

# TICK FACTS

- 1 Ticks are usually found in wooded or brushy areas.
- 2 Ticks do not fly, jump or move very quickly.
- 3 The most common tick in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph is the American Dog Tick – it is not associated with Lyme disease.
- 4 The Blacklegged tick may transmit the bacteria that cause Lyme disease.
- 5 The Blacklegged tick needs to be actively feeding for at least 24 hours to transmit Lyme disease.
- 6 A tick that is feeding will appear to be swollen and oversized.
- 7 In Ontario, Blacklegged ticks are more commonly found on the north shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

# TICK ID

KNOW THEM, PREVENT THEM.



## Blacklegged Tick (Deer Tick)

Image source: URI TickEncounter Resource Center



larva



adult male



adult female

Enlarged  
View



nymph

(inches) 0 1/4" 1/2" 3/4" 1" 1 1/4" 1 1/2"

Approx.  
Size



nymph  
(1/32" - 1/16")



adult male  
(1/8")



engorged adult  
(up to 1/2")



## American Dog Tick (Wood Tick)

Image source: Maine Medical Center Research Institute



adult male



adult female

Enlarged  
View

# PREVENT TICK BITES

Use caution in areas where ticks are more likely to be found:



Wear light-coloured pants and a long-sleeved shirt so ticks are easy to see.



Wear closed footwear and tuck pants into socks.



Use a repellent that contains DEET and follow the manufacturer's directions.



Perform daily full-body tick checks on yourself, children and pets.

# TICK REMOVAL

Using tweezers or a tick remover:



- 1 Grasp the tick firmly between the body of the tick and the skin** (do not pinch too tightly or bacteria from the tick may be squeezed into the bloodstream).
- 2 Pull the tick straight out.**
- 3 Clean the bite area with soap and water.**

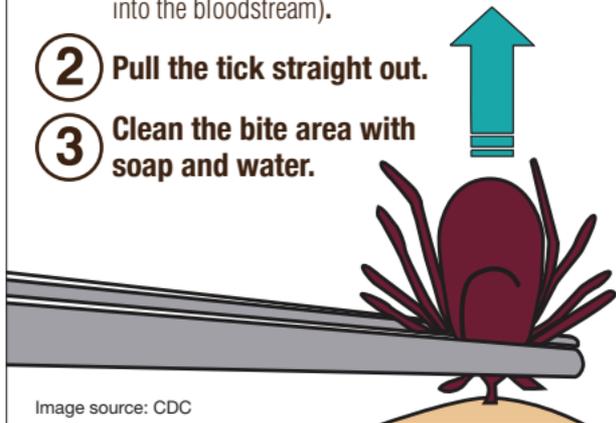


Image source: CDC

Ticks can be submitted for identification. For more information call Public Health at

**1-800-265-7293**

If you have been bitten by a tick and are concerned, contact your healthcare provider. Keep the tick so it can be submitted for identification.