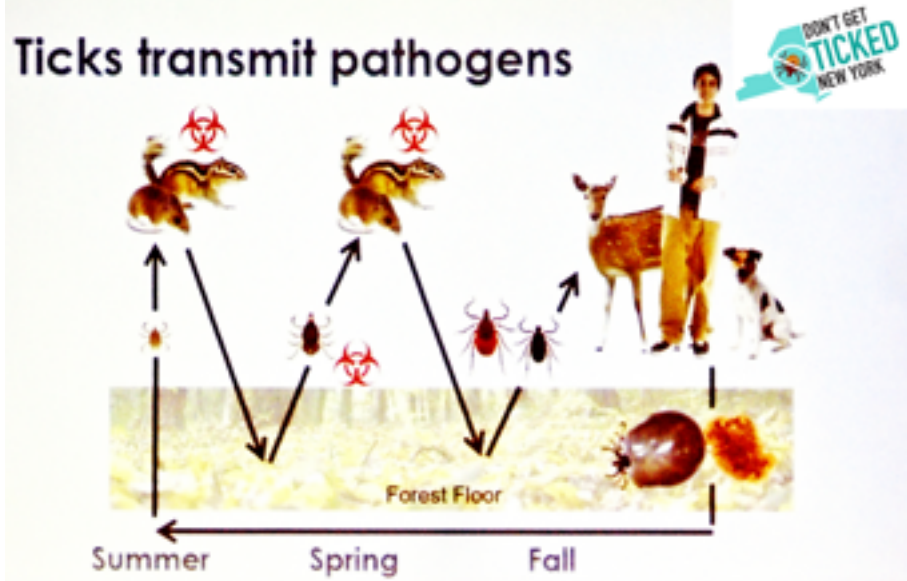


Don't Get Ticked!

The most common ticks in our area are the black-legged (deer) tick, the lone star tick and the dog tick. The black-legged tick is the one that carries Lyme disease, which is spread not just by deer, but by rodents and birds. A deer fence isn't going to keep ticks away.



Pathogens (red symbols) are transmitted to and from hosts throughout the tick's life cycle.

The black-legged tick is most often found in woods and adjacent brush. They don't jump on you or fall on you from above. They "quest," that is, they hang on to brush, bushes or tall grass and wait for you to brush against them. They are usually found within 18 inches of the ground.

Larvae, which are six-legged, may be as small as a poppy seed and can carry disease after the first feeding. Nymphs and adults have eight legs and are larger. They feed on blood at each stage.

The preferred way to remove a tick is to use a thin-nosed pair of tweezers and to apply the tweezers to the tick's mouth, which is the only part of the tick that penetrates your skin. Applying tweezers or fingernails to the body of the tick risks squeezing toxins into you.

"Don't Get Ticked!" is part of the New York State Integrated Pest Management program. You can learn a lot about ticks — probably more than you ever wanted to! — and how to protect yourself at <http://blogs.cornell.edu/nysipm/tag/dont-get-ticked-new-york/>.

LIVE IN TICK COUNTRY? DO A DAILY TICK CHECK!

Time for a tick check!

Along hairline, Inside and behind ears, Armpits, Groin, Legs, Between toes, Behind knees, Between fingers, Bellybutton

If a tick is found REMOVE IMMEDIATELY

dontgettickedy.org • nysipm.cornell.edu

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