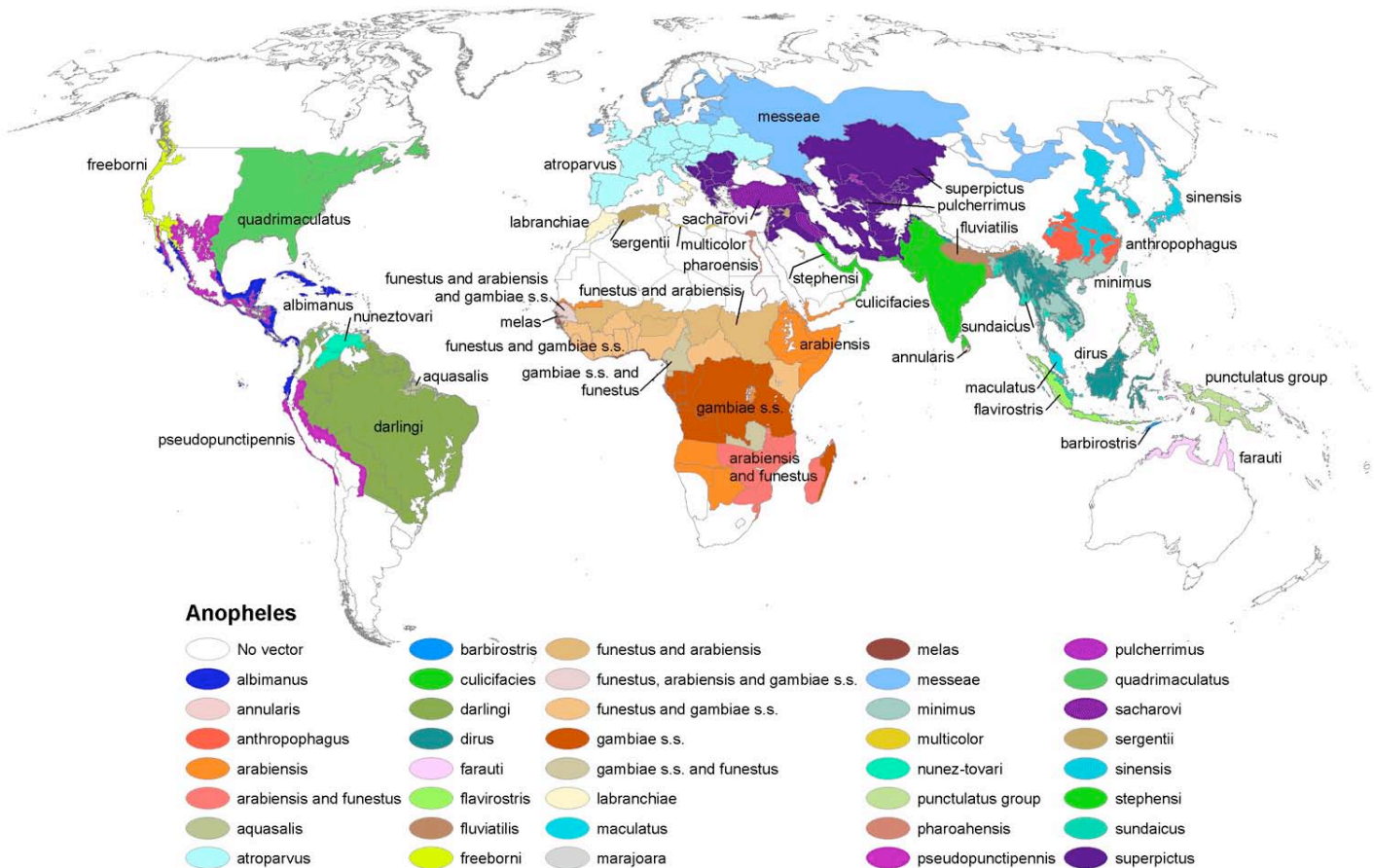




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# PHOTO & CAPTION

Global distribution (Robinson projection) of dominant or potentially important malaria vectors.



## Image Folder # map.jpg

There are approximately 3,500 species of mosquitoes grouped into 41 genera. Human malaria is transmitted only by females of the genus *Anopheles*. Of the approximately 430 *Anopheles* species, only 30-40 transmit malaria (i.e., are "vectors") in nature.

Anophelines are found worldwide except Antarctica. Malaria is transmitted by different *Anopheles* species, depending on the region and the environment.

Map of the world showing the distribution of predominant malaria vectors  
Geographical Distribution of Arthropod Borne Diseases and Their Principal Vectors.

Anophelines that can transmit malaria are found not only in malaria-endemic areas, but also in areas where malaria has been eliminated. The latter areas are thus constantly at risk of re-introduction of the disease.

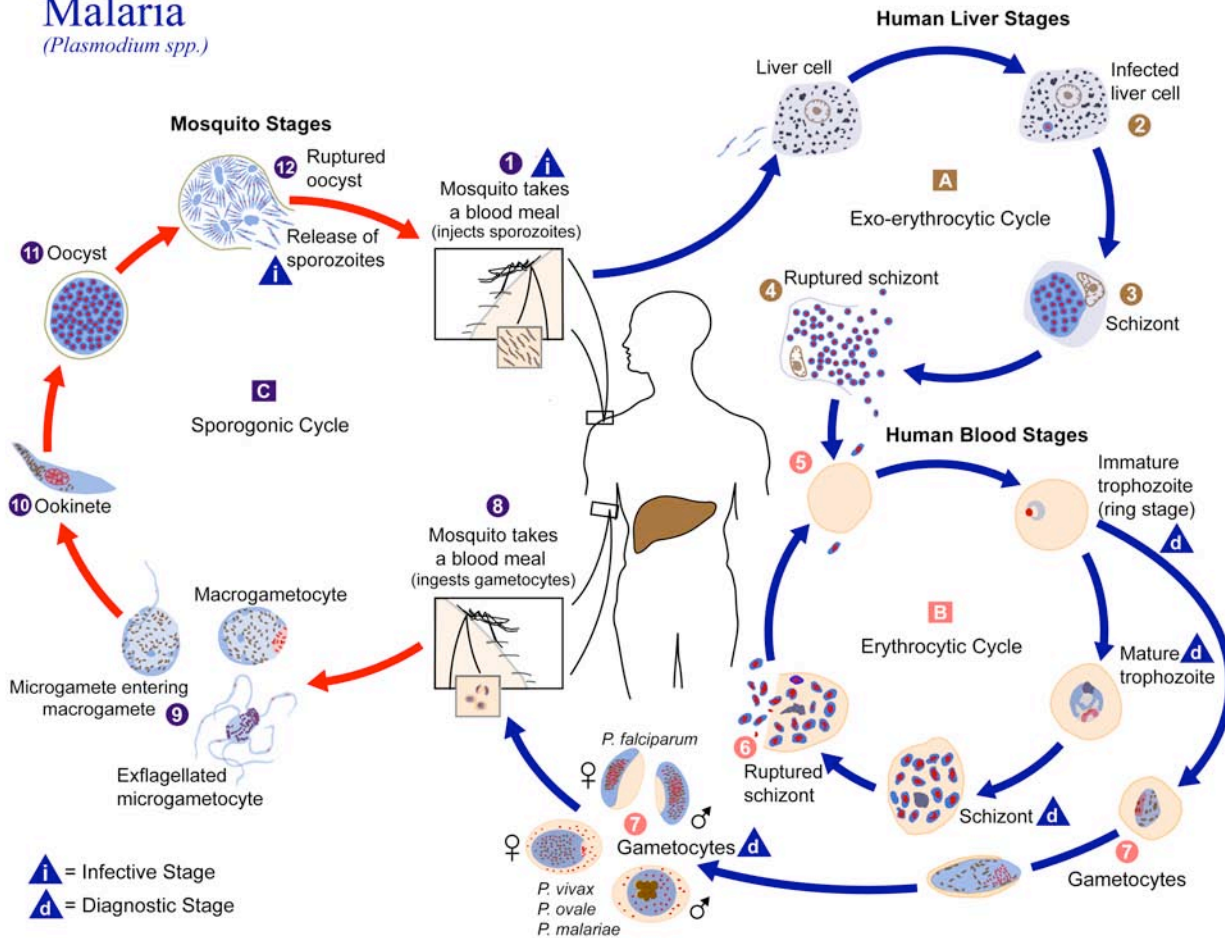


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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Life cycle of the parasites of the genus Plasmodium

### Malaria (*Plasmodium spp.*)



Content Providers: CDC/Alexander J. da Silva, PhD/Melanie Moser

**Image Folder  
# 3405.jpg**

This is an illustration of the life cycle of the parasites of the genus Plasmodium that are causal agents of Malaria.

For a complete description of the life cycle of parasites which cause Malaria, visit the website:  
<http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx/HTML/Malaria.htm>



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## PHOTO & CAPTION

### Female *Anopheles Albimanus* Mosquito



Content Providers: CDC/ James Gathany (2005)

#### **Image Folder # 7862.jpg**

**This 2005 photograph depicted a female *Anopheles albimanus* mosquito while she was feeding on a human host, thereby, becoming engorged with blood.**

Like other species in the genus *Anopheles*, *A. albimanus* adults hold the major axis of the body more perpendicularly to the surface of the skin when blood feeding. *Anopheles* spp. adults also generally feed in the evening, or early morning when it is still dark. This species is a vector of malaria, predominantly in Central America.



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Adult Mosquitoes



Content Providers: CDC /James Stewart (1976)

### Image Folder # 6335.jpg

**This image depicts a group of dead adult mosquitoes scattered uniformly through the field of view during a vector control study.**

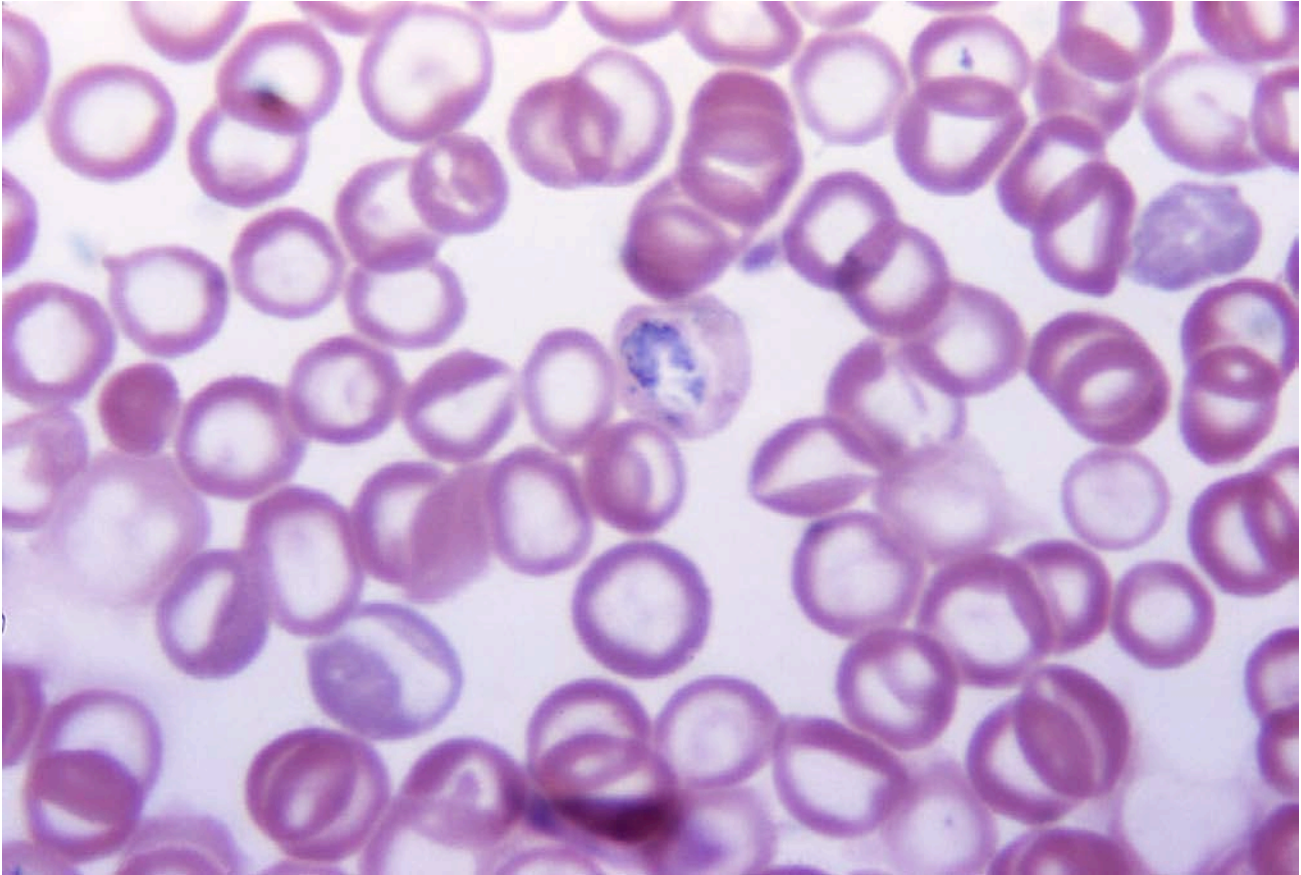
Mosquitoes transmit diseases such as malaria and West Nile virus when they obtain a blood-meal from their hosts. Known as vectors, epidemiologic control of their population is important when attempting to control the spread of many vector-borne diseases.



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## PHOTO & CAPTION

### Plasmodium falciparum



Content Providers: CDC/ Steven Glenn, Laboratory & Consultation Division (1979)

#### **Image Folder # 5906.jpg**

**This Giemsa stained micrograph depicts an example of a slightly acidic slide that yielded a pink colored resultant stain.**

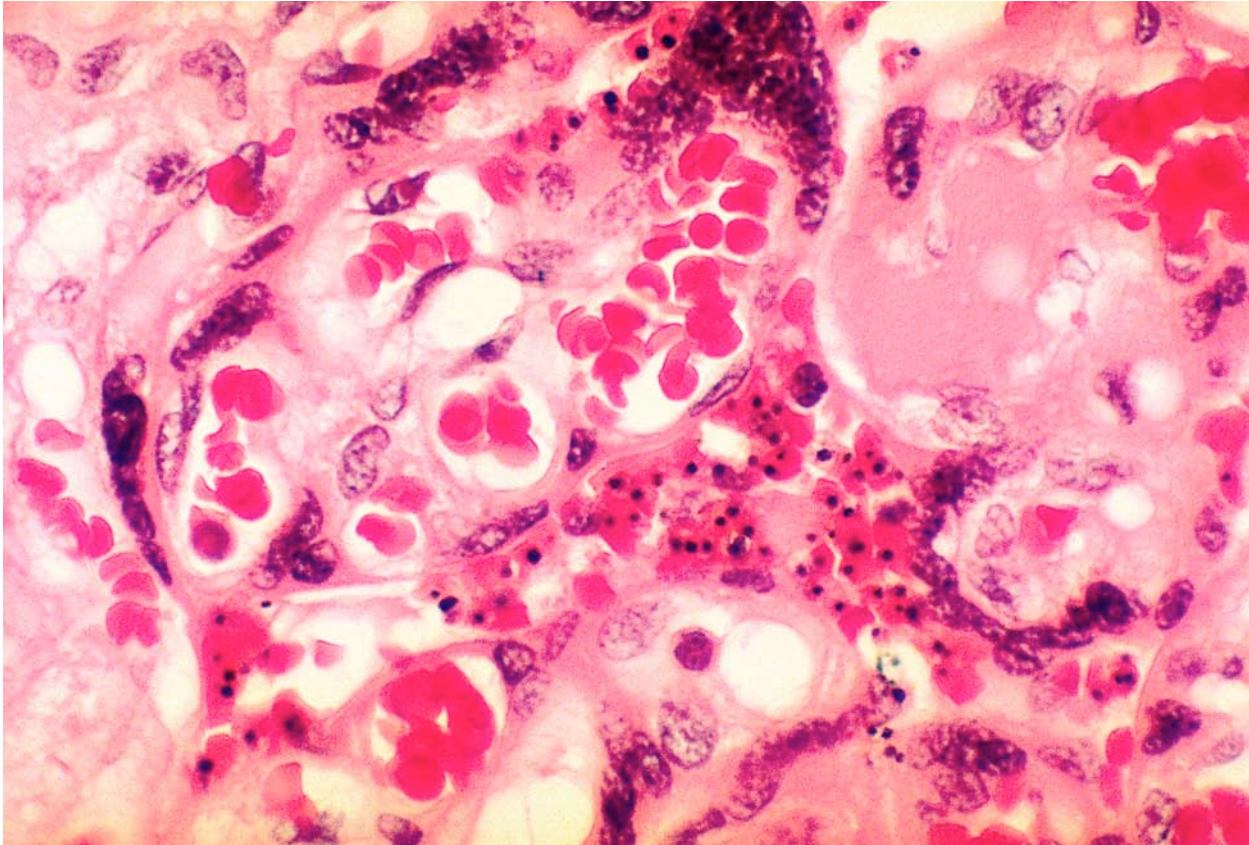
Gustav Giemsa (1867 – 1948) was by trade both a chemist and a pharmacist. It was in 1902 that he developed a staining technique that was useful in the identification of malarial parasites such as Plasmodium falciparum.



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A photomicrograph of placental tissue revealing the presence of the malarial parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*.



Content Providers: CDC/Edwin P. Ewing, Jr., M.D.

**Image Folder**  
**# 2195.jpg**

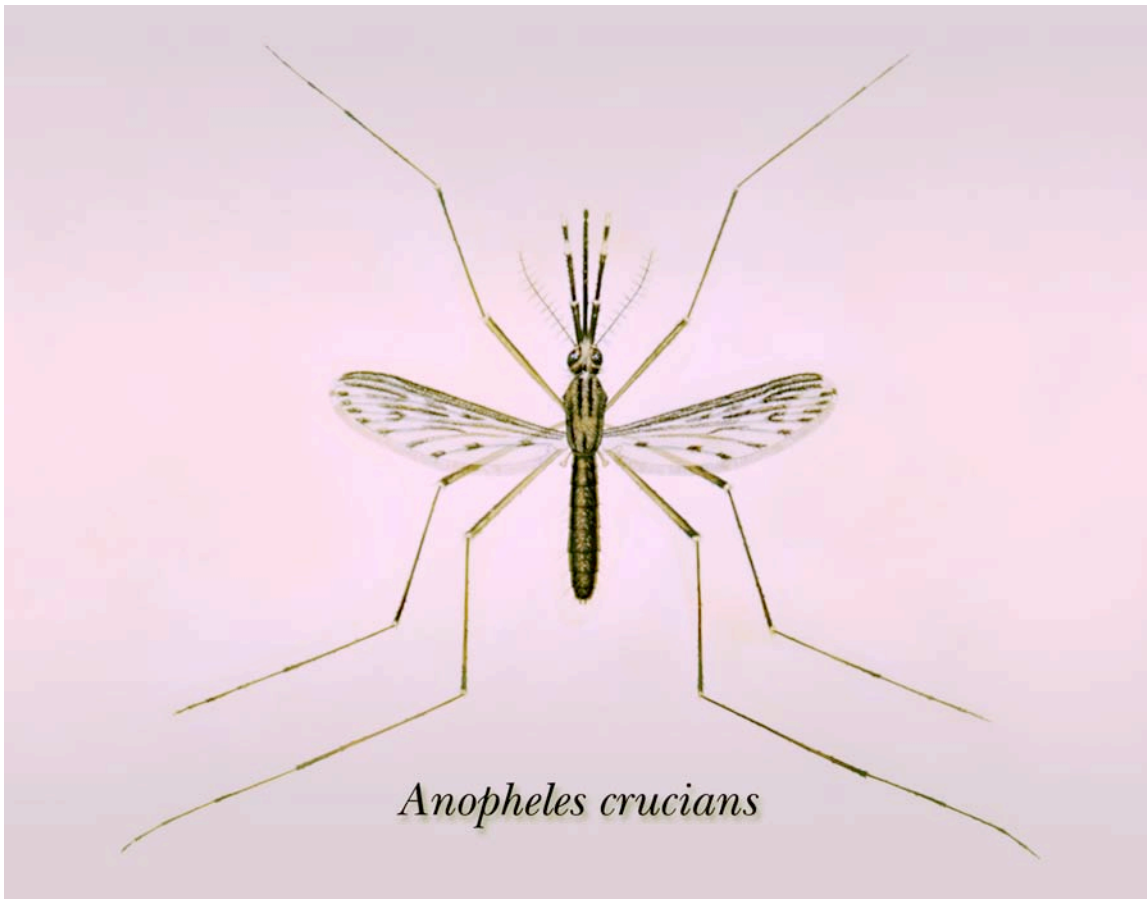
Maternal or placental malaria predisposes the newborn infant to a low birthweight, premature delivery, increased infant mortality, and the mother to maternal anemia.



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## PHOTO & CAPTION

An illustration of an *Anopheles crucians* mosquito.



Content Providers: CDC

**Image Folder**  
**# 2076.jpg**

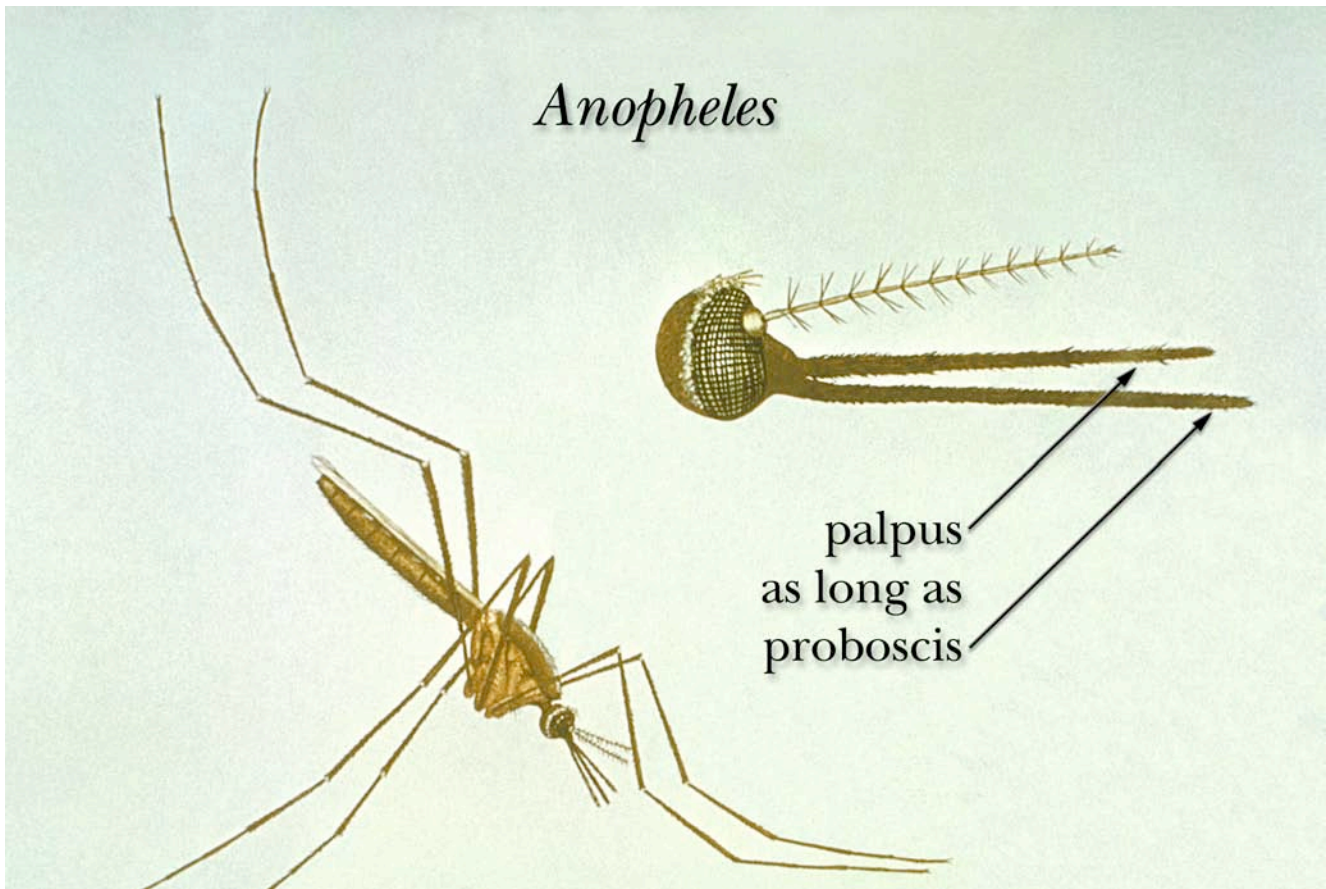
Common characteristics of *Anopheles crucians* are long, black proboscis, the palpus is a little shorter than proboscis, and a pair of dark gray submedian longitudinal stripes on the thorax. This mosquito may be a vector for malaria.



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An illustration of an *Anopheles* mosquito.



Content Providers: CDC (1985)

**Image Folder**  
**# 2070.jpg**

Certain species of *Anopheles* can transmit malaria. Note the long palpi, which are about as long as the proboscis.



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Huánuco, Perú



Content Provider: Jaime Chang

**Image Folder**  
**# P5314898**

Photo taken in Tambillo Grande, Huánuco, Perú.



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Huánuco, Perú



Content Provider: Jaime Chang

**Image Folder**  
**# P5314893**

Photo taken in Tambillo Grande, Huánuco, Perú



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Rice Fields



Content Provider: Jaime Chang

**Image Folder**  
**# P5116670**

Aerial view of rice growing areas endemic for Malaria



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Rice Fields



Content Provider: Jaime Chang

**Image Folder**  
**# P2110557**

Rice growing areas endemic for Malaria.



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Loreto, Perú



Content Provider: Jaime Chang

**Image Folder**  
**# Caserio**

Caserio (Loreto, Perú) a village in the low jungle Amazon area.



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# PHOTO & CAPTION

## Padre Cocha, Perú



Content Provider: Jaime Chang

**Image Folder**  
**# Pcocha**

Photo of Padre Cocha as seen from the Nanay River, in the vicinity of Iquitos.  
(Padre Cocha, Perú)