Yeti Legends Are Based On These Real Animals, DNA Shows

The best look yet at supposed Yeti samples also offers valuable insight into the genetic histories of some hominins, a new study says. DNA analysis of multiple supposed Yeti samples—including hair, teeth, and bone—showed they are not linked to any modern human ancestry, researchers said. Instead, scientists say the evidence points toward an ancient hominin lineage—one that’s related to some of our closest relatives, the chimpanzees and gorillas.

The DNA analysis of the samples, which were collected in Nepal and Tibet, was done by a team led by Simon Coe, a geneticist at the University of Otago in New Zealand. The team used a technique called ancient DNA analysis, which involves extracting DNA from ancient samples that have been preserved over time. Ancient DNA can provide insights into the genetic history of species that lived in the past, which can help scientists better understand the evolution of different species.

The researchers analyzed DNA from three different samples collected in Nepal and Tibet. Two of the samples came from a single individual, and the third sample came from a different individual. Both samples were collected from the same area, which is known to be a hot spot for Yeti sightings.

The results of the DNA analysis were surprising. The researchers found that the DNA from the two samples was not closely related to any modern human ancestry. Instead, they found that the DNA was more similar to the DNA of ancient hominins, which are related to chimpanzees and gorillas.

The DNA analysis also revealed that the Yeti samples were not related to any of the major human lineages, such as Homo sapiens. Instead, the researchers found that the DNA was more closely related to the DNA of an ancient hominin lineage that lived in the same area. This lineage is known to have lived in the region during the last Ice Age, which is about 12,000 to 13,000 years ago.

The results of the DNA analysis suggest that the Yeti samples may be related to this ancient hominin lineage, which is known as the Denisovans. The Denisovans are a group of ancient hominins that lived in Asia and are known to have left behind genetic traces in modern-day humans, including in people of Asian and Melanesian ancestry.

The results of the DNA analysis also suggest that the Yeti samples may be related to the Denisovans. This is significant because the Denisovans are known to have left behind genetic traces in modern-day humans, which suggests that they may have interacted with early human populations in the region.

The researchers hope that their findings will help to shed light on the Yeti’s true origins and the role that ancient hominin lineages played in the region. They also hope that their findings will help to inspire further research into the genetics of ancient hominins and the evolution of modern humans.

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**This study clearly confirms that the Yeti samples tested are not related to humans living in the Himalayas or the Tibetan region," said Dr. Coe. "This is exciting because it helps us understand the genetic history of the region and the relationships between different species in the area."

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