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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20781

NATIONAL TICK SURVEY - CY 1964

PURPOSE AND NATURE OF THE TICK SURVEY

The purpose of the National Tick Survey is to systematically monitor our tick populations, not only to find exotic species which may have gained entrance, but also to develop additional information on the distribution and problem of ticks presently established here. Such information is essential when the control of any tick-borne disease is contemplated. The ticks we have not only serve as vectors of diseases presently in this country, but might well become important vectors of foreign diseases, should such diseases appear.

Most of the specimens identified during this survey were collected by State and Federal veterinarians and livestock inspectors. Ticks were collected during the course of regular work assignments such as brucellosis and tuberculosis testing, inspection of livestock at stockyards, auction markets, screwworm inspection stations, and other collection points where livestock were assembled. Veterinary practitioners also participated in the survey.

In several States the cooperation of State and Federal wildlife management personnel aided materially in the collection of ticks from numerous species of small and large game animals. Dr. Frank A. Hayes, Director of the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, continues to be active in encouraging wildlife biologists and game wardens to collect and submit ticks from white-tail deer and other wildlife throughout the southeastern States. The Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study is a regional cooperative multi-State wildlife research program in which thirteen southeastern States and the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, collaborate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the study of the diseases of native wildlife.

The present National Livestock Tick Survey actually had its beginning in Florida in conjunction with their last B. microplus outbreak which occurred in 1960. Intensive inspections and surveys were made on farms and at auction markets and slaughtering plants to locate all foci of the infestation. Livestock regulatory officials were not content with determining that a tick specimen merely was or wasn't Boophilus, but instead established the policy of sending all specimens to a central location where identification was made by an experienced taxonomist. This thinking quickly paid off handsomely as an extremely important exotic tick, Rhipicephalus evertsii, was found on imported exhibition animals at an animal farm. Further efforts resulted in locating exotic ticks at a second animal farm in Florida and one in New York State. Strenuous efforts to eradicate these ticks have been successful and represent the only instances in which these ticks have been eradicated from an infested country. Had the infestation become more widespread in this country prior to detection, eradication would have been much more difficult, if not impossible.

POTENTIAL DANGERS OF EXOTIC TICKS

The threat of introducing exotic parasites and diseases is probably greater today than at any time in our history. This is true for several reasons. For one, modern, rapid transportation, with all the advantages it has brought us, has also confronted us with some new problems that our predecessors generally did not have to face. For instance, it is now possible to load animals on swift ocean-going vessels in Africa, Asia, or Europe; and within only a few days they are at one of our ports of entry. With air transportation--and more and more animals are being shipped by air each year--the time interval from departure to arrival is measured in hours, not days.

In earlier days, the long, slow voyages of the windjammers were probably the primary reason that many more exotic parasites and diseases were not introduced into the United States and other parts of the Americas. Years ago the infected animals generally died or perhaps recovered so that upon arrival they were less of a threat to our domestic livestock. Perhaps more ectoparasites were not introduced as many completed their life cycles and dropped off the host before arrival at the port of entry.

Without a doubt, the exotic ticks pose a greater potential threat to our livestock industry than any other arthropod. They are a definite threat for two reasons: The damage that they can do as blood suckers and the diseases that they are capable of transmitting. The ticks, of all the arthropods, are the most notorious vectors of livestock diseases. We, here, are very fortunate as we have few ticks capable of causing the damage that the ticks cause in Africa. Africa is teeming with many species of ticks that, if they were introduced into the United States and South and Central America, could easily decimate our livestock industry. Exotic vectors could also be introduced intentionally to cripple a livestock industry.

Eradication of many of these species would probably be impossible once they became firmly established. It is true that we have eradicated the Boophilus ticks from the United States and even though this was a very difficult and costly task, it would seem a minor accomplishment when compared to the problem of eradicating certain exotic species. The Boophilus ticks are one-host ticks and the bovine is the primary host. They spend all their parasitic life cycle, that is as the larva, nymph, and adult, on the same host. Thus, by treating the primary host enough times and at the appropriate intervals all the ticks can either be killed by the treatment or starved if they have failed to find a host.

Many of the exotic ticks, however, are three-host ticks. Although the biology varies from species to species, the larval stage is generally spent on birds or small rodents, after which it drops off and molts to the nymphal stage. The nymphal stage usually attaches to a rodent or some small wild or domestic animal, engorges, and drops to the ground to molt to the adult stage. The adult usually attacks larger wild or domestic animals. Three-host ticks are extremely difficult to eradicate since it would be next to impossible to control the immature stages on the wildlife. Also, many of the immature and mature stages can survive for long periods without a blood meal.

One of the most likely pathways for exotic ticks to enter this country is through the entry of exotic zoo and exhibition animals, many of which are shipped directly from areas of the world which are heavily infested with ticks of both potential and real danger to our livestock industries. In years past, collections of exotic ticks have been made at various inland zoos. Although certain of these are a matter of public record at one place or another, the information is not generally available at any one place and is probably rather incomplete. Inasmuch as there was not always a continuous effort to survey tick populations at all locations, tick infestations of zoo animals may well have gone unnoticed, and, due to the general environmental conditions at city zoos, did not persist. However, the keeping of exhibition animals is undergoing considerable change and the present trend seems to be to exhibit such animals in "more natural" environments. These natural environments are out of the comparative safety of the city and are in areas where more direct contact with our domestic livestock is possible. Exotic animal "farms or ranches" have been established at several locations and others are in the planning stages. This considerably increases the danger potential to our domestic livestock and makes tick surveys even more important.

