

# TICKS

## PREVENT THE BITE

- Cover up as much skin as possible
- Use bug spray with Icaridin or DEET on exposed skin
- Check yourself and your pets before heading inside

## REMOVE THE TICK

- Use fine-tipped tweezers to grab as close to the skin as possible
- Pull up slowly, don't twist or turn
- Wash with soap OR apply rubbing alcohol
- Monitor for unusual symptoms; see a health care provider if concerned

## SUBMIT THE TICK

- Place in a clean container and submit to the Health Unit



Blacklegged tick in various stages of feeding compared to the size of a dime. (Source: Public Health Agency of Canada)

The City of Thunder Bay and immediately surrounding area are now considered a risk area for Lyme disease. About 10% or more of the blacklegged ticks in this area are infected with Lyme disease bacteria.

These bacteria can be transmitted to humans after a female blacklegged tick has fed for 24 or more hours.

Most ticks found in the Thunder Bay District are wood ticks and do not carry the Lyme disease bacteria.

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[TBDHU.COM/ticks](http://TBDHU.COM/ticks) for more info

# TICK IDENTIFICATION CARD

## Blacklegged (Deer) Ticks



**Adult Male**

All black



**Adult Female**

Reddish-brown body/black cape and legs

## Wood (Dog) Ticks



**Adult Male**

Mottled brown-cream back/reddish-brown legs



**Adult Female**

Brown body/cream cape/reddish-brown legs

Photo credit: University of Rhode Island TickEncounter Resource Centre