

Tick ID



BLACKLEGGED TICK
Ixodes scapularis

Where found: Widely distributed in the northeastern and upper midwestern United States.

Transmits: Lyme disease, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, and Powassan disease.

Comments: The greatest risk of being bitten exists in the spring, summer, and fall. However, adults may be out searching for a host any time winter temperatures are above freezing. Stages most likely to bite humans are nymphs and adult females.



LONE STAR TICK
Amblyomma americanum

Where found: Widely distributed in the southeastern and eastern United States.

Transmits: *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* and *Ehrlichia ewingii* (which cause human ehrlichiosis), tularemia, and STARI.

Comments: A very aggressive tick that bites humans. The adult female is distinguished by a white dot or "lone star" on her back. Lone star tick saliva can be irritating; redness and discomfort at a bite site does not necessarily indicate an infection. The nymph and adult females most frequently bite humans and transmit disease.



AMERICAN DOG TICK
Dermacentor variabilis

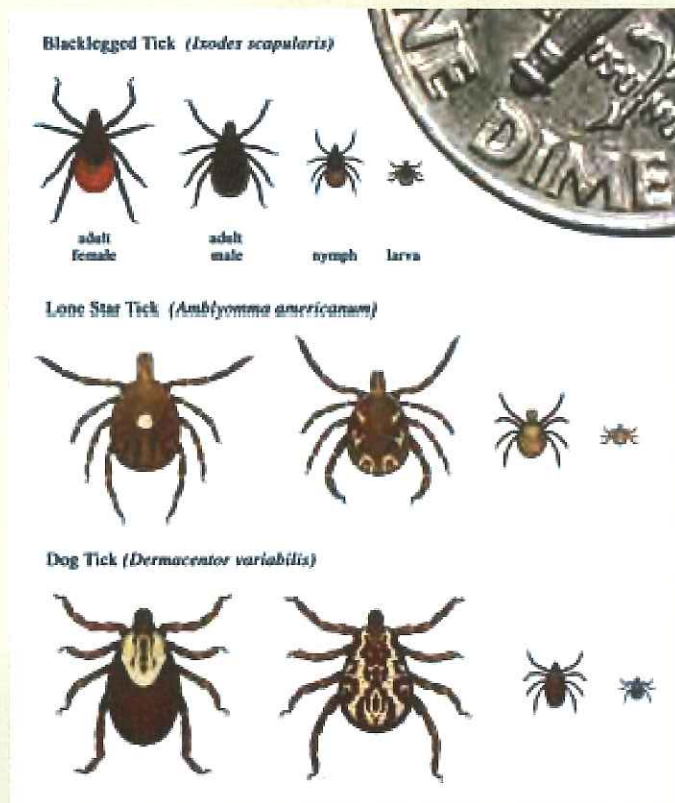
Where found: Widely distributed east of the Rocky Mountains. Also occurs in limited areas on the Pacific Coast.

Transmits: Tularemia and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Comments: The highest risk of being bitten occurs during spring and summer. Dog ticks are sometimes called wood ticks. Adult females are most likely to bite humans.



Engorged female *Ixodes scapularis* tick. Color may vary.



NOTE: Illustrations are not to scale.