The Asian longhorned tick is an invasive species that was first reported in the US in 2017. As of September 2019, they have been detected in 12 states. This parasite feeds in large populations on host animals, resulting in reduced growth and animal production and, in severe cases, death from blood loss. These ticks also are associated with *Theileria* infection in cattle. They are found in shaded areas where animals rest, such as pastures, forests and parks.

The Asian longhorned tick is parthenogenetic, meaning the female produces eggs without a male. One female can lay 2,000-4,000 fertile eggs.

The Asian longhorned tick can reach maturity within 6 months. The average for other tick species is two to three years.

17 mammal species and 3 avian species have been found with this tick on them.
WHAT YOU CAN DO

PROTECT YOURSELF

WHEN OUTDOORS:
• Apply EPA-approved tick repellent to your skin
• Check yourself and children for ticks frequently
• Wear appropriately permethrin-treated clothing
• Walk in the middle of trails
• Avoid dense brush

WHEN INDOORS:
• Inspect clothing when finished with outdoor activities
• Before washing, place clothes in a dryer on high heat for 10 minutes to kill ticks
• Shower upon returning indoors to remove crawling ticks
• Pay special attention to these places:
  • Where clothing fits tightly
  • Hairlines
  • Ears
  • Underarms
  • Belly buttons
  • Arms
  • Legs
  • Between toes

PROTECT LIVESTOCK & PETS
• Consult your veterinarian to determine best tick prevention
• Standard tick regimens should be effective
• Keep grass and weeds trimmed
• Clear overgrown brush in pastures and yards
• Discourage animals from exploring dense brush on walks

REMOVAL & SUBMISSION
• With tweezers, grasp the tick firmly as close to the skin as possible
• Pull straight with steady pressure
• Place ticks in a sealable bag and write on bag the date, address and either name of person or breed of animal
• Note that the bag should only contain ticks from one person or animal
• Store bag in a freezer for several months in case disease symptoms develop or tick needs to be identified
• Submit ticks to: University of Tennessee
  Medical Veterinary Entomology
  370 Plant Biotech Building
  2505 EJ Chapman Drive
  Knoxville, TN 37996

For more information, visit:

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