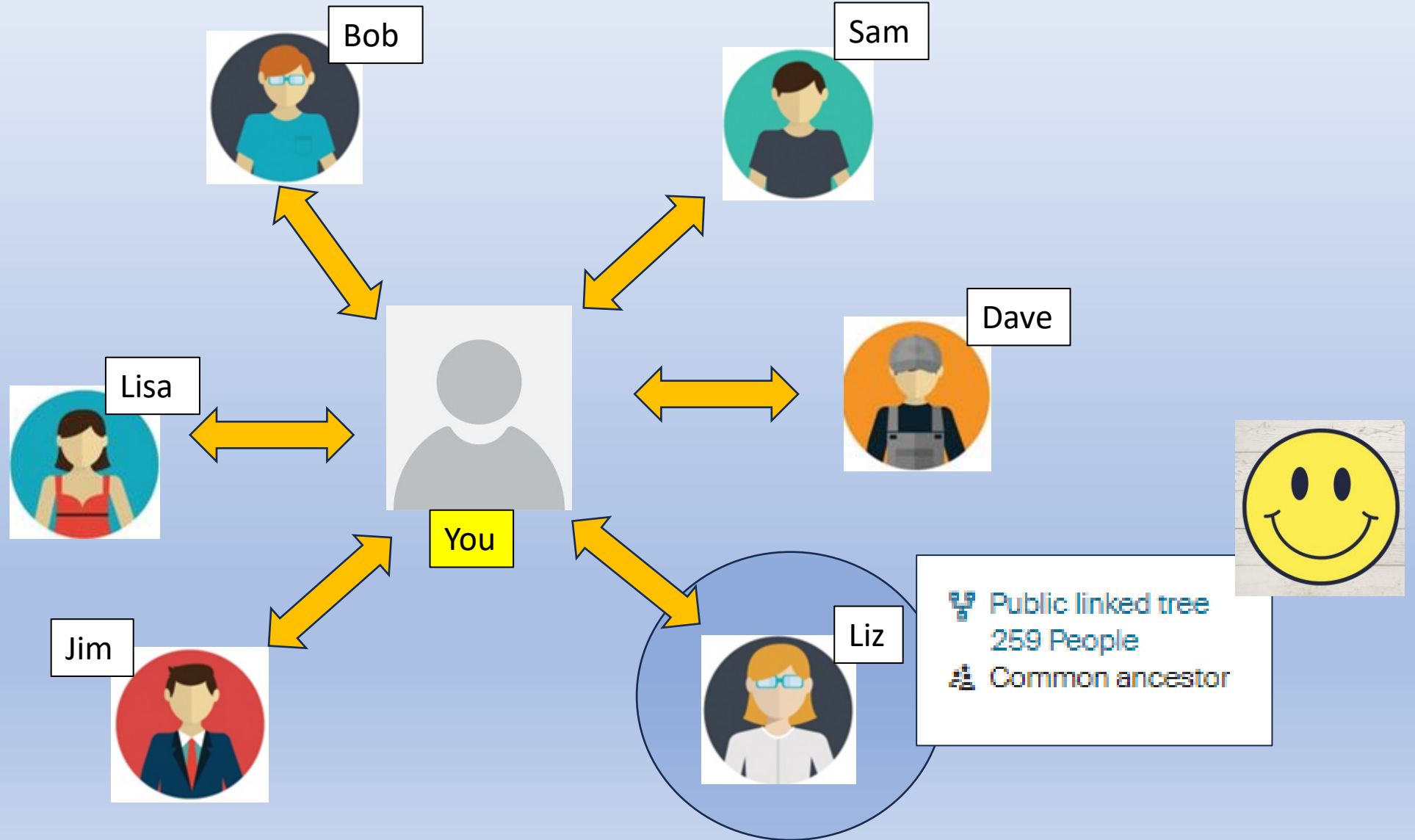# Genetic Networks

Bob

Sam

These DNA test takers all match you on DNA

Dave

Lisa

You

Jim

Liz

Genetic Networks -- Concept

Genetic Networks -- Concept

Liz has a tree!

Liz

Liz 's Linked Tree ⚑ 259 People

This is a preview of the public tree linked to your tree and _____ tree are marked in green.

DNA results. Surnames that appear in both

Jesse Henry Lemos
1873–1959

Feliciano Machado ...
1834–1904

Antonio Machado de L...

Maria Emilia da Concei...

John Stanley Lemos
1912–1966

Delfina San Jose
1844–1901

Antonio Jaccintho San ...

Victorina Constancia

Henrietta Elizibeth H...
–1980

Arthur Wellington Ha...

Tracy Tompkins

Mary Hammond

Liz

Cornelia Clark Nellie...

John Henry Gregory

Henrietta Elizibeth Dec...

Orlando Leporini
1868–1962

Marina Leporini
1910–2002

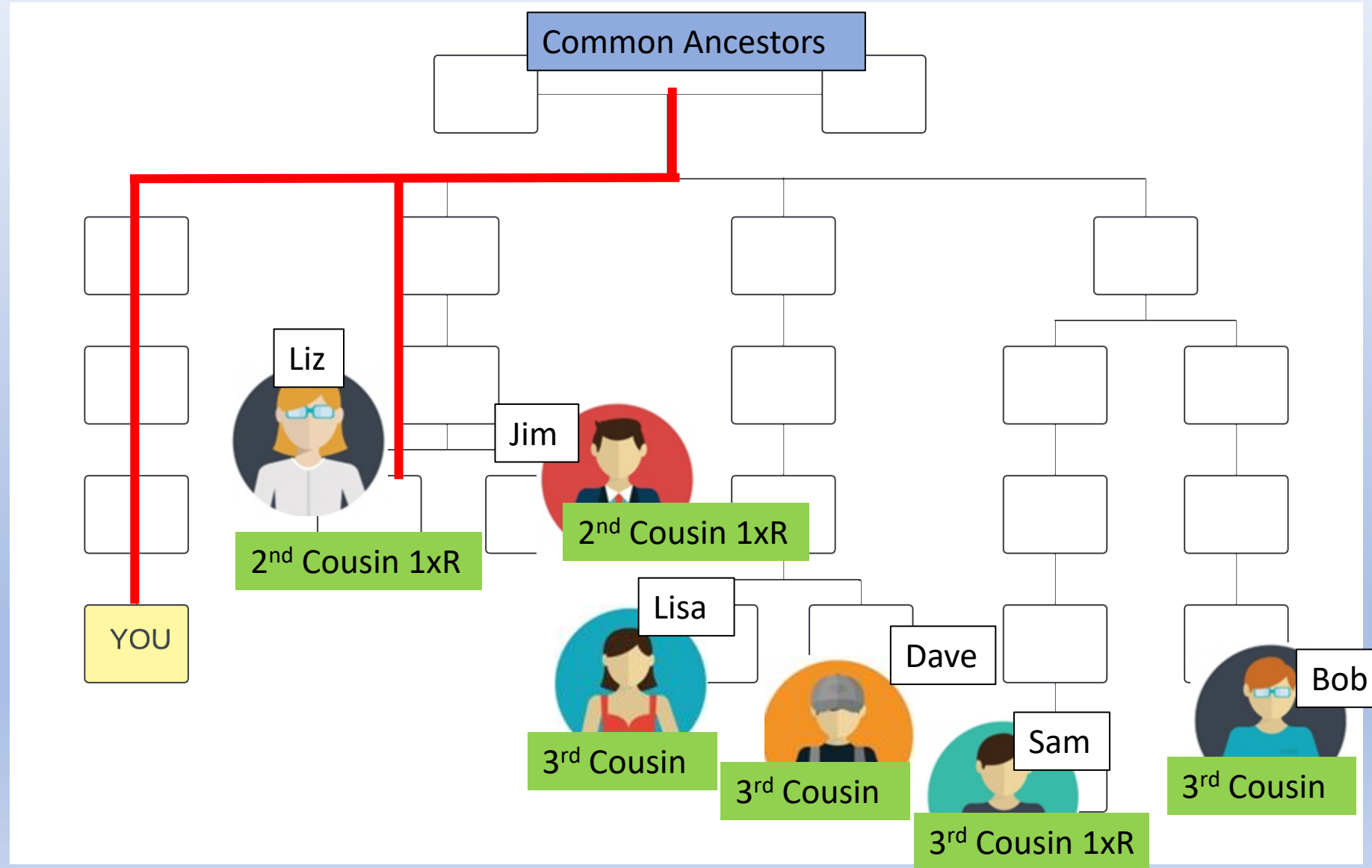Carola Lepelli
1879–1918
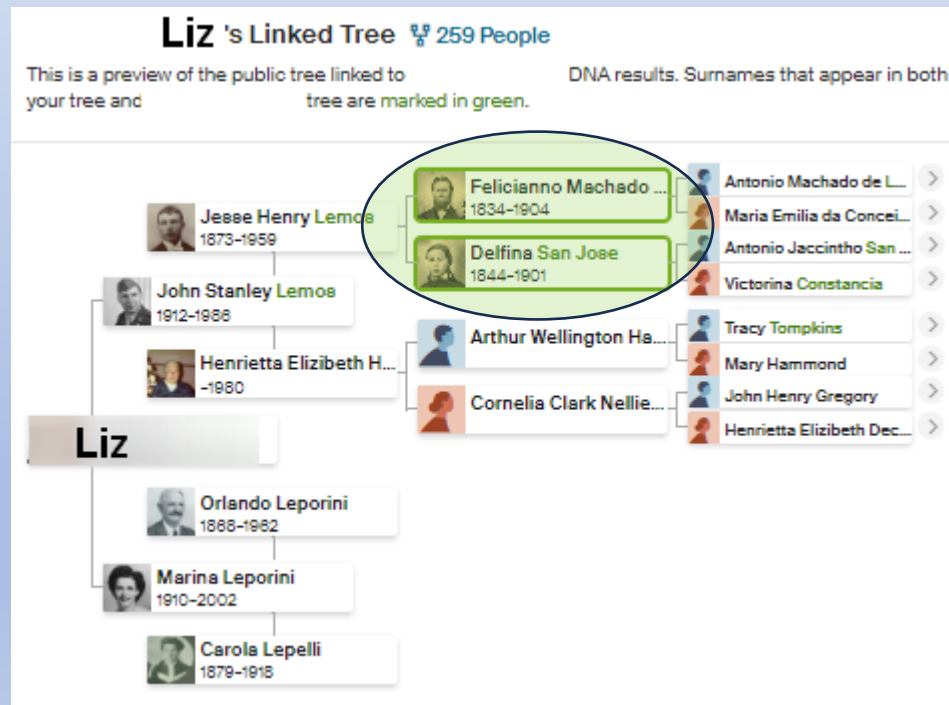
Liz's great-grandparents turn out to be your 2nd great-grandparents and are in your tree.

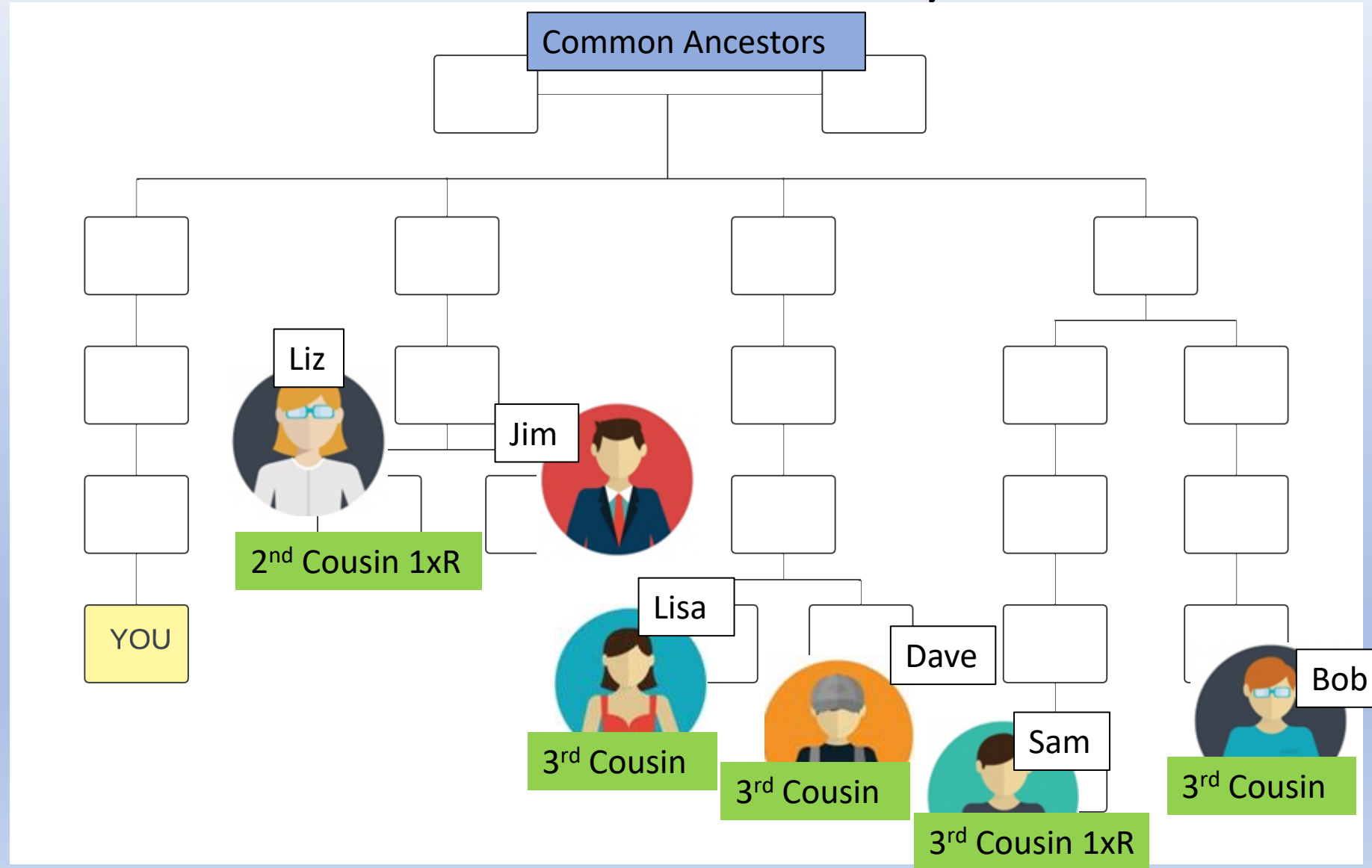She is your confirmed 2nd cousin once removed.

Genetic Network

- You've confirmed Liz as a "2C1R"

- Now, work on building a tree to place the others and determine the relationship to you

Genetic Network---in terms of a family tree

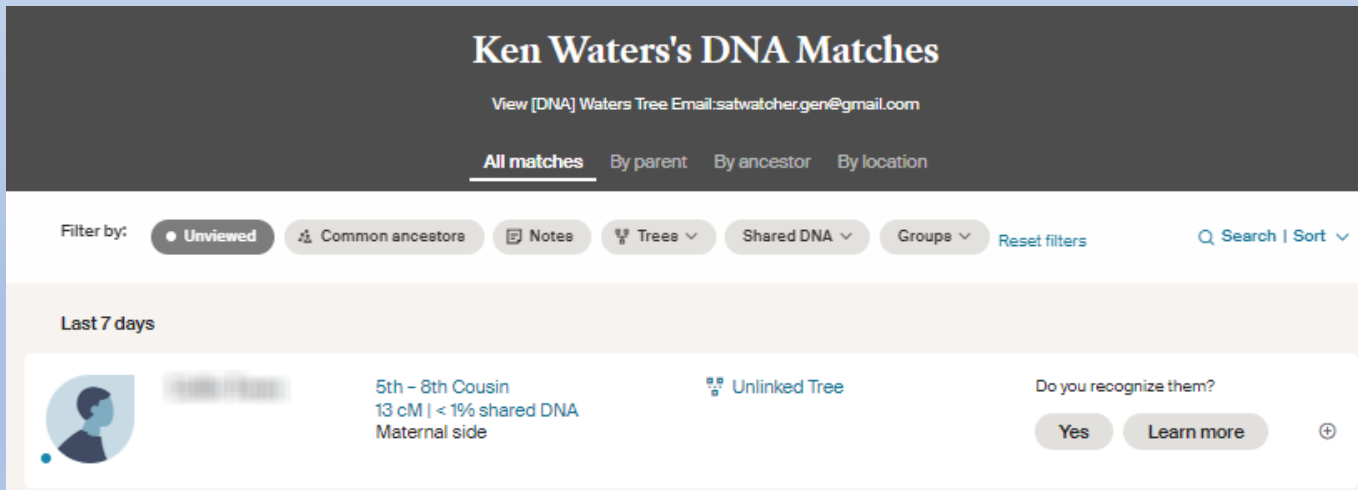- So, a group of DNA matches who tend to match each other and have a common ancestral line

Genetic Network---in terms of a family tree

- Use matches with good (verifiable and replicative) trees to determine the common ancestral line

- Build a research tree (aka "quick-and-dirty" tree) to place each of the matches and determine where each fits in to this Genetic Network
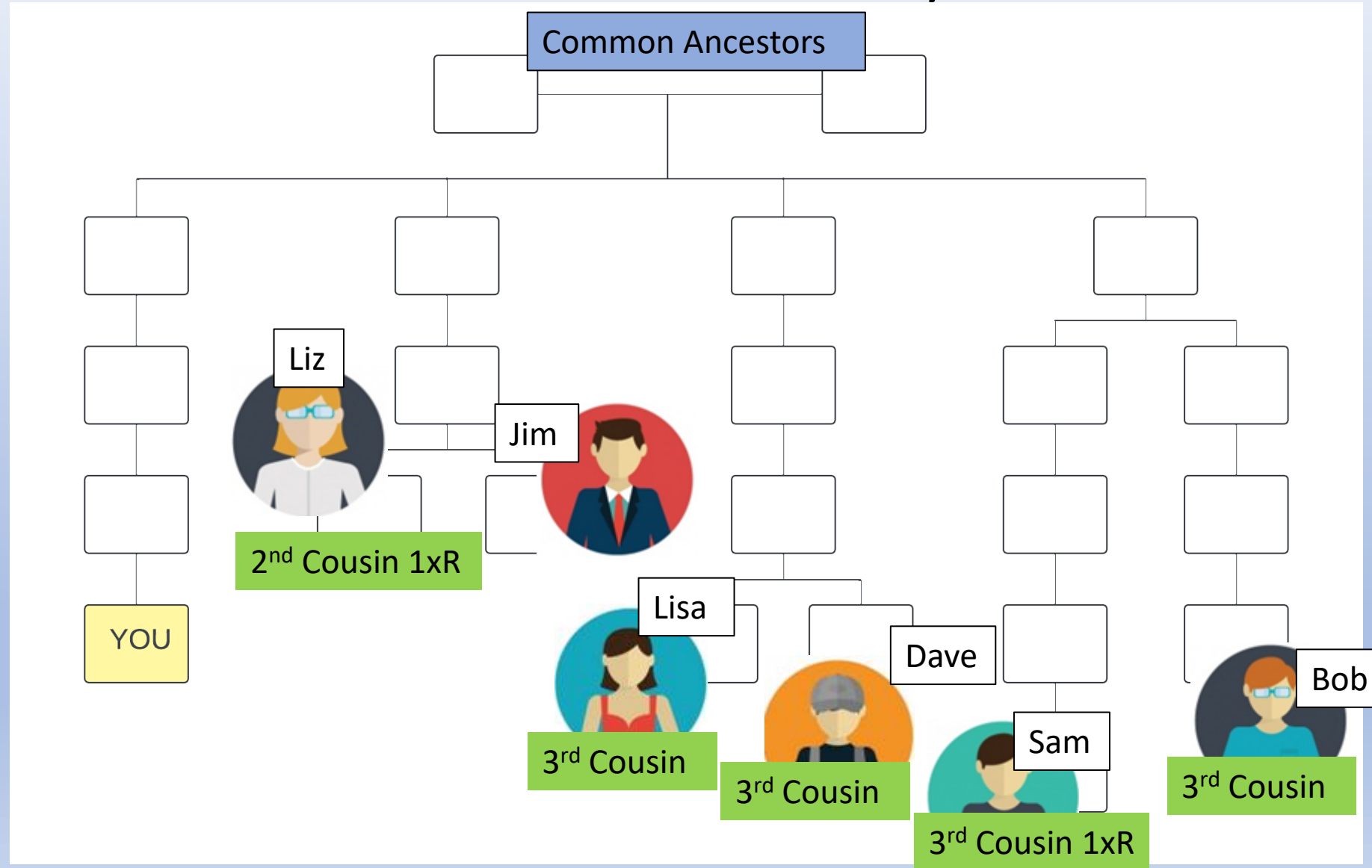
New Matches?

- Check for Shared Matches to the New Match

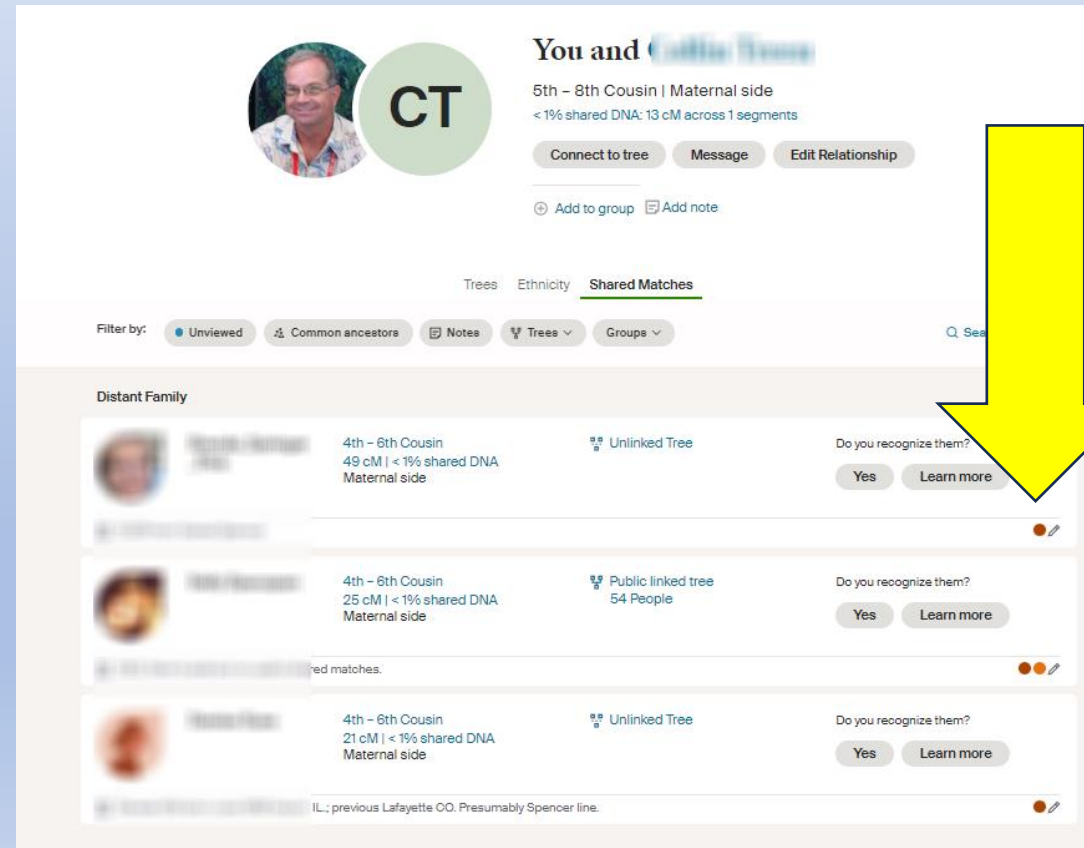- Hopefully you'll see a pattern where this new match seems to fit in a Genetic Network that you've already identified

New Matches?

- Add this new match to the existing already-defined Genetic Network, using the Tag Groups

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- Add this new match to the existing already-defined Genetic Network, using the Tag Groups

The Ideal

- You've sorted your matches into your 8 great-grandparent lines and assigned a different color for each

- These can each be considered a Genetic Network because they all came from the same ancestors and so (generally speaking) share DNA with each other

- 1 - Watera/Unknown (40)
- 2 - Berkley/Wheeler (38)
- 3 - Sylvia/Correia (90)
- 4 - Lemos/San Jose (154)
- 5 - Craddock/Spivey (186)
- 6 - Wood/Thurman (263)
- 7 - Unknown/Unknown MYSTERY (9)
- 8 - Spencer/Cummings (209)

Special Note

- Sometimes not all members of a Genetic Network will necessarily share DNA with *every* other member of the Genetic Network
- This is more likely when dealing with smaller, more distant matches
- This is quite normal, and expected, and is simply an artifact of what we call random recombination

Review

- Genetic Network is a set of DNA matches related to each other

- Can be used to infer a Common Ancestral Line

- The set of members in the Genetic Network can be identified using Ancestry's Tag Groups or My Heritage's Labels

Upcoming Classes/Presentations

Date: Sat, May 4, 1 pm

Location: Red Mountain Library
Topic: WATO (What Are The Odds)
Description: What is WATO and how can I use it?

All library classes are free to attend and require no registration and held at the Red Mountain Mesa Public Library at 635 N Power Rd in Mesa (unless otherwise noted above).

FamilyTreeAZ.com

Presentations:
http://familytreeaz.com/Presentations

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School lists & yearbooks

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