

Figure S7. Abundance of non-vector mosquito species (C) and Anopheles cruzii ( $X_m^*$ ): spatial abundance distribution modelling. A: Abundance of An. cruzii (altitude  $\beta_1$  of 6.65 and vegetation biomass  $\beta_2$  of 2.13; R²-adjusted = 0.91); B: Abundance of Ae. serratus (vegetation biomass  $\beta_1$  of 2.13; R²-adjusted = 0.16); C: Abundance of Li. durhami (altitude  $\beta_1$  of 2.88 and vegetation biomass  $\beta_2$  of 1.00; R²-adjusted = 0.93); D: Abundance of Ru. reversa (altitude  $\beta_1$  of 6.4; R²-adjusted = 0.25); and E: Abundance of Wy. quasilongirostris (altitude  $\beta_1$  of 5.5; R²-adjusted = 0.34; grid of 200 m-spatial resolution). G, The Guarani Mbya village; and M, Marujá.