

Tick Identification Card

The City of Thunder Bay and immediately surrounding area are now considered a risk area for Lyme disease. More than 30% of blacklegged ticks collected between 2020 and 2024 were infected with Lyme disease bacteria.

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

Most ticks found in the Thunder Bay District are wood ticks, which are unable to carry the Lyme disease.



Blacklegged tick in various stages of feeding compared to the size of a dime.

(Source: Public Health Agency of Canada)

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

PREVENT THE BITE

- Cover as much skin as possible
- Use bug spray with Icaridin and DEET
- Check yourself and pets

REMOVE AND IDENTIFY THE TICK

- Use fine-tipped tweezers, grab as close to the skin as possible and pull up, don't twist or turn
- Clean with soap or rubbing alcohol
- Identify; if it's a blacklegged tick follow the directions at TBDHU.com/ticks
- Contact a public health inspector if you can't access the website



REVISED May 2024

Visit TBDHU.com/ticks OR call (807) 625-5900 or toll-free at 1-888-294-6630 for more information.



Tick Identification Card

The City of Thunder Bay and immediately surrounding area are now considered a risk area for Lyme disease. More than 30% of blacklegged ticks collected between 2020 and 2024 were infected with Lyme disease bacteria.

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

Most ticks found in the Thunder Bay District are wood ticks, which are unable to carry the Lyme disease.



Blacklegged tick in various stages of feeding compared to the size of a dime.

(Source: Public Health Agency of Canada)

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

PREVENT THE BITE

- Cover as much skin as possible
- Use bug spray with Icaridin and DEET
- Check yourself and pets

REMOVE AND IDENTIFY THE TICK

- Use fine-tipped tweezers, grab as close to the skin as possible and pull up, don't twist or turn
- Clean with soap or rubbing alcohol
- Identify; if it's a blacklegged tick follow the directions at TBDHU.com/ticks
- Contact a public health inspector if you can't access the website



REVISED May 2024

Visit TBDHU.com/ticks OR call (807) 625-5900 or toll-free at 1-888-294-6630 for more information.

