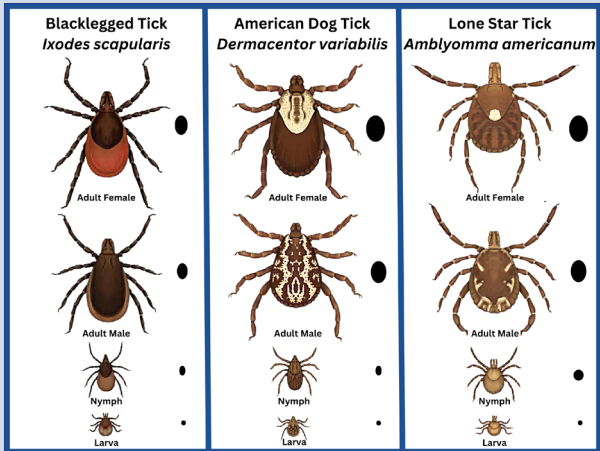


WISCONSIN TICKS



Note: the oval or dot next to each tick image represents their actual size.

Blacklegged or deer ticks can spread Lyme disease, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, ehrlichiosis, and Powassan virus. These ticks are found throughout Wisconsin.

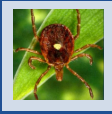
Lone star ticks can spread ehrlichiosis. These ticks are rare in Wisconsin. A bite from this tick has also been associated with the development of alpha-gal syndrome (or red meat allergy) in some people.

American dog ticks or Wood ticks can spread Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia. These ticks are common throughout Wisconsin, but very rarely spread disease in our state.

TICK BITES CAN MAKE YOU SICK

- Symptoms of illnesses spread by ticks can range from mild to severe. They can include fever, chills, sweats, rash, muscle aches, joint pain, headache, fatigue, nausea, and vomiting.
- It is important to treat illnesses spread by ticks early.

Talk to your doctor if you have any of the symptoms above within 30 days of a possible tick bite.



Wisconsin Department of Health Services

TICK SAFETY GUIDE

MORE INFORMATION

Illnesses Spread by Ticks

dhs.wi.gov/tick/

Wisconsin Ticks

labs.russell.wisc.edu/wisconsin-ticks/

Or contact your local health department

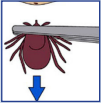


Need help identifying the tick you collected? Scan this QR code for help.

Images courtesy of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health Services
Division of Public Health
P-01434 (04/2023)



- Using tweezers, grab the tick close to the skin and pull upwards (away from the skin).
- Do not twist, yank, or burn the tick during removal.
- Clean the bite site and your hands with rubbing alcohol or soap and water after removing the tick.

TICK REMOVAL

unattached ticks.

- Do a full body tick check and shower after being outside in areas with tall grass or woods. Showering can help wash off to skin.
- Treat clothing and gear with permethrin; do not apply directly.
- Wear light-colored clothing to help you spot ticks more easily.
- product on uncovered skin.
- Use repellents with DEET, Picaridin, or another EPA-registered

TICK BITE PREVENTION