

**Millet, Pigs, Dogs and Permanent settlement: how many parallel pathways to sedentism across northern China?**

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This presentation will review the evidence for the origins of Chinese millets (*Setaria italica*, *Panicum miliaceum*) drawn from archaeobotany, palaeovegetation reconstructions and modern genetics. It will also consider the current evidence for pig domestication and Chinese domestic dogs based on genetics, ancient DNA and archaeology. The emergence of sedentary villages across northern China prior to 7000 years ago was based on a combination of millet cultivation, household dogs and household pigs. We consider the current evidence for how many plausible independent parallel pathways there were, and how these differed in terms of later developments of intensification and population growth, such as the impacts of soybean domestication versus the adoption of sheep in the Third Millennium BC.