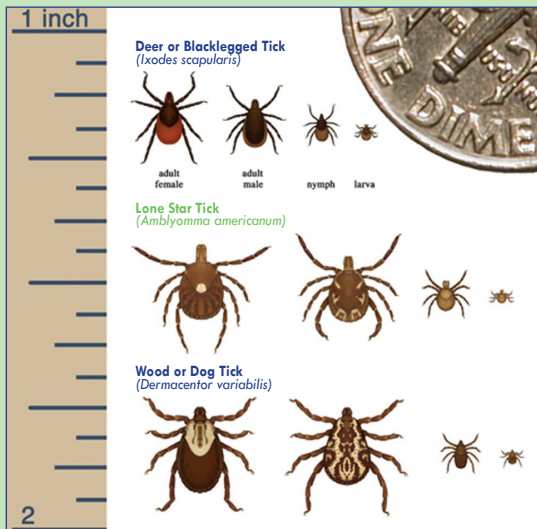


WISCONSIN TICKS



Deer or blacklegged ticks can spread Lyme disease, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, certain species of ehrlichiosis, and Powassan virus. These ticks are found throughout Wisconsin.

Lone Star ticks can spread ehrlichiosis. These ticks are less common in Wisconsin. The females have a white dot on their back.

Wood or dog 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.wisconsin.gov/tick/

Wisconsin Ticks

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

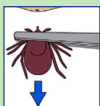
Or contact your local health department



Images courtesy of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health Services
Division of Public Health
P-01434 (05/2019)



- TICK BITE PREVENTION**
- Use repellents with 0.5% permethrin on clothing or 20%-30% DEET on uncovered skin.
 - Wear light-colored clothing (including pants, long-sleeves, and socks) to help you spot ticks more easily.
 - Do a full body tick check after being outside in areas with tall grass or woods.
- TICK REMOVAL**
- 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.