Based on CLINF GIS data we found that \textit{borreliosis, Q-fever, tick-borne encephalitis} and \textit{tularemia} have significantly responded to the warming of northern landscapes.

Example of the maps and map-like animations of observed and predicted geographic scenarios of CSI distribution as available in CLINF GIS (www.clinf.org).

Figure: Average annual borreliosis incidences per 100 000 inhabitants in the CLINF study region throughout the 30 year-climate reference period. Borreliosis incidences were extremely high at the Finnish/Baltic archipelago of Ahvenanmaa (Aland).

\cite{Thierfelder2021}
The geographical distribution of borreliosis in Norway has moved northwards along the coastline and at the same time protruded inlands.

Figures: Borreliosis incidence per 100,000 inhabitants in Norway throughout the 30 year-climate reference period. Third-degree spline interpolations, including interpolation artefacts (like negative incidences).

Thierfelder et al., manuscript in preparation Feb 2021: The geography of northern infectious diseases, with particular emphasis on climate change effects.