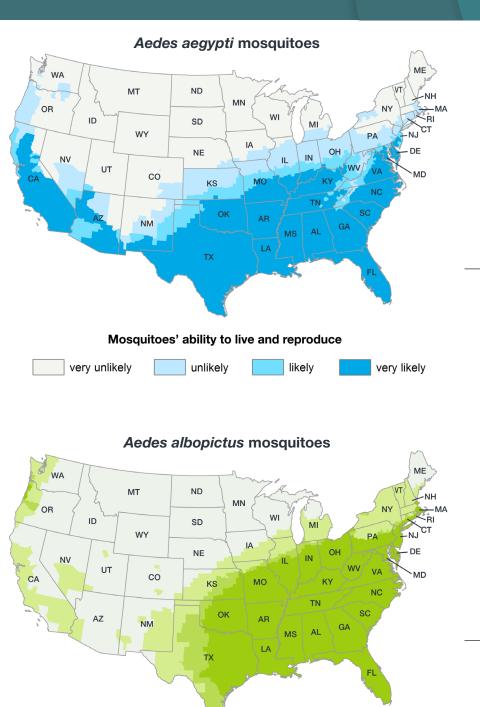
## ESTIMATED potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States, 2017\*



Aedes aegypti mosquitoes are more likely to spread Zika, dengue, chikungunya, and other viruses than other types of mosquitoes such as Ae. albopictus mosquitoes.

## These maps DO NOT show

- Exact locations or numbers of mosquitoes living in an area
- · Risk or likelihood that these mosquitoes will spread viruses

## These maps show

- CDC's best estimate of the potential range of Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus in the United States
- · Areas where mosquitoes are or have been previously found

likely

very likely

Maps are not meant to represent risk for spread of any specific disease. (See Johnson TL et al. Modeling the environmental suitability for *Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti* and *Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus* (Diptera: Culicidae) in the contiguous United States. *Jrl Med Entomol.* Sept. 2017;[ahead of print].)

very unlikely

Mosquitoes' ability to live and reproduce

unlikely



<sup>\*</sup> CDC has updated the estimated range maps for *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* mosquitoes by using a model that predicts possible geographic ranges for these mosquitoes in the contiguous United States. The model used county-level records, historical records, and suitable climate variables to predict the likelihood (very low, low, moderate, or high) that these mosquitoes could survive and reproduce if introduced to an area during the months when mosquitoes are locally active.