

Controlling ticks outdoors

In addition to year–round tick prevention on your pet, take these steps to help reduce tick exposure:

- Keep outdoor areas around your house dry: remove wood piles, keep grass mowed and weeds cut-because ticks love moist, shady areas.
- Clean up materials like bird seed or pet food that may attract tick-carrying rodents.
- Use yard sprays at the shrubby, shady edges of your yard where ticks thrive.

Ticks can lay thousands of eggs at

Three reasons controlling ticks is tricky

There are literally hundreds of species of ticks, making controlling all of them virtually impossible.

Almost every warm-blooded wild animal can be a tick carrier, including deer, birds, rabbits, wild turkeys, and rodents.

They're everywhere!.

TYPICAL LIFE STAGES OF TICKS*



Eggs





Six-Legged Larva





Eight-Legged Nymph



Eight-Legged Adult

*There are some 800 species of ticks.

This tick guide is provided by:



TICKS 101

A veterinary guide to protecting our canine and feline patients.

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Ticks are tougher than you think

Ticks are very good at transmitting disease. And unfortunately, tick control is often more difficult than flea control, in part because most ticks live on wildlife where we can't disrupt their reproduction.



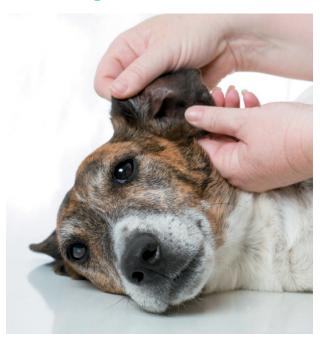
That's a key reason you should use year-round tick control to prevent ticks from ever getting a chance to bite and infect your pet. We can help you choose the most effective product for your pet and lifestyle.

Controlling ticks on your pets

Year-round topical tick protection is crucial for protecting companion animals against tick-borne illness. But even the best products may not kill every tick. Limiting the time your pet spends in tick-friendly environments such as heavy woods, grasses, or brush will reduce exposure to ticks. And be sure to check your pet carefully for ticks after any outdoor adventures.

To prevent tick-borne illnesses:

You must use a product that prevents biting, repels ticks or kills them quickly, before they take a blood meal. Ticks can transmit disease in as few as 4 hours, so once you find a tick attached to your pet, the damage has likely already been done.



Tick-Borne Diseases Who is at risk? Humans Pets Lyme Disease Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Babesiosis Fhrlichiosis Tick Paralysis Anaplasmosis





Ticks are second only to mosquitoes when it comes to transmitting pathogens like bacteria and viruses.

