

ARTICLE

Y chromosomal heritage of Croatian population and its island isolates

Lovorka Barač^{*1}, Marijana Peričić¹, Irena Martinović Klarić¹, Siiri Rootsi², Branka Jančićević¹, Toomas Kivisild², Jüri Parik², Igor Rudan³, Richard Villems² and Pavao Rudan¹

¹Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia; ²University of Tartu and Estonian Biocentre, Tartu, Estonia; ³'Andrija Stampar' School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Y chromosome variation in 457 Croatian samples was studied using 16 SNPs/indel and eight STR loci. High frequency of haplogroup I in Croatian populations and the phylogeographic pattern in its background STR diversity over Europe make Adriatic coast one likely source of the recolonization of Europe following the Last Glacial Maximum. The higher frequency of I in the southern island populations is contrasted with higher frequency of group R1a chromosomes in the northern island of Krk and in the mainland. R1a frequency, while low in Greeks and Albanians, is highest in Polish, Ukrainian and Russian populations and could be a sign of the Slavic impact in the Balkan region. Haplogroups J, G and E that can be related to the spread of farming characterize the minor part (12.5%) of the Croatian paternal lineages. In one of the southern island (Hvar) populations, we found a relatively high frequency (14%) of lineages belonging to P*(xM173) cluster, which is unusual for European populations. Interestingly, the same population also harbored mitochondrial haplogroup F that is virtually absent in European populations – indicating a connection with Central Asian populations, possibly the Avars.

European Journal of Human Genetics (2003) 11, 535–542. doi:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5200992

Keywords: Y chromosome; haplogroups; Croatia; isolate populations

Introduction

Polymorphic markers (biallelic loci and STRs) positioned in the nonrecombining part of Y chromosome (NRY) and paternal inheritance make this chromosome a powerful tool for studying population genetics and evolution.^{1,2} The use of Y chromosome is increasing as new polymorphisms suitable for the studies of human evolutionary history emerge, mostly because of advanced experimental techniques.^{3,4} A four times smaller effective population size in comparison with nuclear autosomal loci is reflected in reduced diversity and increased susceptibility to genetic

drift.^{5,6} Therefore, Y chromosome studies are useful in studies of large-scale evolutionary events in human history and population genetics phenomena in small isolated communities.

In this paper we use 16 Y SNPs/indel and eight STRs to analyze the diversity in the Croatian mainland and four island populations (Krk, Brač, Hvar and Korčula) (Figure 1) to address three specific problems: (1) How do the Croatian Y chromosomal data fit in the context of other European populations in relation to current understanding of the peopling of the Adriatic (Mediterranean) region? (2) How did long-term isolation and genetic drift affect Y chromosome markers distribution in Croatian islands as compared to the mainland population? (3) How well do these results reflect the extent of isolation and reduced genetic diversity implied by previous anthropological studies?^{7–16}

*Correspondence: Dr L. Barač, Institute for Anthropological Research, Amruševa 8, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Tel: +385 1 4816 904; Fax: +385 1 4813 777; E-mail: lovorka@luka.inantro.hr

The first two authors have equally contributed to this work.

Received 15 October 2002; revised 24 January 2003; accepted 13 February 2003

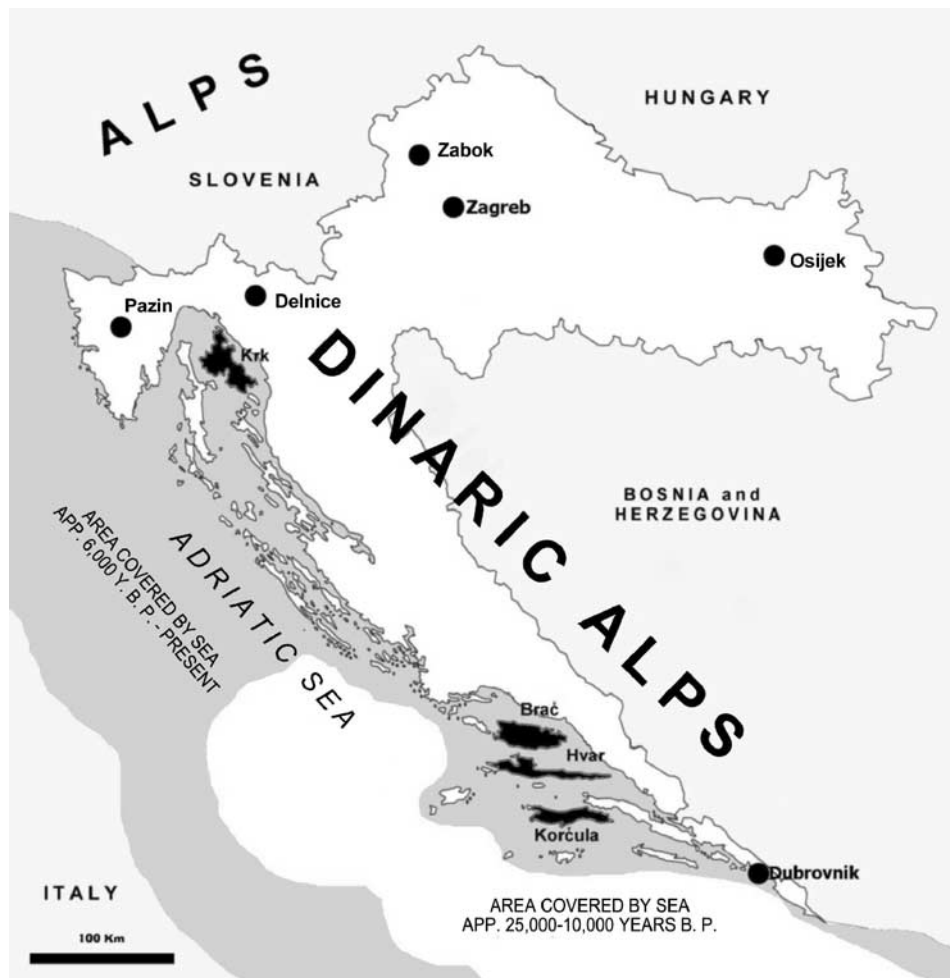


Figure 1 Geographic location of the investigated area with the reconstruction of area of the Adriatic sea in the period from 25 000 to 10 000 years BP.

Population history

The area under study was continuously inhabited since middle Palaeolithic and is rich in archaeological findings that prove evidence of Mousterian, Aurignacien and Gravettien cultures.¹⁷ This, as well as two main episodes of Holocene, the spread of farming and Indo-European languages in Europe, might be important for understanding genetic history of the region. The oldest western Balkan population of a clearly Indo-European origin and a known name is the Illyrian who remained the basic population after which other populations followed such as Greeks, Romans, Avars and Slavs. By the early 6th century AD Croats (Slavs) settled in the region that is today's continental Croatia and in the 6th and 7th century AD they reached the Adriatic Sea coast where they became a predominant population.

The history of the islands' settling was similar to the mainland, but with differences in early farming spreading. Hunting-gathering people inhabited most of the Eastern

Adriatic islands, which at the time were still a part of the mainland (20–10 000 years BP). The Adriatic Sea in its current shape was formed relatively recently, about 8–6000 years ago. Before that, its north-west part (including the islands) was a steppe surrounded by the Dinarides, Alpes and Apennines (Figure 1).^{18,19} The dates and distribution of Impressed pottery, generally considered to appear together with early farming²⁰ along the central and western Mediterranean coast suggests that peopling occurred primarily from the sea. Müller²¹ proposes that the early farmers arrived from the Apulia area, southern Italy, and that the immigrants-farmers along the coast lived together with native hunter-gatherers in the hinterland for several centuries. An alternative scenario of colonization of the Mediterranean (Adriatic) basin is by land, from the area of the Middle-East, along the southern side of the Dinarides through the steppe which later became the northern Adriatic Sea, to present Italy. In the 4th century BC the Greek colonists organized the colonies on the southern

Adriatic islands – Hvar and Korčula and neighboring coastal area. Also, in the Middle ages islands were under the rule of Venice. The ancient Silk Road from China through Central Asia to the Mediterranean could have further contributed to the genetic structure of the investigated populations. Finally, during the Ottoman expansion between the 16th and 18th century AD small successive immigrations to the islands occurred from the Balkans mainland.

Sample and methods

Sample

Blood samples were obtained from 457 Croat volunteers with appropriate informed consent and with the approval of the authorized Ethics Committee. A total of 109 individuals were sampled from six geographically dispersed counties encompassing different regions of Croatia named in this study as Croatian mainland sample while 348 individuals were sampled from four Adriatic islands (Figure 1). A detailed description of sampling procedure for 74 examinees from the island of Krk, 49 from Brač, 91 from Hvar and 134 from Korčula was reported in our previous paper.¹⁶ All field studies were performed by the staff of the Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb. The Y chromosomal analyses were performed by LB and MP in the Estonian Biocentre, Tartu, Estonia.

Y chromosome analysis

DNA was extracted from the whole blood according to the macromethod described by Poncz *et al.*²² The choice of investigated biallelic markers in this study was based on their informativeness in defining haplogroups in this geographic region. The following biallelic markers were typed: M9³ was typed according to the method of Hurles *et al.*,²³ YAP²⁴ according to Hammer and Horai,²⁵ SRY₁₅₃₂²⁶ according to Kwok *et al.*²⁷ (SRY₁₅₃₂ is equivalent to SRY₁₀₈₃₁²⁸), 92R7²⁹ according to Hurles *et al.*,³⁰ SRY_{8299/4064}²⁶ according to Santos *et al.*,³¹ 12f2³² according to Rosser *et al.*,³³ Tat according to Zerjal *et al.*,³⁴ M20, M52, M70, M89, M124, M170, M201, M173 and M175 according to the method of Underhill *et al.*⁴ The deep-rooting marker M9 was typed on all samples and other markers were typed hierarchically according to their known phylogeny. The haplogroups were labeled according to the YCC nomenclature.³⁵ A tentative assignment of all our R1 chromosomes, that are derived at M173 but do not have the G to A back mutation at SRY₁₀₈₃₁, into haplogroup R1b is based on the observations of Cruciani *et al.*³⁶ Their work supports the monophyletic relatedness of these lineages based on the finding that all of the investigated European (102) and Middle Eastern (8) chromosomes belonging to Jobling's haplogroup 1 shared an M269 mutation.

Two trinucleotide STRs (DYS388 and DYS392) and six tetranucleotide STRs (DYS19, DYS389I, DYS389II, DYS390,

DYS391 and DYS393) were typed on all 457 chromosomes. PCR reactions were carried out in the thermocycler 'Biometra UNO II' and performed in a 20 μ l reaction volume containing 100 ng genomic DNA, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 75 mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.0), 100 μ M of each dNTP, 0.1 μ M of each primer and 2 U *Taq* DNA polymerase. The PCR cycling conditions used were those described by deKnijff *et al.*³⁷ PCR products were resolved and detected on 6% denaturing ReproGelTM High Resolution gels (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) using the Automatic Laser Fluorescence ExpressTM DNA sequencer (Pharmacia Biotech AB). The Allele Links version 1.00 software (Pharmacia Biotech) was used to analyze fragment sizes. The alleles were named according to the number of repeat units, which were established with sequenced allele ladders as suggested by deKnijff *et al.*³⁷

Allelic frequencies were estimated by the allele counting method. Haplotype diversity within population was calculated using the Arlequin 2.0 package,³⁸ according to the formula

$$H = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2 \right),$$

where n is the number of gene copies, k is the number of haplotypes and p_i is the sample frequency of the i th haplotype. 95% 'credible regions' were calculated from posterior distribution of the proportion of a group of lineages in the population, as in Richards *et al.*³⁹ Median-joining networks (MJs) were constructed with the program Network 2.0.⁴⁰

Results

In Table 1, the frequencies of the nine different haplogroups defined in 457 Croatian males divided into five subpopulations are compared. Haplogroup I, defined by M170, is the prevailing Y chromosome group through Croatian mainland and islands with the highest frequency (49% on average) reported in Europe so far.

This haplogroup is spread in all European populations with variable frequencies, occurring at >40% in Saami, and at <10% in south (Greeks, Italians) and at ~20% in west Europe (Dutch, French).^{33,41} Haplogroup I occurs significantly more frequently in three southern islands – Brač, Hvar and Korčula than in the mainland and Krk in the north ($\chi^2 = 25.62$, 1 d.f., $P = 0.000$). When mainland sample is subdivided by geographic areas higher frequency of I is observed in eastern and southern parts of Croatia while being also the most frequent haplogroup in Central/Western Balkan (Bosnia and Herzegovina – our unpublished data). Although the samples from Yugoslavia were not typed for M170, Semino *et al.*⁴¹ data indicate that most if not all of the unclassified derivatives of M89 mutation in Europe are expected to have either M170 or M201 mutation. STR analyses of Croatian haplogroup I-M170

Table 1 The Y chromosome haplogroup frequencies in the investigated sample

	Frequency	No	95% CR
<i>I-M170</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.376	41	0.291–0.470
Krk	0.284	21	0.194–0.396
Brač	0.551	27	0.413–0.682
Hvar	0.659	60	0.557–0.749
Korčula	0.537	72	0.453–0.620
<i>G-M201</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.009	1	0.002–0.050
Krk	0.000	0	0
Brač	0.061	3	0.022–0.165
Hvar	0.011	1	0.003–0.058
Korčula	0.104	14	0.064–0.168
<i>F-M89</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.018	2	0.006–0.064
Krk	0.000	0	0
Brač	0.020	1	0.005–0.106
Hvar	0.011	1	0.003–0.058
Korčula	0.015	2	0.005–0.052
<i>R1a-SRY₁₀₈₃₁</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.339	37	0.257–0.433
Krk	0.378	28	0.276–0.493
Brač	0.265	13	0.162–0.403
Hvar	0.087	8	0.045–0.162
Korčula	0.201	27	0.142–0.0277
<i>R1b-M173</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.156	17	0.100–0.236
Krk	0.162	12	0.096–0.263
Brač	0.061	3	0.022–0.165
Hvar	0.011	1	0.003–0.059
Korčula	0.015	1	0.005–0.052
<i>P*-92R7</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.018	2	0.006–0.064
Krk	0.000	0	0
Brač	0.000	0	0
Hvar	0.140	13	0.085–0.227
Korčula	0.060	8	0.026–0.104
<i>E-SRY₄₀₆₄</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.055	6	0.026–0.115
Krk	0.068	5	0.030–0.149
Brač	0.041	2	0.013–0.137
Hvar	0.043	4	0.018–0.106
Korčula	0.037	5	0.016–0.084
<i>J-12f2</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.018	2	0.006–0.064
Krk	0.108	8	0.056–0.199
Brač	0.000	0	0
Hvar	0.033	3	0.012–0.091
Korčula	0.022	3	0.008–0.064
<i>K-M9</i>			
Croatian mainland	0.009	1	0.002–0.050
Krk	0.000	0	0
Brač	0.000	0	0
Hvar	0.000	0	0
Korčula	0.015	2	0.005–0.052

lineages defined 110 haplotypes, 32 of which occurred more than once. The most frequent haplotype, typed by eight STR loci, is 16–13–10–28–24–11–11–13 observed in 31 individuals. A phylogenetic reconstruction of haplogroup I haplotypes occurring three or more times is shown in Figure 2. Many of them are shared between populations because of either parallel mutation and deep time depth or a common origin from a relatively large number of founder haplotypes.

Most Croatian haplogroup I chromosomes (126/221) share a similar STR haplotype from here on called the Dinaric Modal Haplotype (DMH: 16–24–11–11–13, defined by DYS19–390–391–392–393, respectively) or its one-step derivatives. Interestingly, DMH was not present among 102 Nordic Jobling's haplogroup 2 chromosomes (corresponds to haplogroup I⁴²) reported by Helgason *et al.*⁴³ Instead, the North Europeans share another modal haplotype 14–23–10–11–13 which is three steps away from the DMH and together with its one step derivatives covers again more than half of haplogroup 2 chromosomes (54/102) in the region of its spread.

Haplogroups R1a and R1b showed the opposite frequency distribution to I-M170 and were more common in the northwest among the mainland population and in the northern island Krk. The frequency of R1b in Croatian sample (7.9%) is comparable to some other Balkan populations, for example, Macedonian (10%),⁴¹ Greek (11%) and Yugoslavian (11%),³³ but it is considerably lower than in western European populations where its frequency ranges between 40% in Germans and 81% in Irish.³³ Unusual for European populations,^{41,44} 14% of Y chromosomes from Hvar carried haplogroup P* without M173 mutation associated with a relatively high number of repeats ($n=15$) in the DYS392 locus. A detailed description of the occurrence of this haplogroup will be reported elsewhere.

In contrast to R1b, its sister clade R1a shows eastern distribution in Europe being as low as 10–12% in neighboring Balkan populations, Greeks and Albanians, lower in Western Europe, in Italians, Germans and the Dutch (4–6%), but as high as 50–60% in eastern and northern Europe, for example, Hungarians, Ukrainians and Poles.⁴¹ The average frequency of R1a in Croatian mainland population (34%) is similar to the value of other Slavs, for example, Macedonians (35%), Czechs and Slovaks (27%).⁴¹ Figure 2 presents a phylogenetic reconstruction of haplogroup R1a haplotypes occurring three or more times. The most frequent one (16–12–10–27–25–10–11–13) has been observed in all populations except in Hvar. Among all R1a haplotypes samples from the northern island of Krk and mainland Croatia share the highest number of haplotypes, whereas the southern island of Hvar shows the lowest number of shared haplotypes.

SNP-based branching pattern of clades I, G and unresolved derivatives of haplogroup F did not recapitulate in MJ using eight STRs (data not shown). Three haplotypes

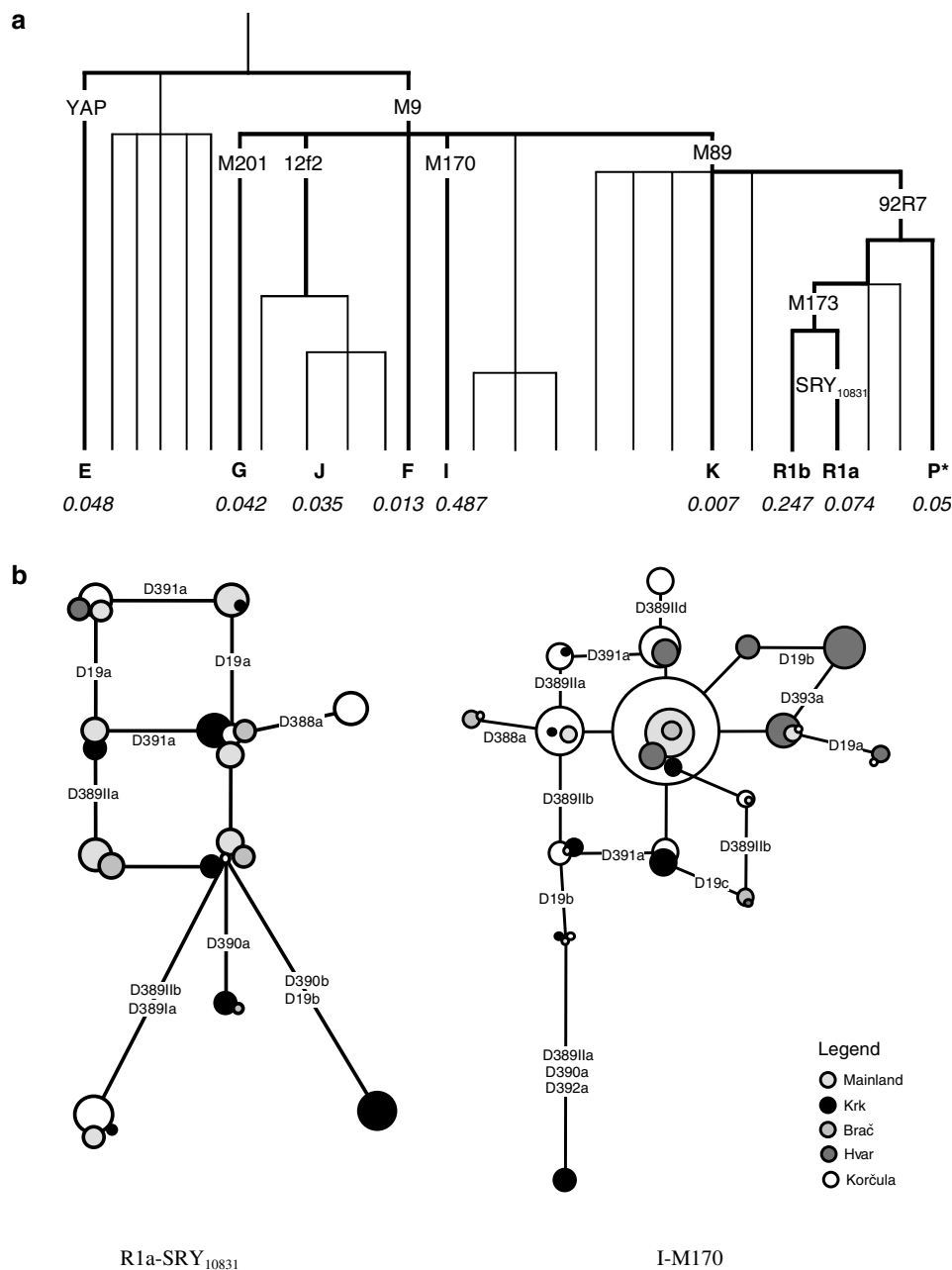


Figure 2 YCC phylogenetic tree, frequencies and phylogenetic relationships. (a) Haplogroup frequencies of the total Croatian sample are indicated in italic below the corresponding branch of the YCC tree. (b) Median joining network of haplogroup R1a and I haplotypes that occurred 3 or more times. The area of each circle is proportional to the frequency of the haplotype. Branch lengths are proportional to the number of single mutational steps.

were shared between haplogroups I and G, and a number of M170 haplotypes were reconstructed as descending from M201 haplotypes, in addition, M89* haplotypes were dispersed over the network lacking apparent phylogenetic structure.

Haplogroups G, E and J have been associated with the contribution of Neolithic farmers to the European gene

pool.^{41,45} Decreasing frequencies of haplogroup G from the Middle-East to Europe have been observed with the highest frequency noticed in Georgia. Its frequency in the investigated Croatian population is low with the exception of the most southern and the most distant investigated island Korčula (10%), suggesting that the Neolithic spread may have come by sea rather than by land. Haplogroup J

was found at low frequencies (0–4%) over all Croatia except of Krk where 11% of the lineages had an insertion at 12f2 locus. This low frequency of J is similar to Croatian northern neighbors Slovenians,³³ but it is sharply in contrast to high frequencies of the cluster, often associated with M172,⁴⁵ in other Mediterranean populations where >20% frequencies are common.^{33,41,46} Haplogroup E was found in Croatian populations in generally low frequencies as well, ranging from 4% in the south to 7% in Krk. This frequency is even lower than reported for other south European populations (Calabrian 16.2%, Sardinian 10.4%, Greek 24%, Macedonian 15%), but comparable or even higher than its 2–9% frequency in Czechs, Hungarians, Poles, Germans, northern Italians and Ukrainians.⁴¹

Discussion

The southern eastern Adriatic islands of Brač, Hvar and Korčula (Figure 1) had the highest frequencies reported in Europe to date (54–66%) of haplogroup I defined by M170. According to Underhill *et al*⁴⁵ this mutation originated in Europe before the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) and might have spread together with the Gravettian culture. Although, the frequency of its ancestral F* lineages is very low in Europe,⁴⁵ their traces have been found in the investigated Croatian population (1.3%). During the LGM the Balkans,⁴⁷ probably along with the northern Adriatic plain then connected with the present-day islands, could have been among a few refugia of Europe (eg Franco-Cantabria and Ukraine). High frequencies of mutation M170 noticed in the Croatian population investigated in this study and Bosnian and Herzegovian population (our unpublished data) imply that the Western Balkan Peninsula could have been an LGM reservoir of M170, a starting point of an expansion that spread M170 around the neighboring populations. Postglacial re-expansion from a different refugia might explain the differences of the northern European STR founder types from those characteristic to Croats.

The second most frequent haplogroup in mainland and island populations was R1a (frequency ranging from 9 to 38%). This haplogroup is almost completely absent in western Europe but widely present in eastern Europe and central Asia.^{33,41,44} The same geographic pattern can be seen in Croatia. A striking north–south difference implies that at least some of the founding ancestral groups of the investigated islands are of different origin. Possibly, continental Croatia was inhabited by Indo-European speaking populations who had migrated from southern Russia 2000 BP^{48–50} and probably had carried this mutation. It is logical that Dinarides are a natural mountain barrier to migrations between the southern Croatia and north-eastern Europe and possibly explaining the lower frequency of R1a lineages in the southern Adriatic islands of Brač, Hvar and Korčula.

Haplogroups R1b and I are likely to have been present in Europe since the Palaeolithic age.⁴¹ The frequency of R1b in Europe shows a major west-to-east decline being most frequent in the Basque. The observed frequency of R1b in Croatian sample (7.4%) harmonizes with its frequency in neighboring populations, although general frequency pattern runs also through the northwest to southeast directional layout of the Croatian populations showing a marked difference between mainland and northern Adriatic island of Krk and three southern Adriatic island groups (Brač, Hvar and Korčula). This indicates that migrations carrying M173 mutation were more pronounced in the northern part of Croatia than in the southern coastal area.

Worthy of note is the finding of considerable frequency of haplogroup P*(xM173) in the population of the island of Hvar. According to Wells *et al*⁴⁴ this lineage displays a maximum in Central Asia while being rare in Europe, Middle East and East Asia. Its presence in Hvar recapitulates our finding of mtDNA haplogroup F on the island of Hvar and in mainland Croatian population that is virtually absent in Europe but, again, common in populations from Central and Eastern Asia.⁵¹ There are several possibilities for the occurrence of the ancestral lineage of M173. One is the well-documented alliance of Avars (a Mongol people) and Slavs (Croats) that followed Avar arrival to the eastern Adriatic in 6th century AD. The other is the expansion of the Ottoman Empire from the 16th to 18th century AD when refugees from the western Balkan frequently immigrated to the islands. Lastly, the ancient Silk Road linking China with western Asia and Europe could be a possible path of P(xM173) lineage, too. Any of these migratory patterns could have introduced this mutation to the investigated population.

The observed frequency of the haplogroups E, G and J in Croatian sample is low, suggesting a minor genetic impact from Middle East. The minor Neolithic input in Croatia from the Near East as seen in frequency distribution of Y chromosome haplogroups is in concordance with the archaeological findings in this region. Chapman and Müller⁵² perceive the absence of late Mesolithic sites in the area of the spread of early Neolithic sites in Greece and southern Italy; however, late Mesolithic sites do occur in Eastern Adriatic coast (known as Dalmatia) and further up in north and east parts of Croatia. Also, King and Underhill⁵³ noticed in the Croatian region absence of distribution of Neolithic figurines and painted pottery that are associated with early agriculture period. This finding could imply that in this region transition to agriculture occurs later and less because of a replacement than diffusion. Highest frequency of haplogroup G in Korčula could be either because of drift or reflect a different source of migration, likely over the sea. A markedly higher frequency of haplogroup J noted at the northern island Krk might be a consequence of the fact that the island was most exposed

to the immigrations from the mainland. During the Ottoman invasions to the Balkans population groups from the Adriatic hinterland (Dinarides) and Western Balkan area sought refuge at the eastern Adriatic islands. These populations often referred to as 'Vlachs' or 'Morlachs' included a few families of Romanian origin (sometimes described as descendants of the Roman army veterans as well) who left numerous traces of their presence at Krk (eg Skok⁵⁴).

The lack of haplogroup N and its Tat C daughter clade in Croats suggests that proto-Slavic males probably did not carry this lineage in substantial frequency and that Russians and Poles have likely obtained it through a recent admixture with Finno-Ugric people.^{34,55}

In conclusion, the investigated Croatian populations show the presence of Y chromosomal haplogroups specific to Western, Southern and Eastern Europe. Moreover, Croatian Y chromosomal lineages testify to different migrational movements carrying mostly Palaeolithic European ancestry, a minor Neolithic impact from the Near East, as well as a Slavic (Croatian) influence which is today clearly expressed in the Croatian language which belongs to the Southern Slav linguistic group. Haplogroup I, one of the few haplogroups of Palaeolithic European origin, present in Croats in the highest frequency noticed in Europe so far, could potentially classify this area as a birth place of this mutation as well as a source of its post-LGM spread in Europe. Our data (12.5%) do not support the estimation of more than 82% of Neolithic contribution in Croatian population suggested by Chikhi *et al*.⁵⁶ Chikhi *et al*⁵⁶ assume homogeneity of Palaeolithic gene pool in Europe by taking only the Basques as representatives of Palaeolithic Europeans thus defining all other lineages by default as Neolithic. This assumption is likely not to hold, at least for haplogroup I, because it is restricted to Europe and almost absent in the Middle-East.

Having in mind a gradual geographic appearance of haplogroups R1a and R1b and domination of I in southern Adriatic islands of Brač, Hvar and Korčula one could expect that the ancestral founding groups of investigated populations could be of different origins. The genetic legacy of Adriatic islands corresponds to the proximal mainland and not to the neighboring Mediterranean populations, although the archaeological evidence suggests a different pattern. Apparently, observed genetic background of the studied southern islands area might be primarily structured by a population dispersal directed from the mainland towards the islands, whereas a cultural exchange was transferred mainly via Mediterranean maritime routes.

A general conclusion of previous anthropological studies was that the islands more distant from the coast (Hvar and Korčula) were the ones exhibiting higher degree of isolation, endogamy and inbreeding.^{13,57} This study showed that Y chromosome haplotype diversity on Korčula island was lower than in other islands (0.9749 ± 0.0059 in comparison with the northern island Krk 0.9882 ± 0.0047 ,

and southern islands of Brač 0.9787 ± 0.0099 and Hvar 0.09839 ± 0.0049). This is consistent not only with the findings based on endogamy and inbreeding, but also with the implications of our previous mtDNA studies,¹⁶ stressing the influence of drift in small isolated Adriatic island populations.

Finally, clear and meaningful in terms of ethnogenesis pattern and gradients of Y chromosome distribution variants in Croatia, uniparentally inherited genetic loci do not only prove their usefulness in understanding demographic history of human populations, but also indicate the need for their evaluation within the context of isonymic analyses.

Acknowledgements

We thank all the subjects for their cooperation in performing this study. We thank Jaan Lind for technical assistance. This work was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Croatia grant to P Rudan (project title: Population structure of Croatia – anthropogenetical approach, No. 0196005), EC ICA-CT-2000-70006 grant to R Villems and field research by Wellcome Trust to I Rudan.

References

- 1 Jobling MA, Tyler-Smith C: Fathers and sons: the Y chromosome and human evolution. *Trends Genet* 1995; **11**: 449–456.
- 2 Hammer MF, Zegura SL: The role of the Y chromosome in human evolutionary studies. *Evol Anthropol* 1996; **5**: 116–134.
- 3 Underhill PA, Jin L, Lin AA *et al*: Detection of numerous Y chromosome biallelic polymorphisms by denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography. *Genome Res* 1997; **7**: 996–1005.
- 4 Underhill PA, Shen P, Lin AA *et al*: Y chromosome sequence variation and the history of human populations. *Nat Genet* 2000; **26**: 358–361.
- 5 Clarke AG: Natural selection and Y-linked polymorphism. *Genetics* 1987; **115**: 569–577.
- 6 Kimura M: *The neutral theory of molecular evolution*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983, pp 40–50.
- 7 Rudan P: Microevolution studies in present populations in Yugoslavia. *Coll Antropol* 1980; **4**: 35–39.
- 8 Rudan P, Roberts DF, Janičević B, Smolej N, Szivovica L, Kaštelan A: Anthropometry and the biological structure of the Hvar population. *Am J Phys Anthropol* 1986; **70**: 231–240.
- 9 Rudan P, Angel JL, Bennett LA: Historical processes and biological structure of the populations – example from the island of Korčula. *Acta Morphol Nether Scand* 1987; **25**: 69–82.
- 10 Rudan P, Šimić D, Smolej-Narančić N *et al*: Isolation by distance in Middle Dalmatia – Croatia. *Am J Phys Anthropol* 1987; **74**: 417–426.
- 11 Rudan P, Šimić D, Bennett LA: Isolation by distance on the island of Korčula: correlation analysis of distance measures. *Am J Phys Anthropol* 1988; **77**: 97–103.
- 12 Rudan P, Sujoldžić A, Šimić D, Bennett LA, Roberts DF: Population structure in the eastern Adriatic: the influence of historical processes, migration patterns, isolation and ecological pressures, and their interaction; in Roberts DF, Fujiki N, Torizuka K (eds): *Isolation, migration and health*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992, pp 204–219.
- 13 Rudan P, Janičević B, Šimić D, Bennett LA: Migrations in the Eastern Adriatic and their consequences on population structure – analyses of census data; in Lopašić A (ed): *Mediterranean societies: transition and change*. Zagreb: HAD, 1994, pp 113–122.

- 14 Šimić D, Rudan P: Isolation by distance and correlation analysis of distance measures in the study of population structure: example from the island of Hvar. *Hum Biol* 1990; **62**: 113–130.
- 15 Waddle DM, Sokal RR, Rudan P: Factors affecting population variation in Eastern Adriatic isolates (Croatia). *Hum Biol* 1998; **70**: 845–864.
- 16 Tolk H-V, Peričić M, Barač L *et al*: MtDNA Haplogroups in the populations of Croatian Adriatic islands. *Coll Antropol* 2000; **24**: 267–279.
- 17 Malez M: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic regions and cultrues in Croatia; in Benac A (ed): *Prehistory of south Slavic countries*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost, 1979, 1979, vol 1, pp 277–295.
- 18 Šegota T: Paleogeographic changes in the Adriatic sea from Würm Glacial Maximum to recent (in Croatian). *Radovi* 1982–1987; **1118**: 11–15.
- 19 Forenbacher S: Prehistoric populations of the island of Hvar – An overview of archeological evidence. *Coll Antropol* 2002; **1**: 361–378.
- 20 Zilaho J: From the Mesolithic to the Neolithic in the Iberian peninsula; in Price TD (ed): *Eruope's first farmers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000, pp 144–182.
- 21 Müller J: *Das Ostadriatische Frühneolithikum: Die Impresso-Kultur und die Neolithisierung des Adriaaraumes*. Berlin: Volker Spiess, 1994.
- 22 Poncz M, Solowiejczyk D, Harpel B, Mory Y, Schwartz E, Surrey S: Construction of human gene libraries from small amounts of peripheral blood: analysis of beta-like globin genes. *Hemoglobin* 1982; **6**: 27–36.
- 23 Hurles ME, Irwen C, Nicholson J *et al*: European Y-chromosomal lineages in Polynesians: a contrast to the population structure revealed by mtDNA. *Am J Hum Genet* 1998; **63**: 1793–1806.
- 24 Hammer MF: A recent insertion of an alu element on the Y chromosome is a useful marker for human population studies. *Mol Biol Evol* 1994; **11**: 749–761.
- 25 Hammer MF, Horai S: Y chromosomal DNA variation and the peopling of Japan. *Am J Hum Genet* 1995; **56**: 951–962.
- 26 Whitfield LS, Sulston JE, Goodfellow PN: Sequence variation of the human Y chromosome. *Nature* 1995; **378**: 379–380.
- 27 Kwok C, Tyler-Smith C, Medonca BB *et al*: Mutation analysis of 2 kb 5' to SRY in XY females and XX intersex subjects. *J Med Genet* 1996; **33**: 465–468.
- 28 Hammer MF, Karafet T, Rasanayagam A *et al*: Out of Africa and back again: nested cladistic analysis of human Y chromosome variation. *Mol Biol Evol* 1998; **145**: 427–441.
- 29 Mathias N, Bayes M, Tylor-Smith C: Highly informative compound haplotypes for the human Y chromosome. *Hum Mol Genet* 1994; **3**: 115–123.
- 30 Hurles ME, Veitia R, Arroyo E *et al*: Recent male-mediated gene flow over a linguistic barrier in Iberia, suggested by analysis of a Y-chromosomal DNA polymorphism. *Am J Hum Genet* 1999; **65**: 1437–1448.
- 31 Santos FR, Pandya A, Tyler-Smith C *et al*: The central Siberian origin for native American Y chromosomes. *Am J Hum Genet* 1999; **64**: 619–628.
- 32 Casanova M, Leroy P, Boucekkine C *et al*: A human Y-linked DNA polymorphism and its potential for estimating genetic and evolutionary distance. *Science* 1985; **230**: 1403–1406.
- 33 Rosser Z, Zerjal T, Hurles ME *et al*: Y-chromosomal diversity in Europe is clinal and influenced primarily by geography, rather than by language. *Am J Hum Genet* 2000; **67**: 1526–1543.
- 34 Zerjal T, Dashnyam B, Pandya A *et al*: Genetic relationships of Asians and northern Europeans, revealed by Y-chromosomal DNA analysis. *Am J Hum Genet* 1997; **60**: 1174–1183.
- 35 The Y Chromosome Consortium: A nomenclature system for the tree of human Y-chromosomal binary haplogroups. *Genome Res* 2002; **12**: 339–348.
- 36 Cruciani F, Santolamazza P, Shen P *et al*: A back migration from Asia to Sub-Saharan Africa is supported by high-resolution analysis of human Y-chromosome haplotypes. *Am J Hum Genet* 2002; **70**: 1197–1214.
- 37 deKnijf P, Kayser M, Caglia A *et al*: Chromosome Y microsatellites: population genetic and evolutionary aspects. *Int J Leg Med* 1997; **110**: 134–140.
- 38 Schneider S, Kueffer J-M, Roessli D, Excoffier L. *Arlequin version 1.1: a software for population genetic data analysis*. Switzerland: Genetics and Biometry Laboratory, University of Geneva, 1997.
- 39 Richards M, Macaulay V, Hickey E *et al*: Tracing European founder lineages in the near eastern mtDNA pool. *Am J Hum Genet* 2000; **67**: 1251–1276.
- 40 Bandelt HJ, Forster P, Rohl A: Median-joining networks for inferring intraspecific phylogenies. *Mol Biol Evol* 1999; **6**: 37–48.
- 41 Semino O, Passarino G, Oefner PJ *et al*: The genetic legacy of Paleolithic *Homo sapiens sapiens* in extant Europeans: a Y chromosome perspective. *Science* 2000; **290**: 1155–1159.
- 42 Passarino G, Cavalleri GL, Cavalli-Sforza LL *et al*: Different genetic components in the Norwegian population revealed by the analysis of mtDNA and Y chromosome polymorphisms. *Eur J Hum Genet* 2002; **10**: 521–529.
- 43 Helgason A, Sigurethardottir S, Nicholson J *et al*: Estimating Scandinavian and Gaelic ancestry in the male settlers of Iceland. *Am J Hum Genet* 2000; **67**: 697–717.
- 44 Wells RS, Yuldasheva N, Ruzibakiev R *et al*: The Eurasian heartland: a continental perspective on Y-chromosome diversity. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2001; **98**: 10244–10249.
- 45 Underhill PA, Passarino G, Lin AA *et al*: The phylogeography of Y chromosome binary haplotypes and the origins of modern human populations. *Ann Hum Genet* 2001; **65**: 43–62.
- 46 Scozzari R, Cruciani F, Pangrazio A *et al*: Human Y-chromosome variation in the western Mediterranean area: implications for the peopling of the region. *Hum Immunol* 2001; **62**: 871–884.
- 47 Hewit G: The genetic legacy of the Quaternary ice ages. *Nature* 2000; **405**: 907–913.
- 48 Jovanović B: Steppe culture in Eneolithic period in Yugoslavia; in Tasić N (ed): *Prehistory of south Slavic countries*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost, 1979, vol 3, pp 381–396 (in Croatian).
- 49 Jovanović B: Indo-Europeans and Eneolithic period in Yugoslavia; in Tasić N (ed): *Prehistory of south Slavic countries*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost, 1979, vol 3, pp 397–416 (in Croatian).
- 50 Tasić N, Dimitrijević S, Jovanović B: Final conclusions; in Tasić N (ed): *Prehistory of south Slavic countries*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost, 1979, vol 3, pp 417–460 (in Croatian).
- 51 Tolk H-V, Barač L, Peričić M *et al*: The evidence of mtDNA haplogroup F in a European population and its ethnohistoric implications. *Eur J Hum Genet* 2001; **9**: 717–723.
- 52 Chapman J, Müller J: Early farming in the Mediterranean Basin: the Dalmatian evidence. *Antiquity* 1990; **64**: 127–134.
- 53 King R, Underhill PA: Congruent distribution of Neolithic painted pottery and ceramic figurines with Y-chromosome lineages. *Antiquity* 2002; **76**: 707–714.
- 54 Skok P: *Slavenic and Romanic influence on the Adriatic islands*. JAZU, Zagreb: Jadranski institut, 1950 (in Croatian).
- 55 Laitinen V, Lahermo P, Sistonen P, Savontaus ML: Y-chromosomal diversity suggests that Baltic males share common Finno-Ugric-speaking forefathers. *Hum Hered* 2002; **53**: 68–78.
- 56 Chikhi L, Nichols RA, Barbujani G, Beaumont MA: Y genetic data support the Neolithic demic diffusion model. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2002; **99**: 11008–11013.
- 57 Rudan I, Campbell H, Rudan P: Genetic epidemiological studies of Eastern Adriatic island isolates, Croatia: objectives and strategies. *Coll Antropol* 1999; **23**: 531–546.

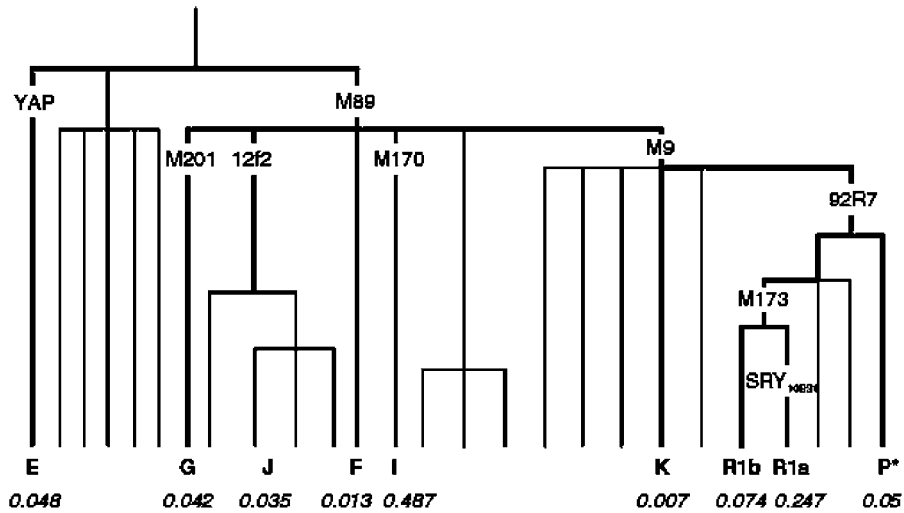
ERRATUM

Y chromosomal heritage of Croatian population and its island isolates

Lovorka Barač, Marijana Peričić, Irena Martinović Klarić, Siiri Roots, Branka Janićijević, Toomas Kivisild, Jüri Parik, Igor Rudan, Richard Villems and Pavao Rudan

European Journal of Human Genetics (2004) 12, 83. doi:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5201141

Correction to: *European Journal of Human Genetics* (2003) 11, 535–542. doi:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5200992



Owing to a typesetting error, Figure 2a was published incorrectly; the correct figure is shown.

In the results section, the authors should have corrected the third and fourth allele (loci DYS389I and DYS389II) for two haplotypes:

16-13-10-28-24-11-11-13 should be 16-13-13-31-24-11-11-13
16-12-10-27-25-10-11-13 should be 16-12-13-30-25-10-11-13