

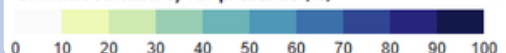
Climatic suitability for infectious diseases in Europe: Outlook for October 2026 to February 2027

The information presented in this bulletin comes from [EpiOutlook](#), a digital platform to anticipate risks of climate-sensitive infectious diseases in Europe. Combining seasonal climate predictions and epidemiological indicators, it provides useful information to support public health decision-making.

Each month, the platform updates its outlooks, providing a one-to-six month forecast across a range of indicators. In this bulletin, we present some of the key findings from the September 2026 update, which includes forecasts for the period from October 2026 to February 2027.

Indicator map

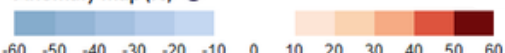
Climatic suitability for presence (%)



Shows the probability of climatic suitability for each region in relation to the selected indicator. It indicates whether climatic conditions may favour the survival or development of disease vectors or pathogens. It does not indicate the occurrence of disease transmission, or the likelihood of an outbreak.

Anomaly map

Anomaly map (%)



Shows how conditions for the selected time differ from the mean of the most recent decade (2015-2025). Positive values indicate a higher probability than the recent mean, while negative values indicate a lower probability. It displays the difference in percentage suitability. For example, if the forecast for September suggests a 50% probability of suitability and the recent mean is 40% (i.e. 4 of the 10 most recent Septembers were observed to be suitable), the anomaly is 10%.

Shows how conditions for the selected time differ from the mean of the most recent decade (2015-2025). Positive values indicate a higher probability than the recent mean, while negative values indicate a lower probability.

Outlook for Europe

West Nile Virus (WNV)

Culex pipiens

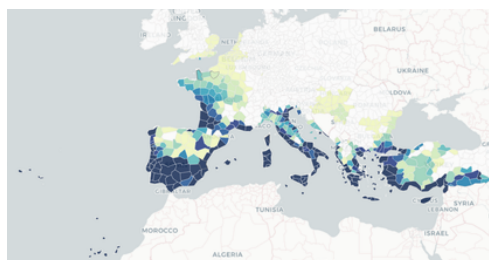
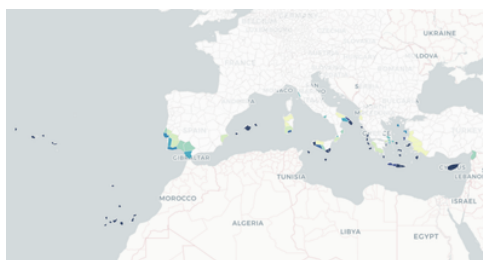
In Europe, the West Nile virus (WNV) is transmitted primarily by the mosquito *Culex pipiens*, which is present throughout Europe. This indicator reflects the climatic conditions that may favour the survival and development of the mosquito and, therefore, the potential for virus transmission.

October

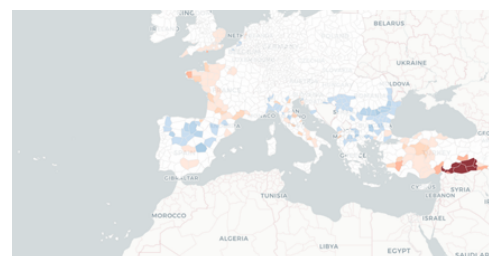
November

December

Indicator map



Anomaly map



During October, the probability of climatic suitability for *C. pipiens* is high across most coastal regions of the European Mediterranean, southern France, and the southern half of the Iberian Peninsula, including its eastern and western coasts. Compared to the mean probability of climatic suitability observed over the past decade (2015–2025), the forecast indicates a small increase in southern and western France, southern UK, some regions of Italy, and parts of Turkey, particularly in the southeast. Conversely, a small decrease in this probability is expected in some areas of the northern half of the Iberian Peninsula, northern Italy, and some regions of Southeastern Europe.

Over the following months, the probability of climatic suitability decreases considerably. In November, a high probability remains only in some regions of the southwestern Iberian Peninsula (although at lower levels than in previous Novembers) the Italian regions of Brindisi and Lecce, some regions in Mediterranean islands, and the Canary, Madeira, and Azores Islands in the Atlantic. Along the western coast of Turkey, the probability is low and shows a slight decrease compared with previous years. Overall, the anomaly map shows no major changes.

In December, a high probability remains only in some small Mediterranean islands and in the Canary, Madeira, and Azores Islands.

From January onwards, the probability of climatic suitability for *C. pipiens* drops to very low levels across almost all of Europe. The Azores, Canary, and Madeira Islands remain areas of high probability through February.

Dengue, chikungunya and Zika



Aedes albopictus and *Aedes aegypti* are mosquito species that can transmit diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, and Zika. This indicator reflects the climatic conditions that may favour the survival and development of these mosquitoes and, therefore, the potential for virus transmission.

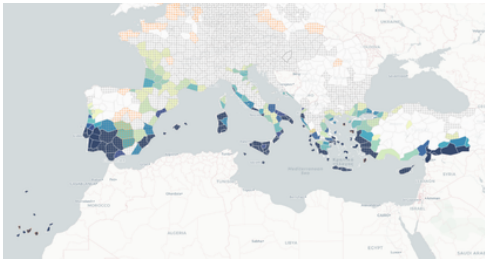
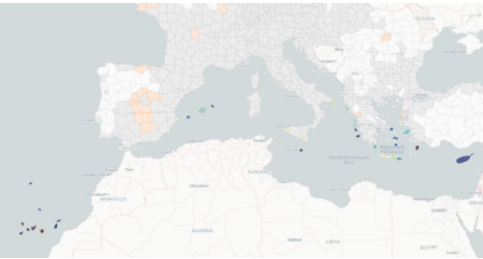
Aedes albopictus

October

November

December

Indicator maps



Anomaly maps



Presence for vector *Aedes albopictus*:
Established Introduced

Aedes albopictus is established across large parts of Europe (grey dot pattern) and has been introduced in some additional regions (orange dot pattern).

In October, the probability of climatic suitability for *Ae. albopictus* is high in parts of southern Europe, particularly along coastal areas and on Mediterranean islands, as well as in the Canary and Madeira Islands in the Atlantic. Compared with the recent mean (2015–2025), the anomaly map shows an increase in probability, particularly in southeastern Turkey and, to a lesser extent, in some parts of Italy, while decreases in the south of the Iberian Peninsula.

In November, high probability for climatic suitability remains only in some small Mediterranean islands, Cyprus, and the Canary and Madeira Islands. The anomaly map shows no major forecasted differences, except for a slight decrease in probability on some Greek islands and in the Spanish region of Cadiz compared with previous Novembers.

In December, the probability of climatic suitability remains only in the Canary and Madeira Islands, with an increase compared to previous Decembers in some areas of the Canary Islands.

In January and February, the probability of climatic suitability decreases, remaining positive only in some of the Canary Islands.

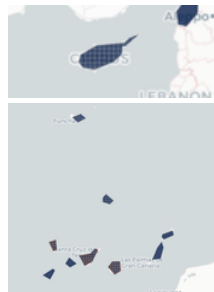
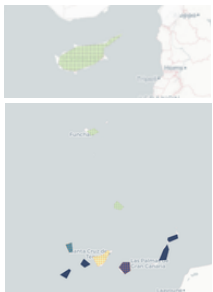
Aedes aegypti

October

November

December

Indicator maps



Presence for vector *Aedes aegypti*:
Established Introduced

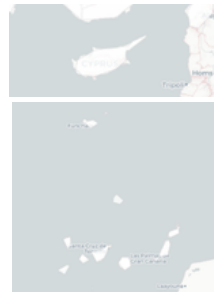
Aedes aegypti is present in only a few regions of Europe. It is established in Cyprus and the Madeira Islands (grey dot pattern) and has been introduced in parts of the Netherlands and on the Canary Islands of La Palma, Tenerife, and Gran Canaria (orange dot pattern).

In October, the probability of climatic suitability for *Ae. aegypti* is high in Cyprus, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. Compared with the probability observed during 2015–2025, levels are similar to those of previous years.

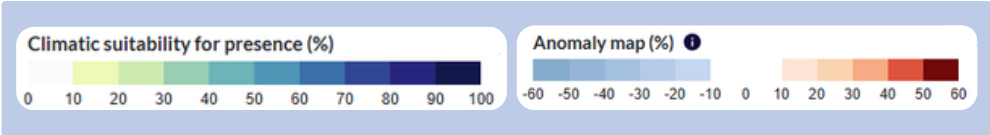
In November, probability decreases in Cyprus and Madeira, disappears completely in Tenerife, and remains high in La Palma and Gran Canaria. Compared with the 2015–2025 mean, it increases in La Palma and Gran Canaria and decreases in Tenerife, while no significant anomalies are observed in the other islands.

In December, the probability of climatic suitability disappears from all regions except Gran Canaria, where it remains low and shows no significant anomaly. From January to February, the predicted probability of suitability is zero for *Ae. aegypti* in any of the regions.

Anomaly maps



Tick-borne diseases



This indicator estimates the probability of tick suitability, a risk factor for tick-borne diseases, by monitoring specific climatic conditions for two species of concern: *Ixodes ricinus* and *Hyalomma lusitanicum*.

Ixodes ricinus

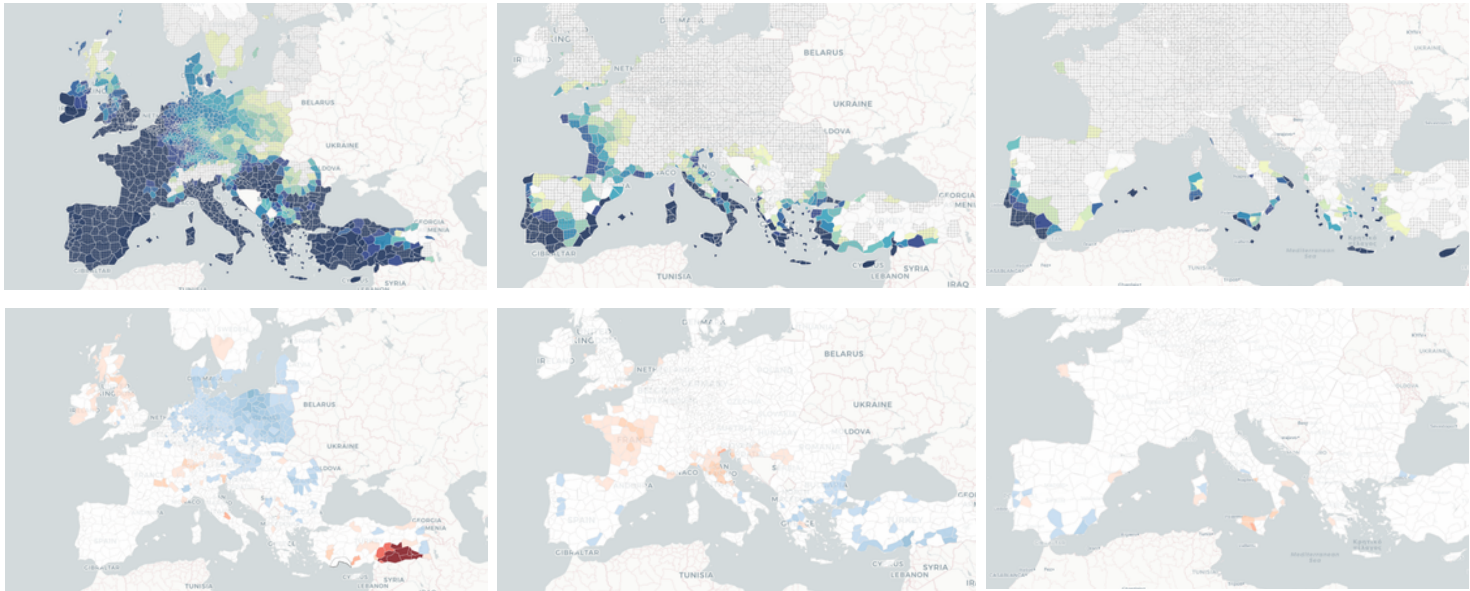
October

November

December

Indicator maps

Anomaly maps



Ixodes ricinus is a tick species present across most of Europe (grey dot pattern).

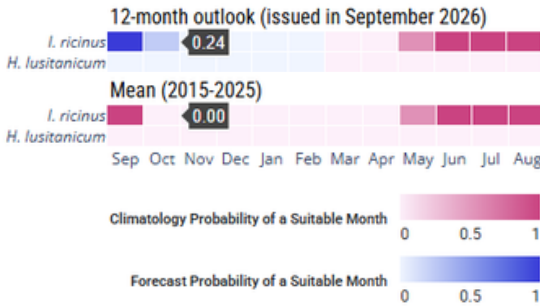
In October, the probability of climatic suitability for *I. ricinus* is high across most of the European continent, except in the Alps, northern UK, central-eastern Europe, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Baltic countries. Compared with the mean observed during 2015–2025, the forecast shows a marked increase in southeastern Turkey. Some regions of the northern UK, where there was no observed suitability between 2015–2025, are also forecast to become slightly suitable. This is shown in more detail in the Yearly Outlook graph (right), which uses the Scottish Borders region as an example: the forecast probability of suitability for *I. ricinus* in October is 0.24, compared with a past mean of 0. In contrast, probability decreases in parts of central-eastern Europe.

In November, the probability decreases across northern and central Europe but remains high in southwestern France, where it is slightly higher than in previous years, the southern half of the Iberian Peninsula, and most coastal regions of the European Mediterranean, although the tick is present in only some of these areas.

In December, the probability of climatic suitability decreases, with high values remaining only in some coastal regions of southern Europe. This pattern remains broadly stable throughout January and February.

Presence for vector *Ixodes ricinus*:
Native

Yearly outlook for the Scottish Borders region

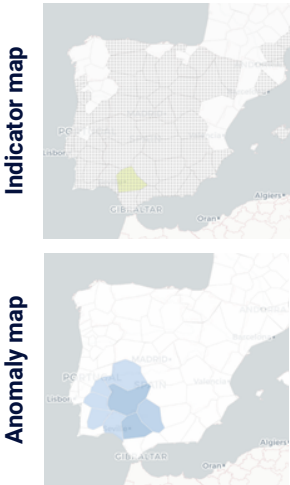


Hyalomma lusitanicum

October

Indicator map

Anomaly map



Presence for vector *Hyalomma lusitanicum*:
Native

Hyalomma lusitanicum is a tick species present in some regions of southern Europe (grey dot pattern) and can transmit tick-borne diseases, like Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus.

In October, Seville in southern Spain shows a low probability of climatic suitability. Compared with the 2015–2025 mean, the anomaly map shows a slight decrease in Seville and some other areas of southern Spain.

From November to February, there predicted probability of suitability is zero for *H. lusitanicum* in any region of Europe.

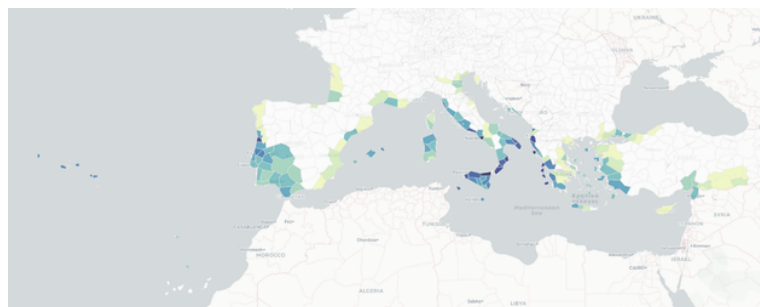
Malaria

Malaria is a disease caused by the *Plasmodium* spp. parasite transmitted by female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. In humans, *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*, are the most common parasites responsible for the illness. This indicator assesses whether the climate is suitable for the survival of *Plasmodium* parasites and *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Although malaria is not endemic in Europe, *Anopheles* mosquitoes are widely distributed across the continent.

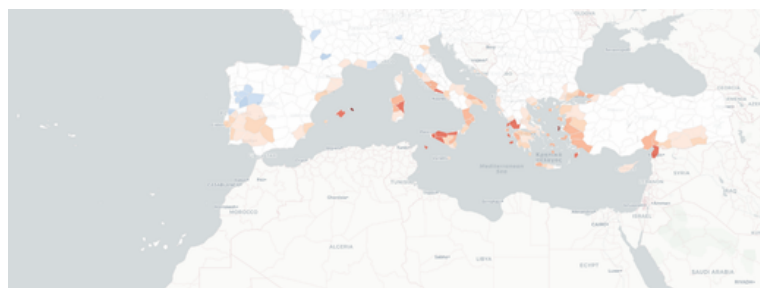
Plasmodium vivax

October

Indicator map



Anomaly map



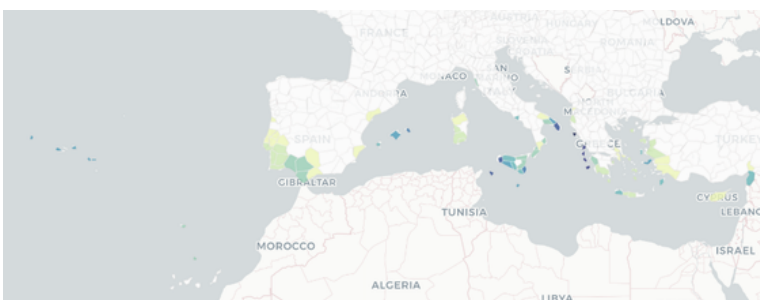
In October, the probability of climatic suitability for *Plasmodium vivax* is generally low, remaining only in some coastal areas of southern Europe and the Madeira and Azores Islands. Compared with the 2015–2025 mean, the probability is higher in most of the regions where there is a positive probability of climatic suitability, indicating an extension of the season.

In November, the probability of climatic suitability decreases considerably all over Europe, with low probability remaining only in some Greek islands, the Italian region of Lecce, and the Madeira and Azores Islands. From December onwards, the probability drops completely across Europe.

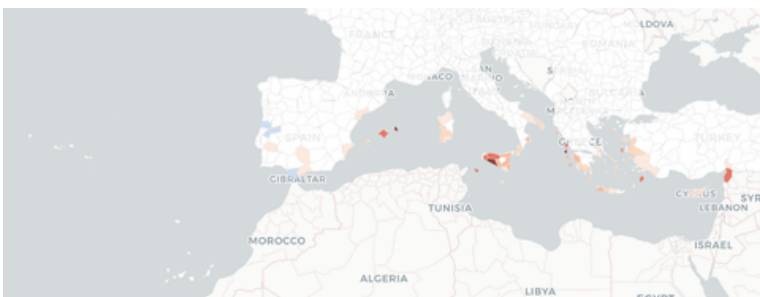
Plasmodium falciparum

October

Indicator map



Anomaly map



In October, the probability of climatic suitability for *Plasmodium falciparum* is generally low, remaining in some coastal areas of southern Europe and the Madeira and Azores Islands. Compared with previous Octobers, the probability is slightly higher in these areas, particularly in the Balearic Islands, Sicily, and some Greek islands.

In November, the probability becomes almost zero across Europe, showing a low probability only in some Greek islands and Malta. From December onwards, probability of climatic suitability drops completely across Europe.