Climatic factors such as temperature, precipitation and humidity will affect the spread of malaria. Areas that have average temperatures above 68°F allow the Anopheles mosquito to complete its lifecycle. This type of mosquito is responsible for the most severe symptoms of malaria. Countries such as the United States and Western Europe who have already eradicated malaria, may have a more difficult time combating malaria as global temperatures continue to rise. This map projects the change in the distribution of malaria by 2050. The red shows the present extent and the black shows the projected spread of malaria. Notice that the Gulf Coast region of the United States and Mexico appear to be a prime growth area.

Data modified from Hugo Ahlenius, UNEP/Grid-Arendal
http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/climate_change_and_malaria_scenario_for_2050