Jungle transmission of yellow fever affects mainly primates.

Jungle Transmission

Jungle transmission affects mainly primates (monkeys and apes). Mosquitoes bite infected primates and then spread the disease by biting other primates. This disease exists as a part of the natural cycle of the rain forest.

When there are no primate hosts present, the yellow fever virus can still exist in the mosquito population. The virus survives in hibernating mosquitoes or in the offspring of infected mosquitoes until hosts are found. Mosquitoes that are hatched with the disease are also responsible for jungle transmission.

Jungle transmission usually involves the spread of the virus from primate to primate. It can, however, spread from primate to human. This happens when humans accidentally become involved in the cycle. Humans who travel to or work in tropical forests can get bitten by infected mosquitoes. Once bitten, the humans become hosts to the virus and suffer its effects.

Urban Transmission

Urban transmission affects mainly humans. The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which lives among human populations, is the main vector in urban transmission. Infected mosquitoes spread the disease among human populations.

Urban transmission involves the spread of the virus from human to human. Epidemics can occur when an infected person from one city travels to another city and is bitten by a mosquito. The mosquito can then spread the disease to anyone else that it bites.

Intermediate Transmission

Intermediate transmission affects both primates and humans. Intermediate transmission occurs in areas where urban populations are close to tropical forests. Mosquitoes from both areas can spread the disease from primate to human, or from human to primate.