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Journal Name:	**Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_AJAAR_50520**
Title of the Manuscript:	**A Critical Appraisal of Ancient Agricultural Genesis in China Emphasis on Rice, Millet, and Mixed Farming：An Archaeobotanical Endeavor**
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty'**, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**N.A.**	
Minor REVISION comments	**More precisely, as Fig. 1 also shows, the authors have identified: the reservoir areas and the subsequent archaeological sites where artefacts about rice (green dots) and millets (red dots) crops were found, without showing their progression in time from one site to another, in distinct cultural phases, so that possible environmental shifts could be identified as causes as well. The image also displays the extreme northernmost limit (green line) for rice and the southernmost limit (red line) for millets, respectively, without giving precise information about the criteria on which these were delineated. Moreover, if authors had been inspired enough to provide a geographical background (with main landform configuration and geographical elements – rivers, plains, mountains etc.), it would have been much easier for any reader to get a more accurate and rapid picture of the evolutionary dynamics of the two plant crops, in relation with factors of geographical favourability.** For example, they mention: "*some important features of this manuscript depict the evidence that rice was brought into farming within the three delineated regions between 6500 and 5500 B.C., the centers of early rice like the Lower Yangtze, the Middle Yangtze, Lower Huaihe River, Lower Hanshui and Upper Huai River Basin, same the origins and centers of the millet are Cishan, southern Hebei, Peiligang, northern Henan, Houli culture sites, West Shandong, Xinglongwa, Manchuria, and Dadiwan culture, and Gansu*." (lines 326-331), imagining that everybody else knows where all these places are….!!!! Well, he/she doesn't, especially when referring to culture sites. Or is this study an interactive one and the reader has to superpose or collate information from complementary sources? Minor revisions of the English language would prove useful.	
Optional/General comments	Although extremely dense and abundant in information about past shifts of millet and rice crops in ancient China, this paper presents, from a fairly innovative perspective, given by a smart entanglement of knowledge acquired from very different sources, times and sciences, how two of the main important China-originating types of plants (rice and millets) were firstly domesticated and introduced into culture into their initial botanical reservoir, from where they migrated later to farthest places, depending on environmental conditions, human migratory routes, trade exchanges and cultural interactions between different populations etc. This study, integrating relevant information from a wide variety of sciences: history, archaeology, botanical palaeontology, anthropology, geography etc., and thus proving its consistent trans-disciplinary character, is actually concentrating mainly on tracing down how the two crop-plants have spread from their original cultivation area to other places in China or neighbouring countries especially by following the evolution, in successive stages, of the specific cultural artefacts testifying on their cultivation and not by reconstructing the past climates that maybe favoured those shifts. The study is well structured in three basic parts: the first concentrating on rice crops; the second on millet and the third, on mixed farming, that is on the common region where both crops have been identified in archaeological evidence. In all cases, their spatial advancement and distribution is minutely described in terms of successive pre-historic or ancient historic cultural developments, without a timeline or environmental correlation between the different sites. Anyway, besides its minor flaws, of mostly geographical nature, the present study is impressive, extremely well documented and accounted for with sound evidence, providing a fairly accurate image not only on the dynamics of rice and millets crop cultures in China throughout early historical times, but also on the evolution of ancient civilizations. Although its objective was not to reconstruct past climates, it nevertheless transmits useful indirect insights on how changing environments have determined important agricultural and cultural shifts and adaptations.	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	

Reviewer Details:

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