

Timing the introduction of *Panicum miliaceum* to the Middle Danube Region – dual evidence

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Direct AMS dating of *Panicum miliaceum* grains from contexts archaeologically dated from Neolithic to the Bronze Age and originating from the territory of present day south-western Slovakia and southern Moravia (south-eastern region of the Czech Republic) show that millet has been introduced to the region during the Middle Bronze Age (archaeological Tumulus culture).

Simultaneously C (and N) isotope studies on human remains reveal that millet based (or containing) diet is absent in the Neolithic and Eneolithic period, and is common in human populations since the Late Bronze Age. Unfortunately, absence of human remains dated to the Middle Bronze age due to used burial rite (cremation under burial mound) does not allow to stipulate millet role in the diet for the period. The earliest finds of the Middle Bronze Age period are in the region connected with ritual contexts – ceramic hoards.

Acknowledgements: This research has been funded by the Slovak Research and Development Agency project no. APVV-14-0550 and VEGA 1/0399/18.