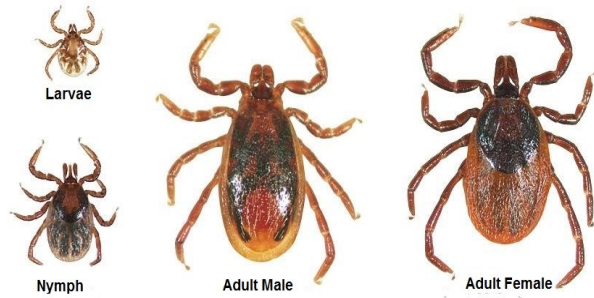


Other Tick Species of Importance

Western Black Legged Tick:

 TickEncounter Resource Center

Ixodes pacificus (Western-Blacklegged Tick)



Primary vector of Lyme Disease and rarely found in Idaho.

Size Comparison



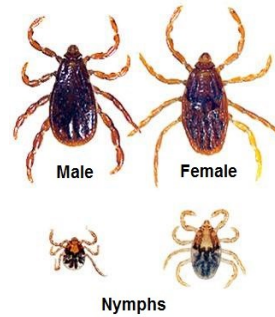
Soft Tick: *Ornithodoros* sp.

- Primarily feeds on birds and small rodents and ground squirrels.
- Humans mainly come in contact with soft ticks from rodent infested homes. This tick species emerges at night .
- Vector of Tick Borne Relapse Fever.
- Has been found in Idaho.



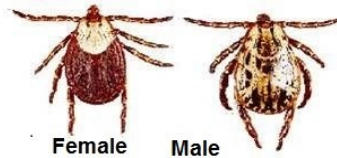
Most Prominent Tick Species Of Southwest Idaho

Brown Dog Tick:



- Can complete it's life cycle indoors and establish populations in colder climates.
- Can be recognized by it's reddish brown color.
- Can vector such diseases as: Canine ehrlichiosis and Canine Babesia in dogs which results in lameness and fever as well anorexia and anemia.
- A potential vector of Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever

Rocky Mountain Wood Tick:



- The most common tick in Southwest Idaho and can be found in overgrown wooded or weedy areas, along irrigation and drain ditch banks, WMA's and Wildlife Refuge areas.
- Vector of many tick borne diseases such as: Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Rickettsia, Colorado Tick Fever and Tularemia.

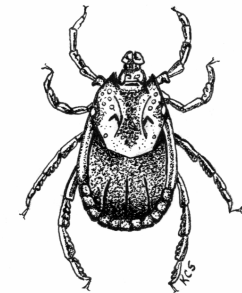
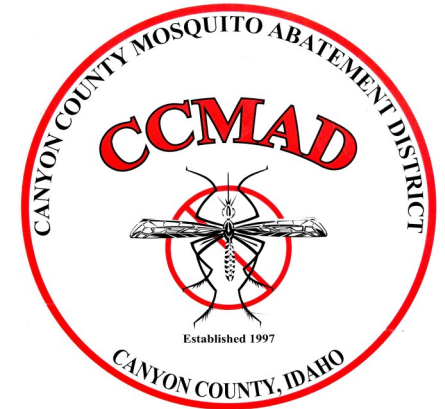
Blood Gorged Female Rocky Mountain Wood Tick.



Note: Both male and female ticks can bite!

CANYON COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Ticks of Southwest Idaho And Diseases They Can Carry



9718 Booker Lane
Nampa, ID
83686

(208) 461-8633

Please visit our webpage at:
www.canyoncountymosquito.com

Information in this pamphlet taken from the North American Tick Handbook, Kirby Stafford III, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

Tick Control Strategies

Insecticide Treatments

Personal Protection

Landscape:

- Keep grass mowed.
- Remove leaf litter, brush and weeds at the edge of lawn.
- Restrict the use of grown coves.
- Move firewood piles and bird feeders away from house.
- Move children's swing set and sand boxes away from woodland edges and place them on wood chip or mulch foundation.
- Trim tree branches and shrubs around lawn edge to let in more sunlight. This will lower the humidity.
- Adapt xeriscape landscaping.
- Create Tick Safe Zones

APPROVED INSECTICIDES FOR TICKS

Chemical	Common Brand Name	Chemical type and Usage
Bifenthrin	Talstar®, Bifen T/I Wisdom®	Pyrethroid insecticide. Available as liquid and granular formulations. Products are available for homeowner and commercial applicators.
Carbaryl	Sevin®	Carbamate insecticide. A common garden insecticide for homeowner use, some products are for commercial use only.
Cyfluthrin	Tempo® Powerforce™	Pyrethroid insecticide. Available for commercial and homeowner use with concentrate and ready to use products.
Deltamethrin	Suspend®, DeltaGard G®	Pyrethroid insecticides for commercial applicators.
Lambda - cyhalothrin	Scimitar®, Demand®	Pyrethroid insecticides for commercial applicators.
Permethrin	Astro® Ortho® products Bonide® products Tengard® SFR	Pyrethroid insecticides. These are very common insecticides under various brand names that are sold in concentrate formulations and ready to use formulations (RTU). Most are for homeowner use with a few for commercial use.
Pyrethrin	Pyranone® Kicker® Organic Solutions All Crop and Agricultural Multipurpose Insecticide®	Natural Pyrethrins with synergist PBO (piperonyl butoxide) with either insecticide soap provide limited tick control.
Neem Oil	Ark Natural® Garden Safe® DynaGard®	Neem oil provides very limited control for ticks but can act as a repellent. Is known to sterilize eggs when sprayed on female ticks.

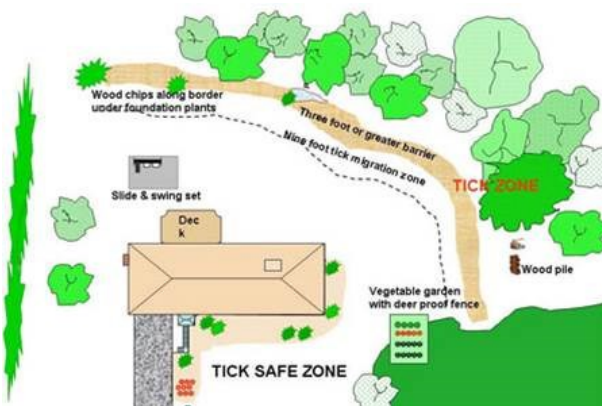
*Active ingredients and brand names frequently change as new products are registered and others discontinued. New formulations for homeowners use may become available. A mention of product is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an endorsement by the Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District.

TICK BEHAVIOR

- Ticks are most active in spring and fall when there is high moisture and cool temperatures.
- Ticks do not jump, fly or drop from trees, but grasp passing hosts from leaf litter, tips of grass etc.
- Wear light colored clothing when walking along paths and trails. Light clothing makes it easier to detect ticks.
- Pets may bring ticks into the home, resulting in a tick bite without the person being outdoors. Most ticks (with the exception of Brown Dog Tick) eggs cannot survive or lay eggs in the house because the air is too dry.
- The risk of being bitten by a tick is higher with nymphal stage because they are so small and not detectable.

REPELLANTS

- DEET will effectively repel ticks and decrease the chances of tick bite. 20%-30% DEET is most effective.
- Best applied to clothing to prevent tick "hitchhiking"
- DEET generally will not harm cotton, wool or nylon. However DEET may harm synthetic fabrics such as acetate, rayon, and spandex.
- Wash off repellants with soap and water before reentering the house.



Tick Removal