

Ticks



<http://betterdoctor.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/tick.png>

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Characteristics

Ticks are commonly thought of as _____ but are actually _____ .
(class name *Arachnida*)

Adults have _____ pairs of legs and have no _____ .



H. Teodoro 2001
Los Angeles County West
Vector Control District

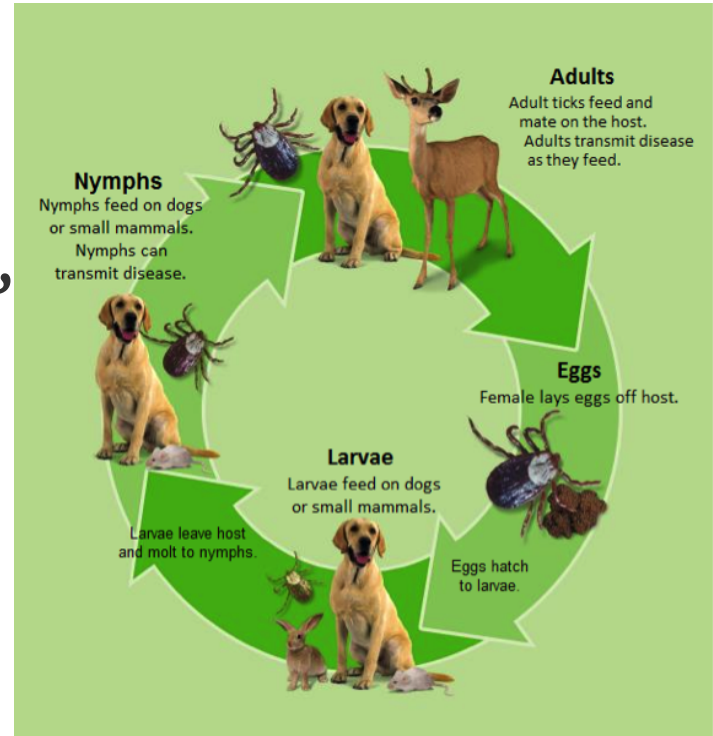
Characteristics (cont.)

In ticks, the head, thorax, and abdomen are _____ into a single, _____ body. What most people believe to be the _____ is actually the tick's _____ .



The Life Cycle of Ticks

Ticks have four life stages: egg, _____ larva (seed tick), _____ nymph, and adult. Eggs hatch into larva, which then _____ into a nymph (miniature adult). That nymph then develops into a full adult.



Groups of Ticks

Ixodidae: _____ ticks.

These ticks have a _____ just behind their _____ .

(most common ticks)

Argasidae: _____ ticks.

Don't have a _____. These tick's _____ aren't visible. Shaped like large _____ .



<http://www.pestid.msu.edu/Portals/0/dnnPhotoGallery/1043/698.jpg>



<http://www.felinepress.com/images/09-argasid-soft-tick-argas-monolakensis-argasidae-acari-arachnida-bloodsucker.jpg>

Common Tick Species

Dog ticks are the most _____ ticks that people come in contact with. Adults feed on _____ and medium to large mammals such as _____ and _____.



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***Dermacentor variabilis* (American Dog ticks)**



Larva



Nymph



Adult Male



Adult Female

Common Tick Species (cont.)

Lone Star ticks are primarily found in the _____. The _____ stage of these ticks is very small, about the size of a _____ mark.

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Amblyomma americanum (Lone Star ticks)



Larva

Nymph



Adult Male



Adult Female

Common Tick Species (cont.)

Brown Dog Ticks are common in the U.S. This ticks feeds on dogs, but rarely bites _____. Usually attaches around the _____ or between the _____ of dogs.



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Rhipicephalus sanguineus (Brown Dog Tick)



Larva



Nymph



Adult Male



Adult Female

Common Tick Species (cont.)

Blacklegged ticks,
also known as
_____ ticks, are
the most common
carriers of
_____.



Tick Encounter Resource Center *Ixodes scapularis* (Blacklegged ticks or Deer ticks)



Larva



Nymph



Adult Male



Adult Female

Finding Their Hosts

While waiting for their hosts, hard ticks hold onto _____ and _____ by their _____ and _____ pairs of legs.

They hold their _____ pair of legs _____ waiting to climb onto the host. This position is called _____ .



Finding Their Hosts (cont.)

Ticks can be active on _____ days when the ground temperatures are about _____ Fahrenheit.

Some adult ticks, like the _____ tick can remain active from _____ to _____ , as long as the temperature is above _____ .



<http://besidethestream.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/02/atick2.jpg>

Finding Their Hosts (cont.)

Ticks can't _____ .
Instead, they have to
climb their hosts.

Ticks find their way onto
hosts by detecting the
animals _____ and
_____ .



http://www.pestcontrolrx.com/photos/uncategorized/2008/06/30/tick_1.jpg

Tick Feeding

Once ticks find a suitable spot, it cuts into the skin and inserts its _____ .

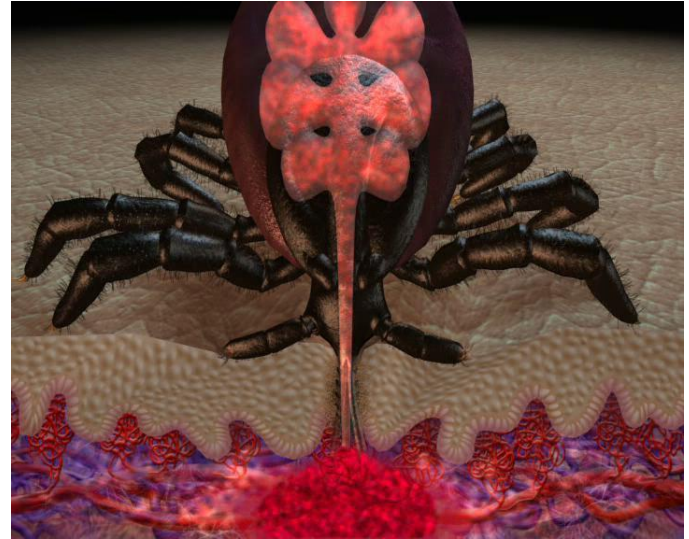
Many species also secrete a _____ substance that helps keep them attached while feeding. The feeding tube may also have _____ .



<http://www.tog-blog.co.uk/wp-content/tick.jpg>

Tick Feeding (cont.)

Tick saliva contains _____ so that the animal/person can't feel that the tick has attached itself. If a tick have found a hidden spot, it can go _____ for days.



<http://www.lymediseaseaction.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/frame801.jpg>

Tick Feeding (cont.)

A tick will suck blood slowly for _____ days. If the host has a _____ infection, the tick will ingest the _____. It can then pass these onto new hosts, spreading the disease.



<http://tickapp.tamu.edu/Tick%20Biology/engorged%20females%20by%20day.jpg>

Tick Feeding (cont.)

Soft ticks prefer to feed on _____ and _____. They tend to live in _____ or _____ instead of in grass.

Hard ticks tend to feed on _____ such as _____ and _____.



<http://www.hiltonpond.org/images/TickFinchHouse01.jpg>

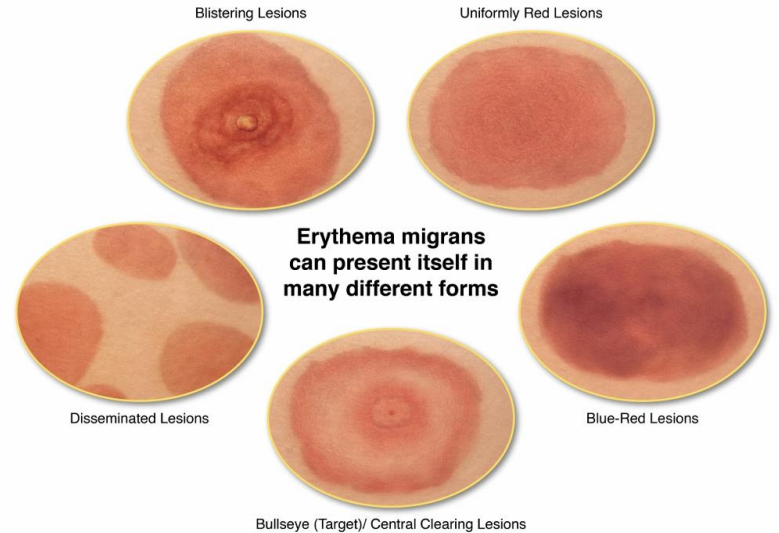


http://www.borislavdopudja.net/img/writings/ticks_5_big.jpg

Tick-Borne Diseases

Lyme Disease: this disease is caused by a bacteria transmitted by infected _____ ticks.

Symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a skin rash known as _____ .



Tick-Borne Diseases (cont.)

Tularemia: a potentially life-threatening disease that can be transmitted by _____ ticks and _____ ticks. Symptoms include swollen



<http://www.hxbenefit.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Tularemia-Image.jpg>

_____, _____, and sometimes skin _____.

Preventing Tick Bites

When hiking/camping,
wear protective clothing
such as _____ shirts,
_____ pants, boots or
sturdy shoes, and a head
covering.

Wear _____ colored clothing, so the ticks are
easier to see.



<http://panhandletrails.weebly.com/uploads/5/8/5/1/5851632/9405223.jpg?376>

Preventing Ticks Bites (cont.)

Tuck your ____ cuffs into your socks in order to prevent ticks from _____ under clothes. Use insect repellent with ____ to ____ percent DEET.

Check for ticks every _____ hours. Most ticks don't transmit disease organisms until attached for ____ or more hours.



<http://christinecreate.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/mosquitos-ticks-06.jpg>

How to Remove Embedded Ticks

Using tweezers, grasp the tick as close to the _____ as possible. Pull _____ out. Don't _____ or _____ the tick. Don't _____ the abdomen. Don't touch the tick _____ , since tick excretions may carry _____ .

