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Dogs



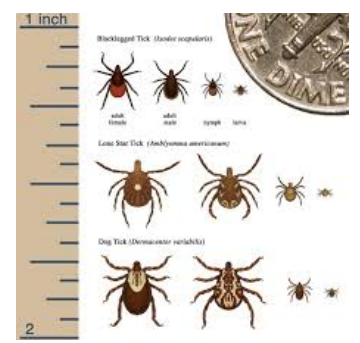
Animals

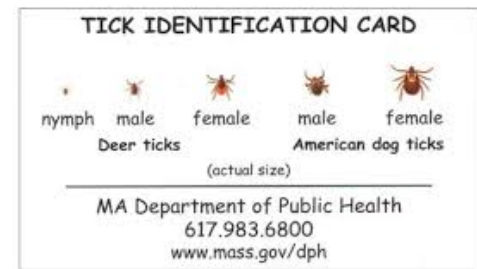
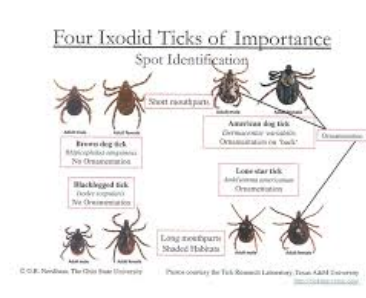
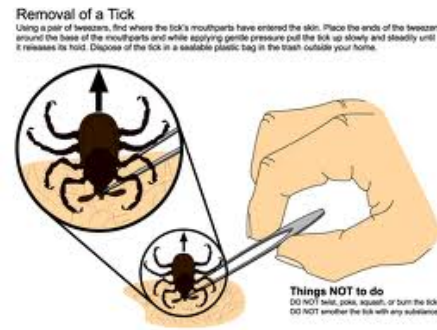


Tick Bites



Skin



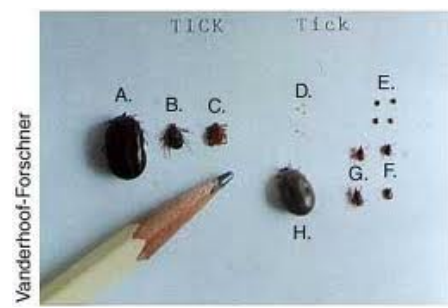




Harmful Ohio ticks To help prevent tick bites, experts recommend using insect repellent and tucking in loose clothing. Better species of ticks live in Ohio, but only three can spread disease.

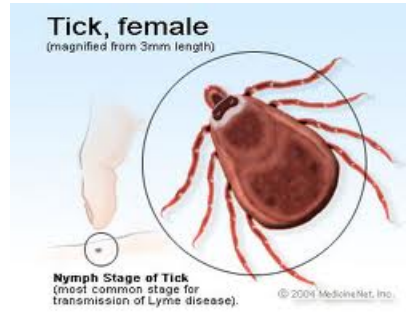
	AMERICAN DOG <i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	LOVE STAR <i>Ambylyomma americanum</i>	BLACKLEGGED/DEER <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>
Size	ADULT: 3-4mm LARVA: 1-2mm	ADULT: 3-4mm LARVA: 1-2mm	ADULT: 3-4mm LARVA: 1-2mm
Appearance	Dark with light gray mottling on upper surface	Black with distinctive ivory spot	Dark, oval-shaped (when not engorged)
Habitat	Usually found in overgrown vacant lots, fields, farm fields, woods, meadows and edges of parks and hiking trails; abundant in mid April to mid-July	Common in the southern half of Ohio, especially in shady locations along meadows and meadows and near the edges of wooded areas. The tick waits on the tip of low-growing vegetation for an animal or person to pass by.	Found in or near forests; feeds mostly on white-tailed deer
Diseases	Primary transmitter of Rocky Mountain spotted fever; it also might transmit tularemia. The tick might also cause tick paralysis in dogs and humans.	Primary transmitter of human babesiosis; it also might transmit tularemia and Q fever. This species is a major carrier of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.	Can carry Lyme disease, but this tick is rare in Ohio.

Source: E. Nancy Stone Price and Peter Bugerman Stone in Ohio State University



Vanderhoof-Forschner





LYME DISEASE ALERT

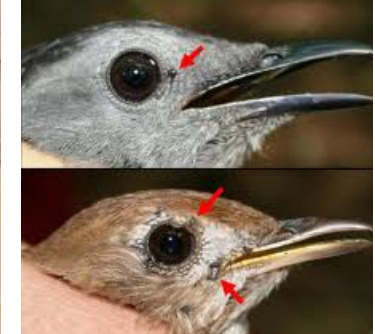
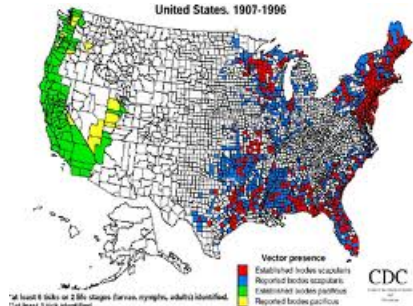
Do a thorough body check for ticks AFTER BEING OUTDOORS.

How To Remove A Tick

- Using tweezers, grasp tick near the mouth parts, as close to skin as possible.
- Pull tick in a steady, upward motion away from skin.
- DO NOT use kerosene, matches, or petroleum jelly to remove tick.
- Disinfect site with soap and water, rubbing alcohol or hydrogen peroxide.
- Record date and location of tick bite. If rash or flu-like symptoms appear contact your health care provider immediately.

DISEASE RISK IS REDUCED IF TICK IS REMOVED WITHIN 36 HOURS.

New York State Department of Health



CHECK "BELOW THE BELT" FOR POPPY-SEED SIZED TICKS WHILE SITTING ON THE TOILET.

TickSmart

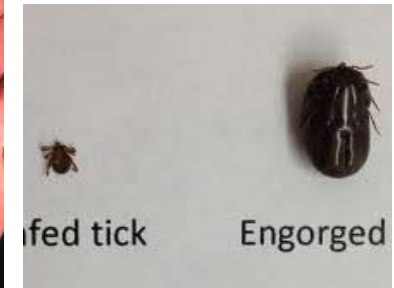
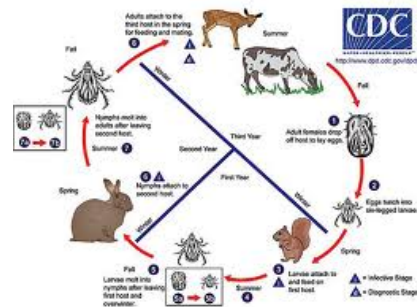
Safely remove any attached ticks completely with poultry tweezers.

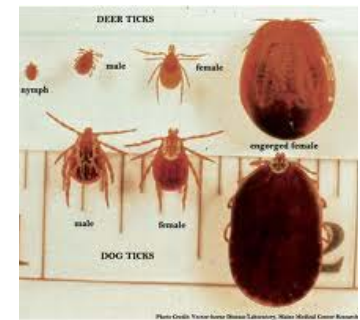
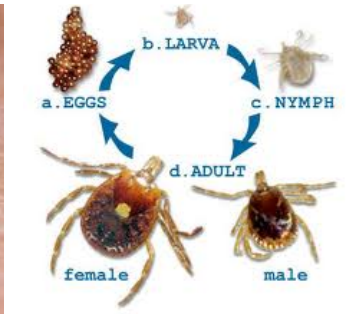
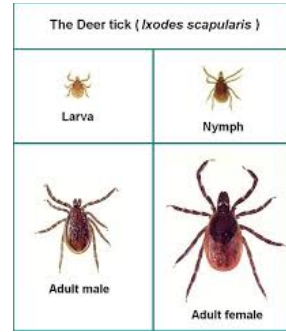
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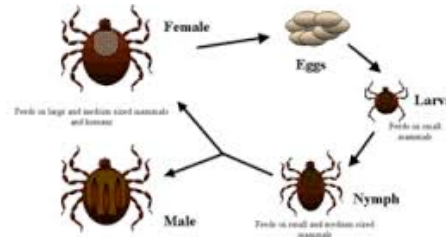
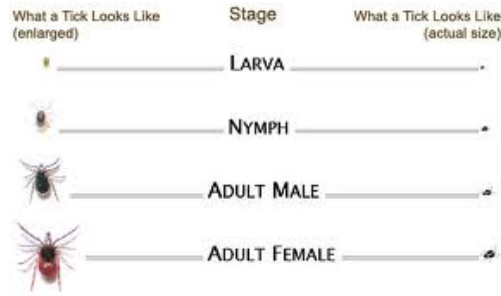


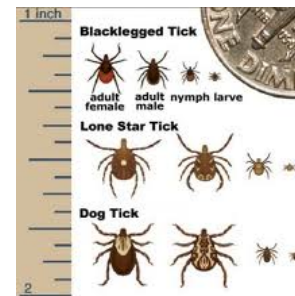
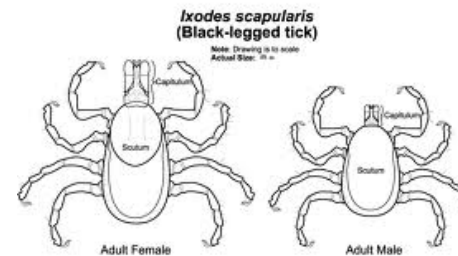
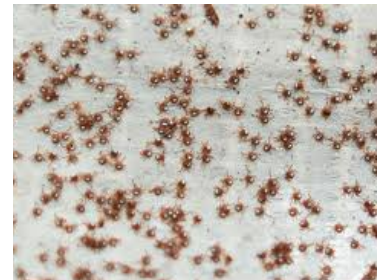
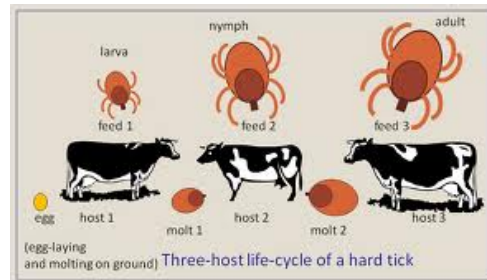
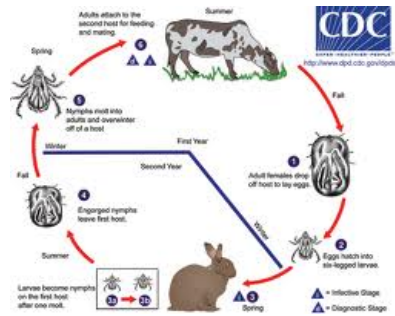


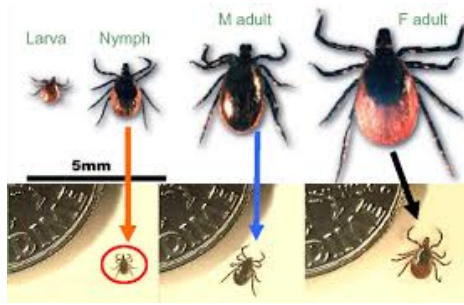
Scanning electron microscopy of tick mouthparts. Used with permission of Tor Svenosén Bjerheim and Anders Wemer Bredvei Skilbred, University of Oslo, Norway.











Deer Ticks



#ADAM



tick removal
Remove ticks immediately. They usually need to attach for 24 hours to transmit Lyme disease. Consult a physician if you remove an engorged deer tick.

Using a tick spoon:
- Place the wide part of the notch on the skin near the tick (hold skin taut if necessary).
- Applying slight pressure downward on the skin, slide the remover forward so the small part of the notch is framing the tick.
- Continued sliding reaction of the remover detaches the tick.

Using tweezers:
- Grasp the tick close to the skin with tweezers.
- Pull gently until the tick lets go.

1-800-821-5821
www.maine.gov/publichealth

tick ID
KNOW THEM. PREVENT THEM.

Deer ticks are not adult size, they tick nymphs are only about the thickness of their girth.

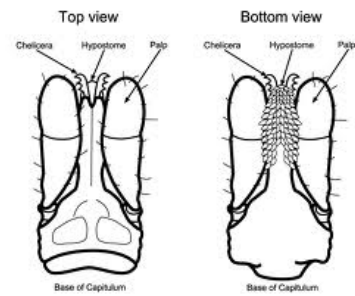
Dermacentor variabilis (American Dog ticks)



Amblyomma americanum (Lone Star ticks)



A. Arugay 2002
L.A. County West Vector
Control Districts





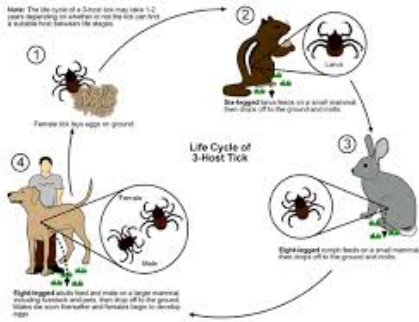
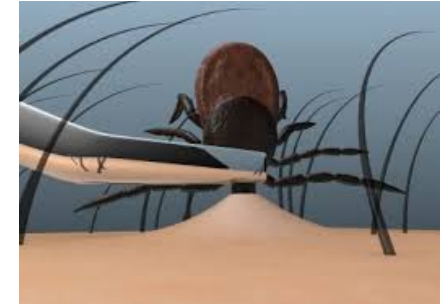
Ohio Deer Hunter Tips
 Glen Needham, Ph.D., needham.1@osu.edu/614-578-3417
 OSU Extension Entomologist
<http://www.osu.edu/ohiodeer>



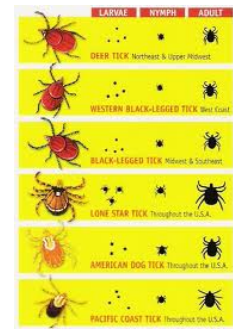
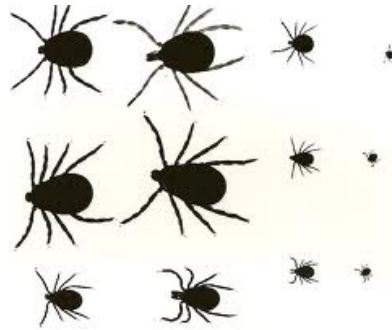
Species	Larva	Nymph	Male	Female	Partially Fed Female	Fully Fed Female
Lone Star Tick <i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dog Tick <i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*
Deer Tick <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bull Coat Tick <i>Amblyomma maculatum</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brown Dog Tick <i>Winged tick</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*

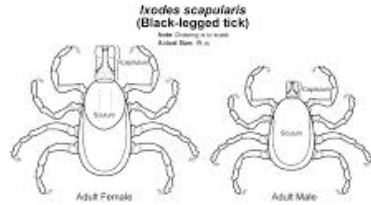
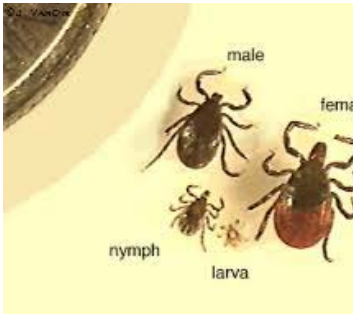
Relative abundance in this region: High (dark red), Moderate (red), Low (pink), Minimal (white).

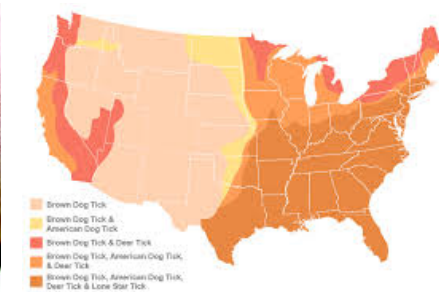


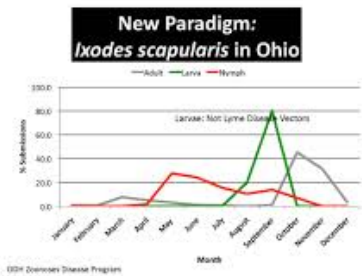
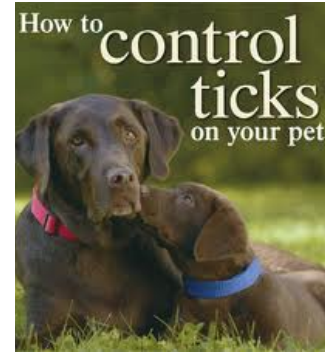
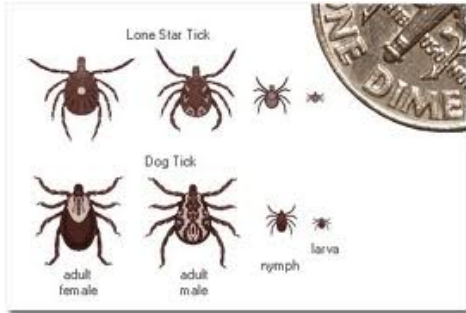


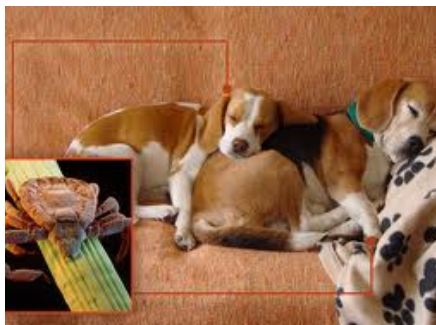
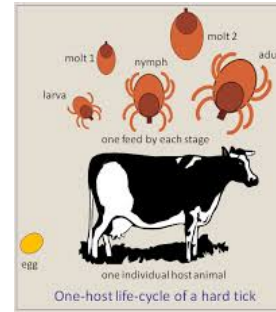
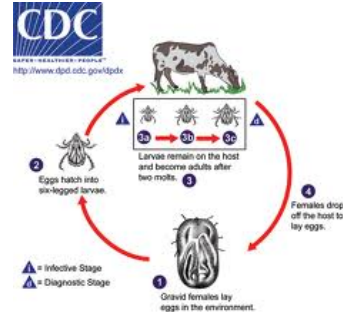
Spinose ear tick, *Otobius megnini* nymph after feeding

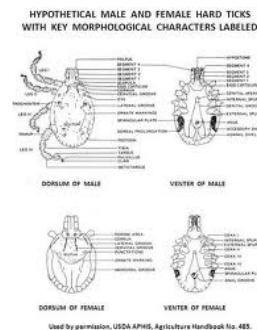
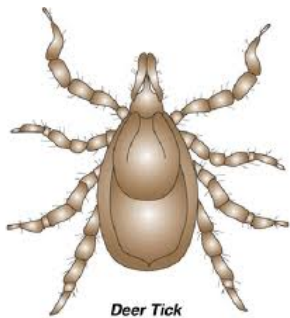
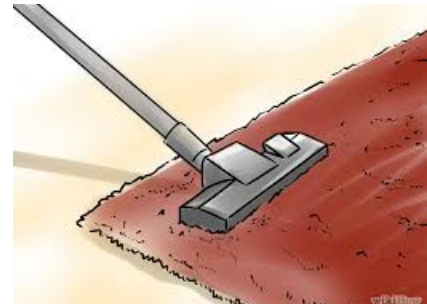
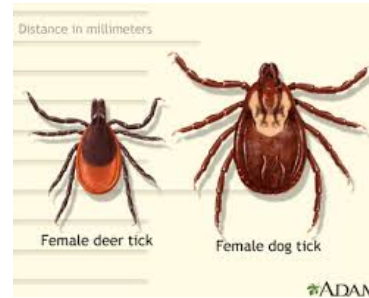


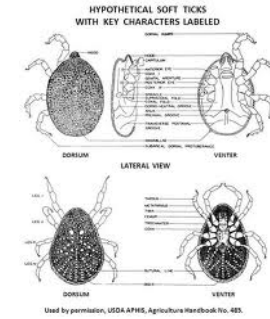
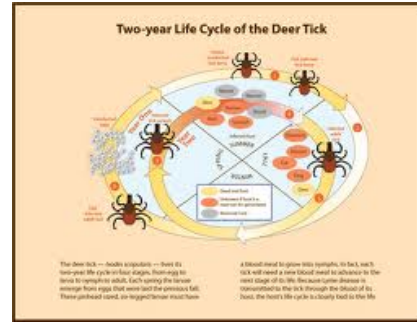










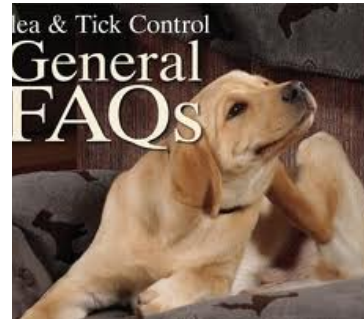
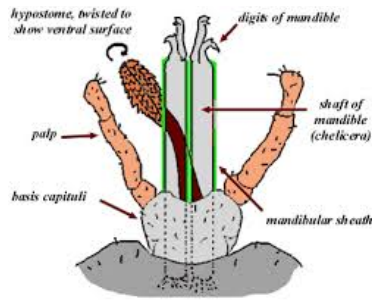


KNOW YOUR TICKS

DEER TICK: May transmit Lyme, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and other diseases; female is red and black, male is all black; nymph is brown and poppy-seed sized, adult is approximately the size of a sesame seed.

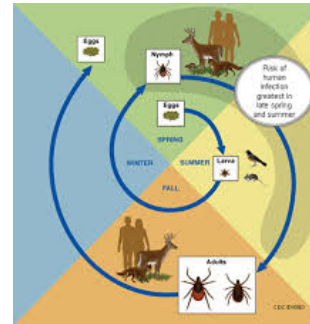
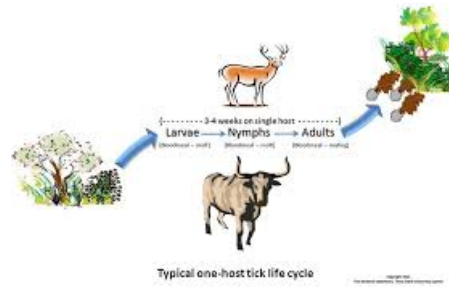
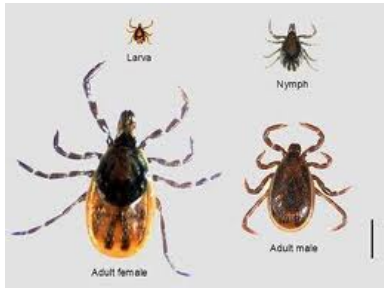
DOG TICK: May transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever; most common type of tick; larger than deer tick; may bloat to size of small pea when feeding; reddish-brown, but turns gray when feeding.

LONE STAR TICK: May transmit ehrlichiosis and other diseases, becoming more common on East End; native to southeastern and south central states; characterized by white star or dot on back; actively seeks out hosts.





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Tick Prevention: 10 Things You Need To Know

Deer ticks : Lyme disease

Dog ticks : Rocky Mt. spotted fever

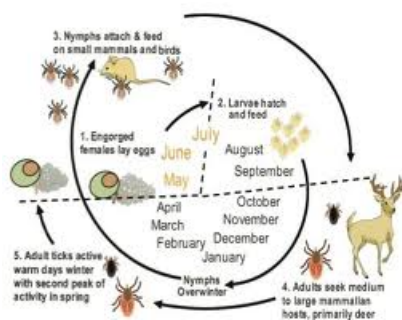
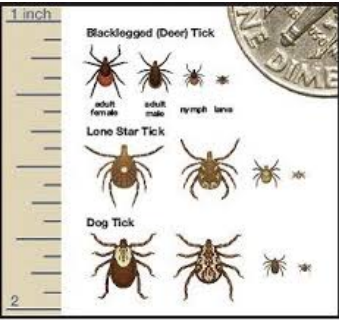
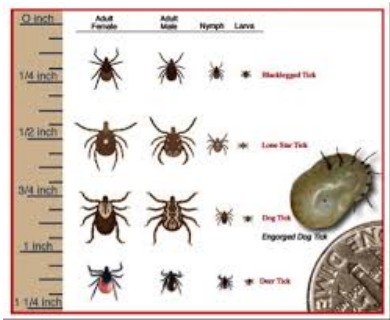
Lone Star ticks : Ehrlichiosis

Fig. 1 Most common human biting ticks encountered in the U.S. & disease association





BE TICK SMART
 REPEL • INSPECT • REMOVE



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