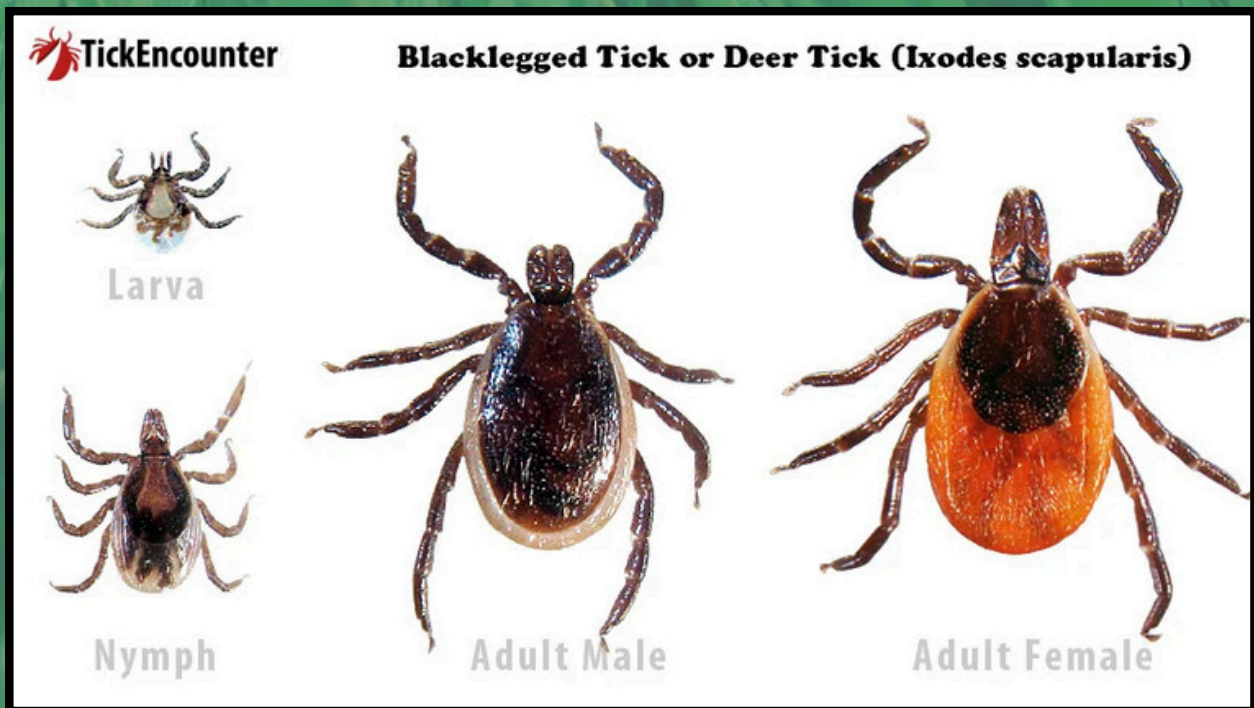


BLACKLEGGED (DEER) TICK

Protect yourself from tick-borne illness



BLACKLEGGED (DEER) TICK

Ixodes scapularis

Overview

Blacklegged ticks (a.k.a deer ticks) take 2 years to complete their life cycle from eggs and larvae in one calendar year to nymphs and adults in the next. This tick is encountered predominately in deciduous forest as well as tall grasslands and shrubs bordering forest edges. Their distribution relies greatly on the distribution of their reproductive host, white-tailed deer. Both the poppy seed-sized nymph stage and the larger adult female stage are responsible for transmitting diseases such as Lyme disease, Babesiosis, and Anaplasmosis.

Symptoms of Lyme Disease:

- **Bulls-eye rash**
- **Flu-like symptoms**
- **Joint pain**
- **Fatigue**
- **Neurological problems**

Symptoms of Babesiosis:

- **Fever**
- **Chills**
- **Muscle aches**
- **Headache**
- **Anemia**
- **Organ Failure**

Symptoms of Lyme Disease:

- **Fever**
- **Headache**
- **Fatigue**
- **Muscle Aches**
- **Organ Failure**

Ways to prevent tick bites

The following preventive measures can help avoid a possible bite by the Blacklegged (Deer) Tick:

- Cover up
- Use bug spray
- Tick-proof your yard
- Check yourself and your kids
- Shower ASAP
- Remove ticks quickly

