A map of the south america

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Figure 1. Changes in zoonotic risk of New World Arenaviruses (NWAs) represented by the difference in Force-Of-Infection (FOI) estimates between the current climate and two projected climate change scenarios: SSP 2-4.5 (Moderate Climate Change Scenario) and SSP 5-8.5 (Extreme Climate Change Scenario). A: Map of the difference between FOI estimates in future scenarios and the current climate for Guanarito virus (GTOV), which causes Venezuelan Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF); each subpanel shows the range of difference: blue = lower FOI and red = higher FOI). B: Map of the difference in FOI estimates for Machupo virus (MACV), which causes Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever (BHF). C: Map of the difference in FOI estimates for Junin virus (JUNV), which causes Argentine Hemorrhagic Fever (AHF).

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Figure 2. Descriptive statistics of the FOI estimates and their differences for all three climate scenarios (1 current; 2 Shared Socio-economic Pathways - SSPs). A. Difference in FOI estimates across geographical longitude (west to east; x-axis) between current and SSP scenarios (y-axis) with confidence intervals (1.96\*SD) for the three NWAs. B. Histograms of the FOI estimates for current and the two SSP scenarios for (i). GTOV, (ii). MACV and (iii). JUNV (the vertical lines represent the median FOI estimates. Y-axis represents the count of pixels on the raster with resolution = 0.042 degrees).

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Figure 3. A. Importance of the different environmental features used for predicting the change in spillover risk represented by the estimated Force-Of-Infection (FOI) B. Partial dependence plots for the top three most important features of the three New World Arenaviruses (NWAs), GTOV, JUNV, MACV, for the moderate climate change (SSP2-4.5) and the extreme climate change (SSP5-8.5) scenarios compared to the current climate.

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Figure 4. Change in the species distribution probabilities for six NWA rodent reservoir species between current climate and the projected moderate climate change (SSP 2-4.5) and the extreme climate change (SSP 5-8.5) scenarios. A. Change in species distribution probabilities for Zygodontomys brevicauda and Sigmodon alstoni, the reservoir species for Guanarito virus (GTOV) which causes Venezuelan Hemorrhagic fever (VHF). B. Change in SDM probabilities for Calomys callosus, the reservoir species of Machupo virus (MACV) which causes Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever (BHF). C. Change in SDM probabilities for Calomys musculinus, Calomys laucha and Oligoryzomys flavescens, the reservoir species of Junin virus (JUNV) which causes Argentine Hemorrhagic Fever (AHF).