Figure X displays timelines of example rodent-borne zoonoses. The columns on the timeline reflect research effort into these diseases through the number of publications returned by a search of the disease name or pathogen on NCBI Pubmed. Lines and pale barsare all publications, solid coloured bars are publications including reference to rodents. Plague (*Yersinia pestis*), Leptospirosis (*Leptospira spp.*) and Toxoplasmosis (*Toxoplasma gondii*) are examples of globally distributed zoonoses (purple bars). Lyme borreliosis (*Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato*) is an example of a rodent borne zoonoses with distribution across the Northern hemisphere (blue bars). Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (*Sin Nombre Hantavirus*) is found in the continental United States of America (teal bars). Schistosomiasis (*Schistosoma spp.*) is prevalent in tropical and sub-tropical regions (green bars). Lassa fever (*Lassa mammarenavirus*) is reported across West Africa (yellow bars). Labels refer to milestones in the understanding of the disease, pathogen or rodent reservoirs. Research effort is generally increasing across all disease systems with a higher number of publications for globally distributed pathogens. Involvement of rodents in transmission was identified early for disease system, although with the exception of Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome a minority include mention of rodent hosts.