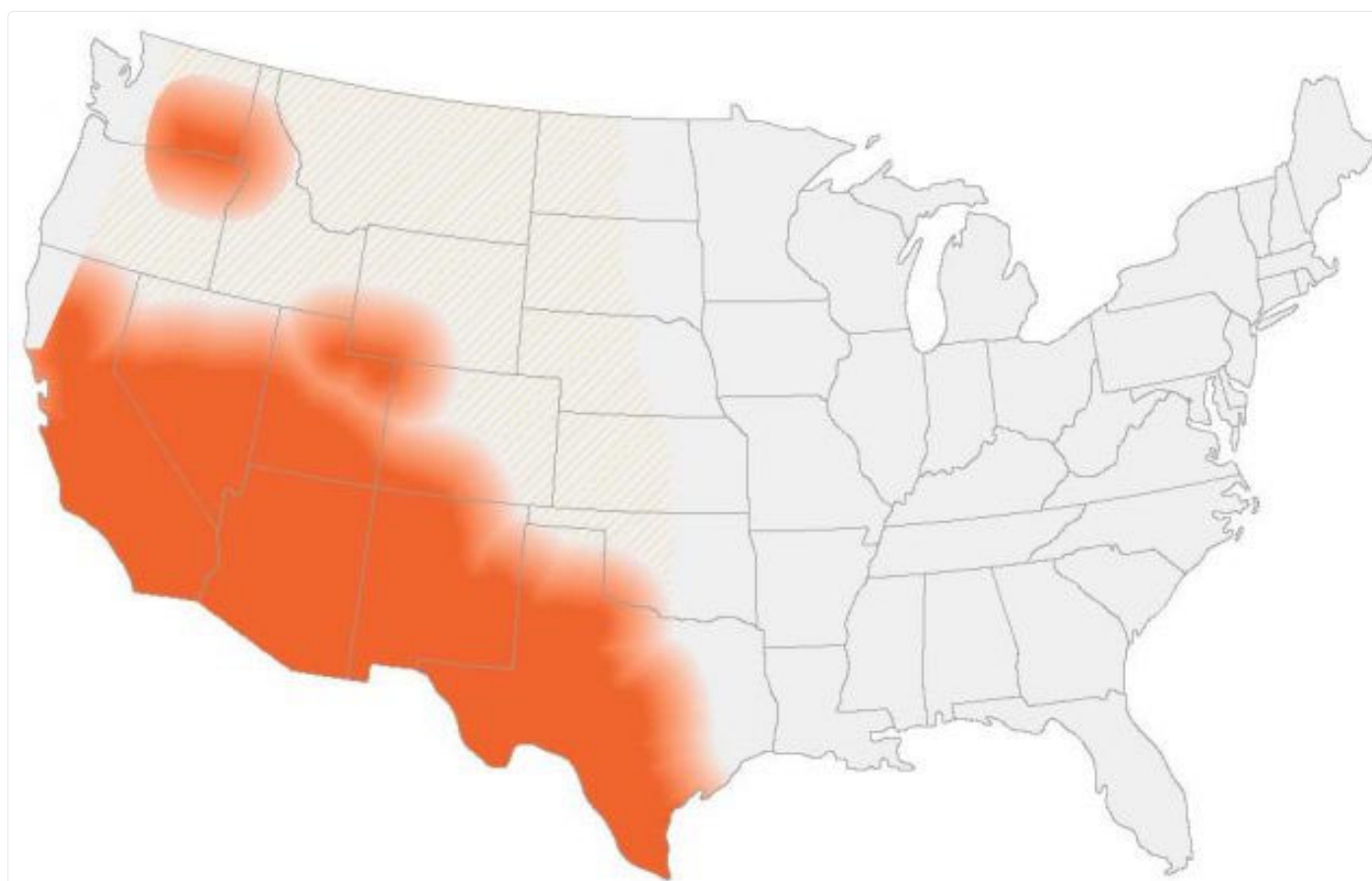


Valley Fever Maps

The fungus that causes Valley fever lives in the soil in the southwestern United States, south-central Washington State, and parts of Mexico and Central and South America. The maps on this page show the following topics:

- [Approximate areas](#) where we know or suspect the fungus lives
- Places where [Valley fever outbreaks](#) have happened
- [Cases of Valley fever](#) detected by public health surveillance

Scientists are still learning about where the fungus that causes Valley fever can be found.



Estimated areas with coccidioidomycosis (Valley fever) in the United States

[Learn more about this map](#)  [PDF - 4 pages]





Estimated areas with coccidioidomycosis (Valley fever) worldwide

[Learn more about this map](#)

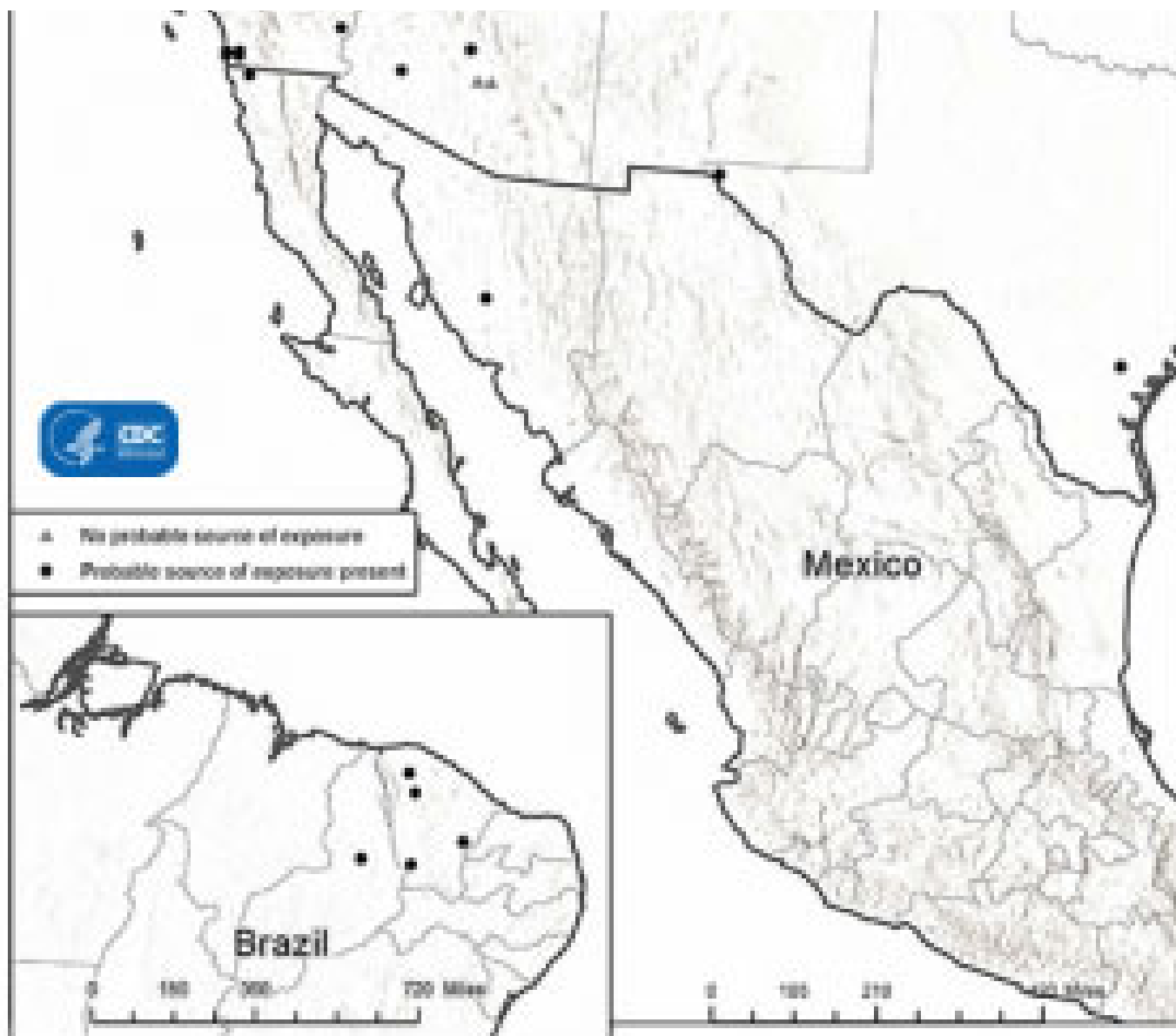
Approximate areas with Valley fever fungus

These maps show the approximate areas where we know or suspect the fungus that causes Valley fever lives. These are considered endemic areas for *Coccidioides*, the fungus that causes Valley fever. ¹⁻⁶ Much of what is known about where the fungus lives in the southwestern United States is based on [skin testing](#) studies performed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. ² The U.S. map also shows the locations of several outbreaks and locations of Valley fever cases acquired outside of the areas identified by those studies. *Coccidioides* might also live in similar areas with hot, dry climates that are not shaded on the map.

These maps show CDC's current estimate of where the fungi that cause coccidioidomycosis (Valley fever) live in the environment. These fungi are not distributed evenly in the shaded areas, might not be present everywhere in the shaded areas, and can also be outside the shaded areas. Darker shading shows areas where *Coccidioides* is more likely to live. Diagonal shading shows the potential range of *Coccidioides*.

Valley fever outbreaks





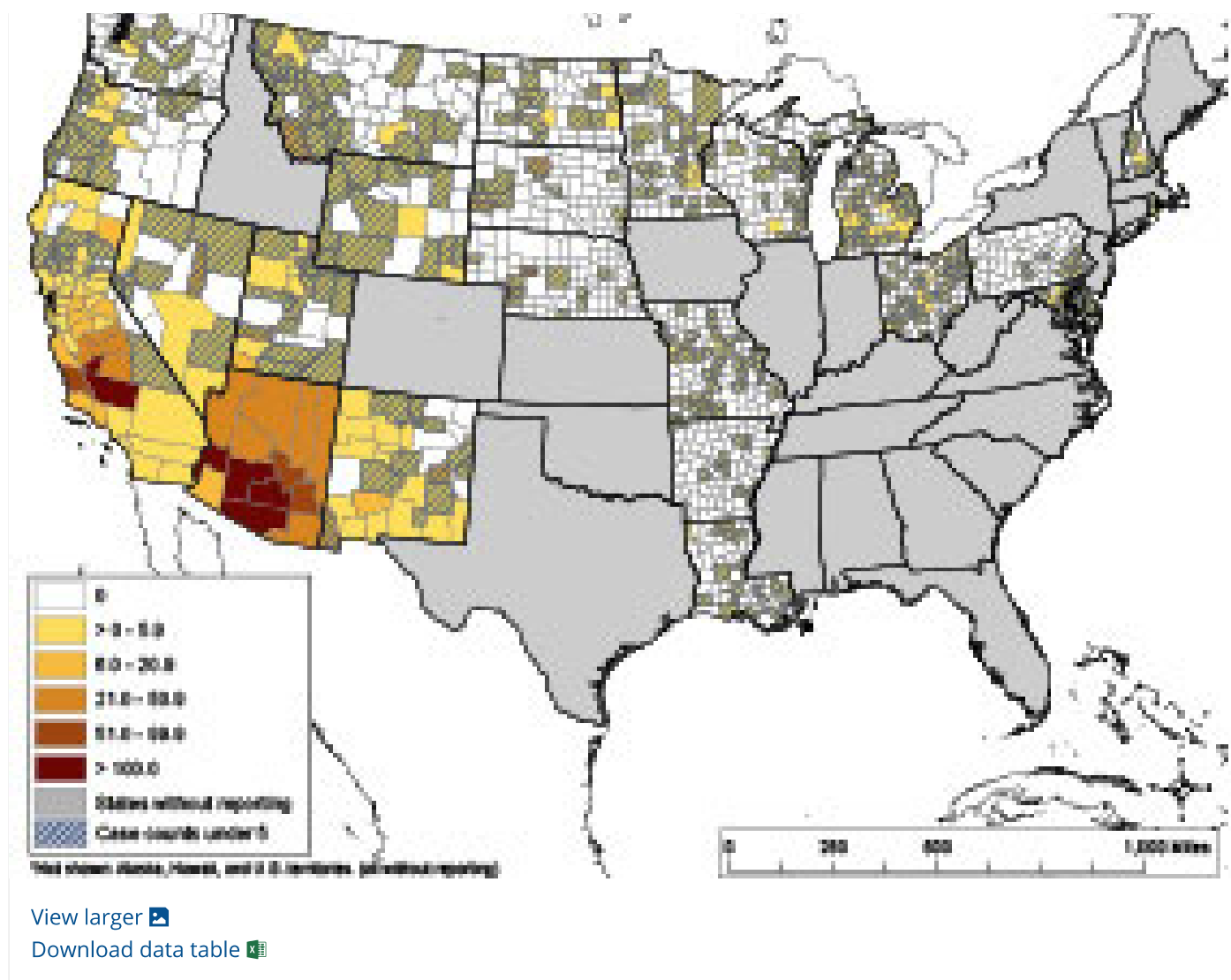
[View larger](#) 

Most cases of Valley fever are not part of an outbreak. However, Valley fever outbreaks linked to a common source do occasionally occur, particularly after events that disturb large amounts of soil. This map shows the locations of 40 Valley fever outbreaks that happened during 1940–2015.⁷ Some of these outbreaks happened in places where scientists did not expect the fungus to live. Investigating Valley fever outbreaks helps public health officials understand:

- Where the fungus lives,
- Activities that may make someone more likely to get Valley fever, and
- Groups of people more likely to get Valley fever

Surveillance for Valley fever cases






In certain states, health departments collect information about cases of Valley fever and then send the information to CDC through the [National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System \(NNDSS\)](#). This map shows the average incidence of reported Valley fever per 100,000 people, by county, during 2011–2017.⁸ The rates in counties with fewer than five reported Valley fever cases, indicated by cross-hatching, might not be reliable. On this map, cases of Valley fever are classified according to people’s county of residence, which may not be where they acquired the infection. Cases in areas outside of regions where the fungus *Coccidioides* is believed to live are likely associated with travel to those disease-endemic areas.

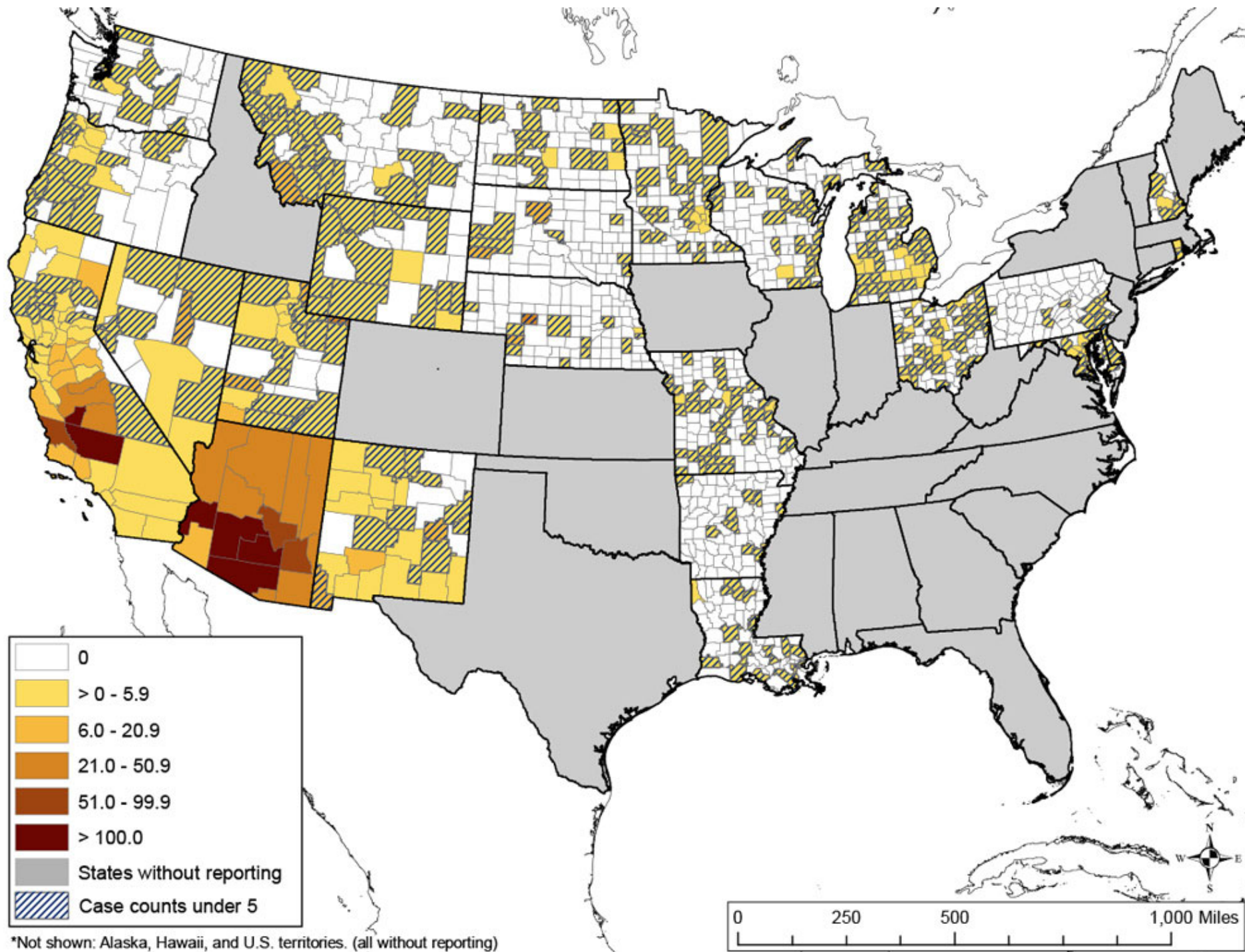
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*Not shown: Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. territories. (all without reporting)