

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT TEXT.

Different *Anopheles* species transmit different malaria parasites, *Plasmodium*, hence they are known as malaria vectors. Malaria vectors should be identified and characterized since treatment/control strategies varies depending on the type of vectors present in the region of interest. However, there are two different ways of identifying malaria vectors namely morphology and molecular identification. Morphological identification is prone to lot of limitations that leads to misidentification of vectors which directly leads to development and assignment of wrong control strategies, which are ineffective. All this information suggests that molecular identification which utilizes highly specific techniques, should be practice more often for precise identification of mosquitoes. Due to its specificity, it is less likely to misidentify malaria vectors, thus it's an ideal basic step for development of specific vector control strategy that would be effective, resulting in elimination of vectors present in a target region. If this approach is implemented, malaria vectors will be managed and the malaria parasites will be eliminated in the Limpopo province by 2030.