Mosquito vector ecologies are destabilizing as a result of climate change

Supplementary Figures

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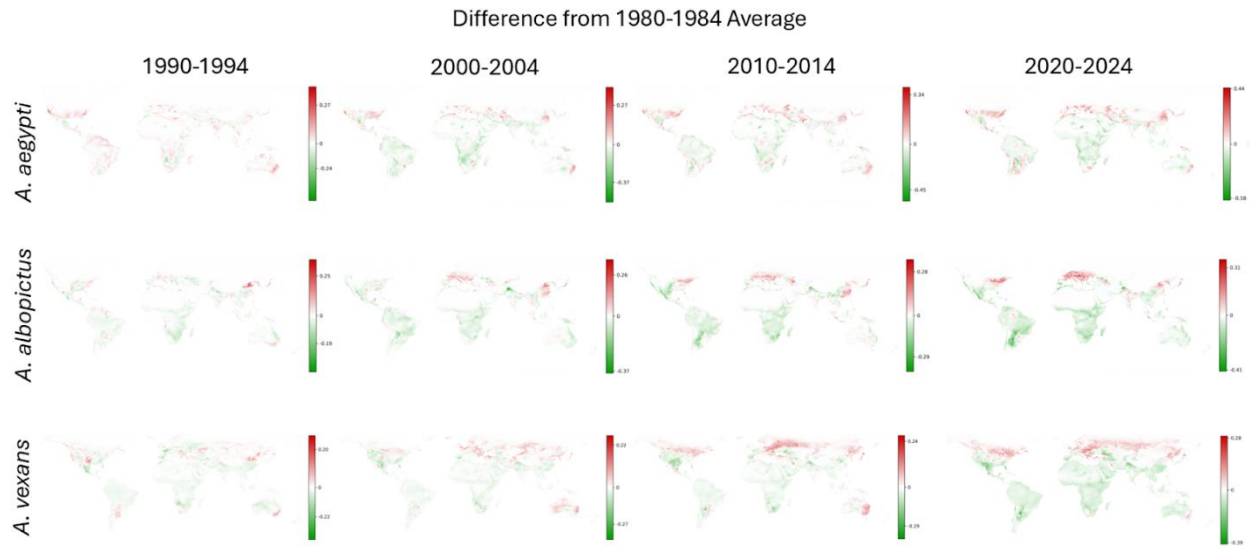
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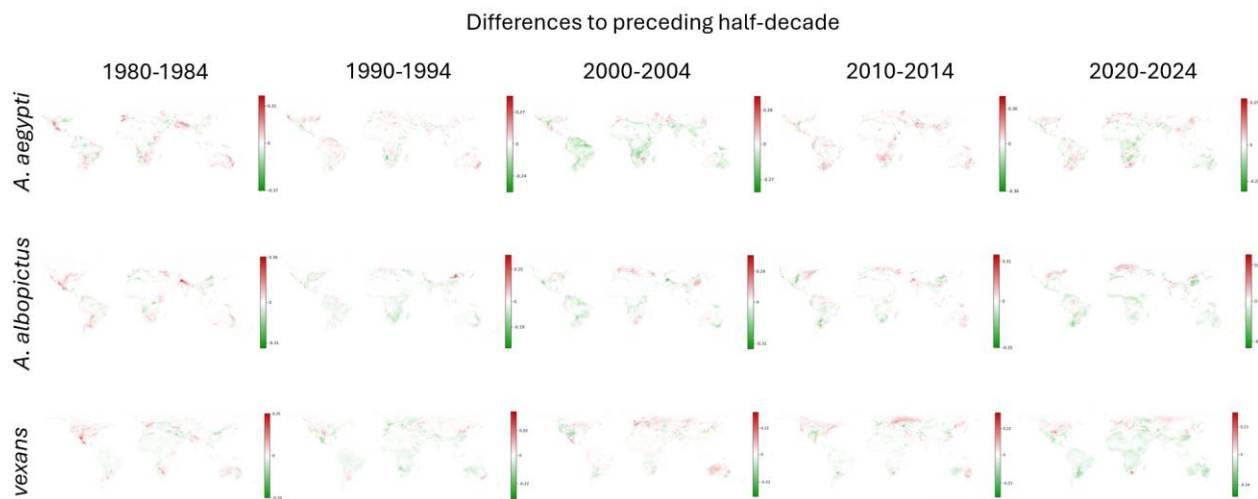
Figure S1:
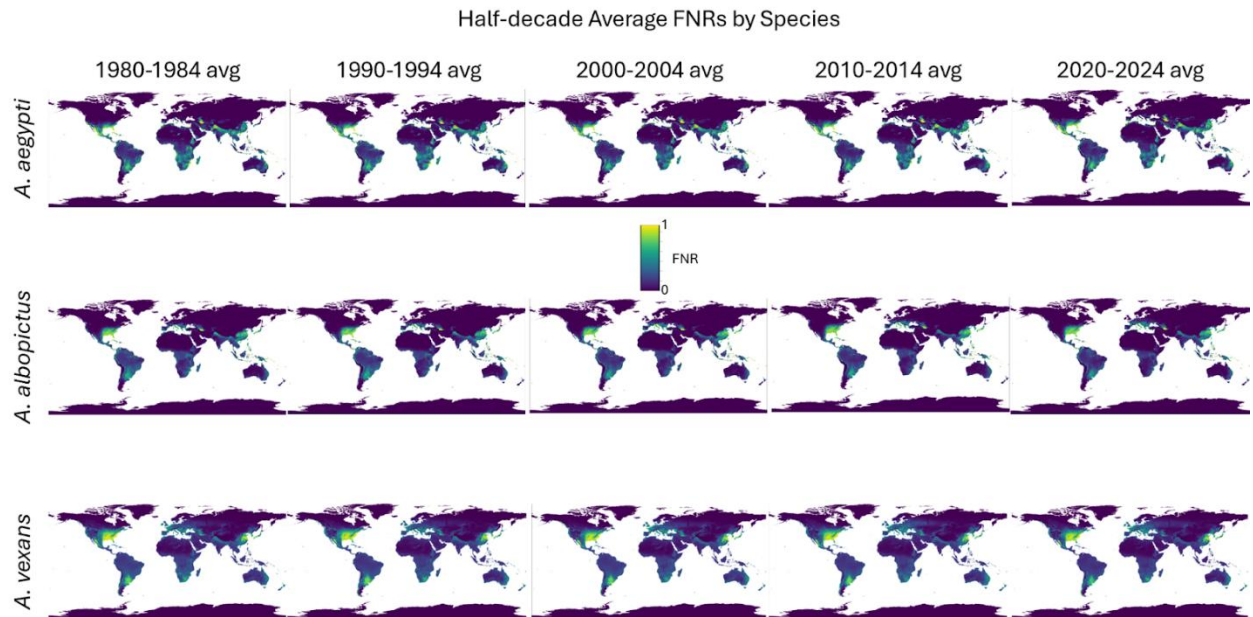
Supplementary Figure 1: Half-decade average false negative rates (FNRs) by species. Daily FNR values from each half-decade were averaged for each of the five timespans shown.
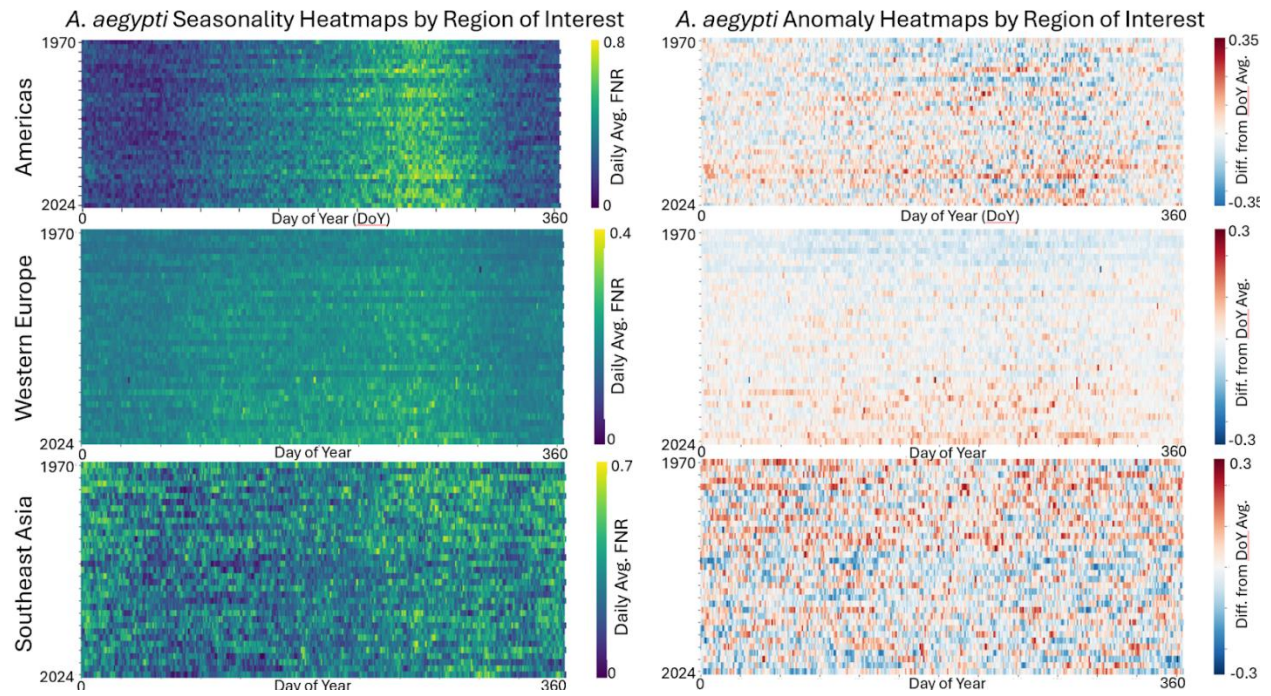
Figure S2:

Supplementary Figure 2: Difference maps from 1980-1984 average map. Differences were taken between the 1980-1984 average value and all later timespans. Red indicates an increase in mosquito risk at a given location, while green indicates a decrease.
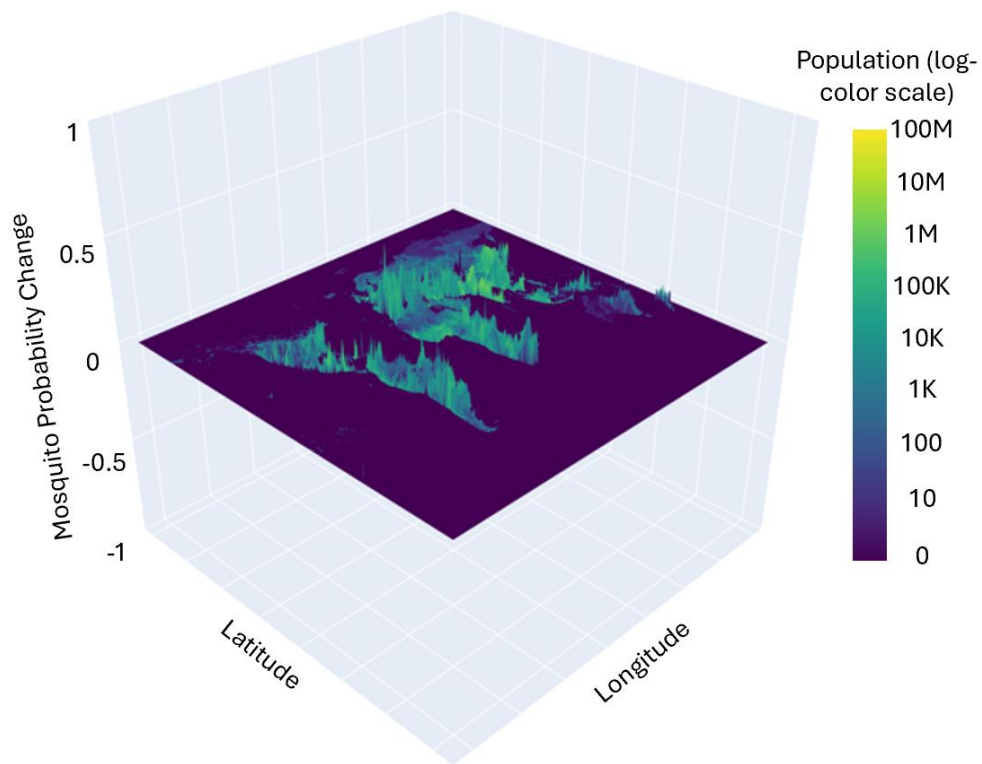
Figure S3:

Supplementary Figure 3: Difference maps between consecutive half-decades. Differences were taken between consecutive half-decades, beginning with diff (bottom). Red indicates an increase in mosquito risk at a given location, while green indicates a decrease.

Figure S4:

Supplementary Figure 4: Seasonality and seasonal anomaly heatmaps for *A. aegypti* by region of interest. Average FNR values are taken over the entire globe (ex-ocean) for every day of study (left). Anomaly heatmaps show the difference between a given day's average FNR value and the average across all years with the same day of year, with red indicating an increase and blue representing a decrease from the day-of-year average.

Figure S5:

Supplementary Figure 5: 3D Plot of FNR change and corresponding population. Peaks (and troughs) represent increase (or decrease) in FNR for *A. aegypti* at a given location from 2010 to 2020. Color corresponds to the population at that location (log color scale).