

## **Multidisciplinary approach for tracing the intertangle spread of rice and millet in Northeast Asia**

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For decades, archaeologists and geneticists have been intensively working on rice domestication and diffusion process in East Asia. Significantly, aDNA analysis of archaeological rice remains enabled us to directly examine genetic information of crops in the past for better understanding of both processes. Yet, there are a significant gap between their focuses of research being reflected by the density and abundance of the material, as well as geographical scales. In addition, needless to say, millet had been less paid attention compared to rice given the much more important role of the latter played in the modern society. In these circumstances, the recent development of biomolecular archaeology started to enable us to detect millet or other starchy plants directly from archaeological pottery or charred materials, that can shed new light on the use of these plants in a broad area together with their chronological information. This paper firstly summarizes what we understand based on both archaeological and genetic studies to clarify the hiatus between these different approaches, followed by the introduction of recent studies by biomarker and isotopic approaches on archaeological remains in East Asian countries, that possibly might bridge over this hiatus at some extent.