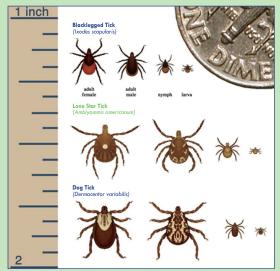
### TICKS IN WISCONSIN



**Blacklegged or deer ticks (Ixodes scapularis)** are carriers of Lyme disease, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, certain species of ehrlichiosis, and Powassan virus. These ticks are found throughout Wisconsin.

**Lone Star ticks (Amblyomma americanum)** are carriers of ehrlichiosis. These ticks are just starting to emerge in Wisconsin. The star on the back is a key identifying feature on females.

**Dog ticks (Dermacentor variabilis)** are carriers of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and tularemia in other parts of the U.S. These ticks are found throughout Wisconsin but are not known to transmit tickborne diseases in Wisconsin.

## TICKS CAN TRANSMIT DISEASE

Recognizing and treating tickborne diseases early is important. Signs and symptoms of tickborne diseases can range from mild to severe and can include fever, chills, rash, sweats, muscle aches, joint pain, headache, fatigue, nausea, and vomiting.

Consult with your doctor if you develop any of the symptoms listed above within 30 days of the tick bite.

#### ΤΙCK ΡΑΕΥΕΝΤΙΟΝ

- on exposed skin and clothing. • Use repellants that contain 0.5% permethrin or 20%-30% DEET
- socks) to help you spot ticks more easily. • Wear light-colored, long-sleeved clothing (including pants and
- where ticks are present. Perform full body tick checks after being outdoors in areas

#### **TICK REMOVAL**



- pull upwards (away from the skin). • Using tweezers, grab the tick close to the skin and
- Do not twist, yank, or burn the tick during removal.
- after removal. Apply antiseptic to bite site. • Clean the bite site and hands with soap and water

Department of Health Services Division of Public Health



UW-Madison Department of Entomology http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/wisconsin-ticks/ Or contact your local health department

https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tickborne/index.htm

**DHS Tickborne Infections** 



#### MORE INFORMATION

# AUTIUA) YANATAVAS









