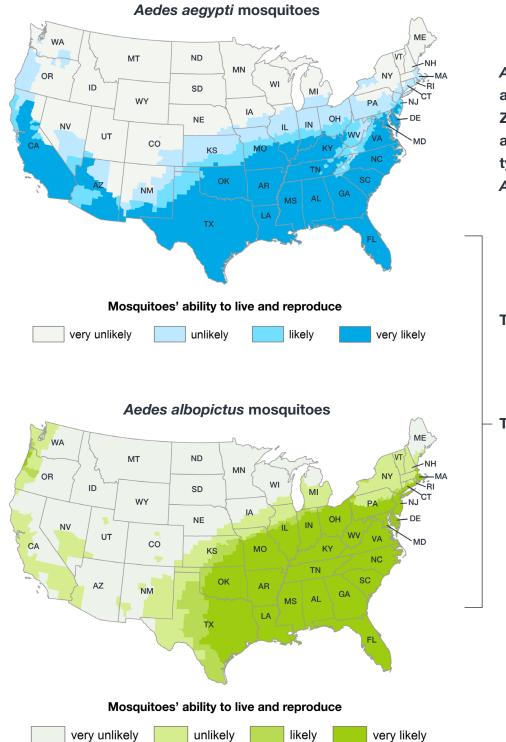
ESTIMATED potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States, 2017*



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

* 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. Maps are not meant to represent risk for spread of any specific disease. (See Johnson TL et al. Modeling the

maps are not meant to represent risk for spread of any specific disease. (See Jonnson 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].)



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention