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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

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May 10, 1966

NATIONAL TICK SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM CALENDAR YEAR 1965

PURPOSE

The National Tick Surveillance Program is a continuation of the tick surveys conducted from 1961 through 1964. The purpose of continuous tick monitoring is primarily two-fold:

1. To determine the distribution of native ticks attacking domestic and wild animals.
2. To maintain vigilance against the introduction of exotic species of ticks on domestic and wild animals.

Certain States are particularly commended for their enthusiastic participation in tick surveillance activities.

Exotic ticks are vectors of many serious exotic livestock diseases. Such diseases could result in severe losses to our national economy.

SOME EXOTIC TICKS FOUND ON ANIMALS AT PORTS OF ENTRY

The value of the vigilance against the introduction of exotic ticks is proven many times each year. For instance, during the past five years the following exotic species were found, on one or more occasions, by regulatory personnel on animals offered for importation:

Boophilus annulatus, Boophilus microplus, Boophilus decoloratus.

Dermacentor reticulatus.

Hyalomma truncatum, Hyalomma rufipes.

Haemaphysalis leachii leachii, Haemaphysalis leachii muhsami and

Haemaphysalis wellingtoni.

Ixodes hexogonus.

Ornithodoros amblus.

Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi, Rhipicephalus evertsi mimeticus and

Rhipicephalus pulchellus.

Careful inspection of animals by ANH port inspection personnel at land and ocean ports of entry has prevented the introduction and establishment of many exotic tick species in the United States. Nevertheless, in spite of the thorough coverage provided by the port inspectors, from time to time exotic ticks do gain entrance and become established. Periodically Boophilus ticks have been introduced into Florida and Texas. The classic example of the introduction of an exotic species occurred in Florida with the introduction of Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi on zoo animals in 1960.

The prompt detection and recognition of Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi as an exotic species were factors which undoubtedly accounted for the successful eradication of these ticks. Thus, our second line of defense against the introduction of exotic ticks is an alert field force aided by veterinary practitioners, zoo personnel, wildlife biologists, hunters, livestock owners, and extension agents.

SOME EXOTIC TICKS FOUND ON ANIMALS IN ZOOLOGICAL PARKS

Additional precautions must be taken to minimize the danger of the introduction of exotic ticks and other parasites of zoo or exhibition animals. Such introductions have occurred in the past and the likelihood of additional introductions is great.

"Tick inspections of opportunity," that is provision for routinely inspecting cattle for ticks when they are presented for other purposes such as brucellosis or tuberculosis testing, are an important part of tick surveillance. Also, a good working relationship should be established with zoo personnel, wildlife biologists, and others with a common interest in the health of domestic and wild animal populations. The following species of ticks have been collected, one or more times, from animals in zoological parks within the past few years.

Amblyomma cyprium, Amblyomma gemma, Amblyomma hebraeum, Amblyomma incisum,

Amblyomma sublaeve, Amblyomma longirostre, Amblyomma rotundatum, and

Amblyomma tholloni.

Aponomma latum.

Hyalomma spp.

Ixodes hexagonus.

Dermacentor reticulatus.

Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi, Rhipicephalus evertsi mimeticus and

Rhipicephalus pulchellus.

COLLECTION OF TICKS FROM NATIVE WILDLIFE

The Animal Health Division and the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study at the University of Georgia are cooperating closely in the collection of ticks from small and large game animals in thirteen southeastern States. The majority of ticks listed on the native wildlife portion of this report were collected by personnel of agencies affiliated with the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study.

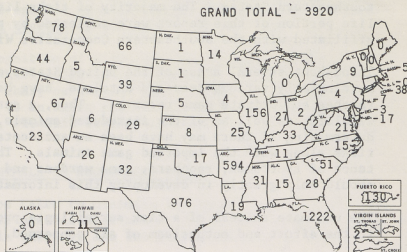
Throughout several areas of the United States exotic game animals, particularly various deer and antelope, have been introduced onto large ranches and private game reserves. Thus, a survey of the ticks of native wildlife, as well as of the introduced animals, should be of value in determining if there may have been an accidental introduction of exotic ticks along with the imported game animals. The cooperation and assistance of sportsmen, ranchers, game wardens and other interested persons should help greatly in developing this information.

The ultimate success of a tick surveillance program is directly related to the effort and enthusiasm of all concerned.

REPORT OF ALL TICKS COLLECTED
CALENDAR YEAR 1965

STATE	CALENDAR YEAR 1965						
	TOTAL	CATTLE	DEER	HUNGARIAN WILDS	WOOD CHUCKS	MOUNTAIN SHEEP	WILDLIFE
TOTAL	3,920	1,910	362	1,016	235	300	77
Alabama	15	4	1				10
Alaska							
Arizona	26	16	1	2	4		3
Arkansas	594	493	23	12	41	25	
California	23	15	6	1	1		
Colorado	29	9	11	5	3	1	
Connecticut	38		35		3		
Delaware	3	1	2				
Florida	1,222	406	31	749	17	17	2
Georgia	28	10	1	2	14		
Hawaii	11	10	1				
Idaho	5	1	2	2			
Illinois	156	109	77	5	34	1	
Indiana	27	11	2		14		
Iowa	4	2	1		3		
Kansas	8	5			3		
Kentucky	33	2	3		5	23	
Louisiana	19	8		1	2	8	
Maine							
Maryland	17	1	9		5	2	
Massachusetts	5	2			3		
Michigan							
Minnesota	14	11			3		
Mississippi	31	18	6		5	2	
Missouri	25	15	3		7		
Montana	65	16	4	25	16	4	
Nebraska	5	2	3				
Nevada	67	29	15	6	17		
New Hampshire							
New Jersey	7	1	3		3		
New Mexico	32	21	1		3	7	
New York	9	4	1		1	3	
North Carolina	15	13	2				
North Dakota	1	1					
Ohio	2	1			1		
Oklahoma	17	13		1	3		
Oregon	44	11	21	6	3	3	
Pennsylvania	4	1	2		1		
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	51	7		2	42		
South Dakota	1				1		
Tennessee	11	5	2		1	3	
Texas	976	533	93	127	31	123	69
Utah	4	1	3		1	1	
Vermont							
Virginia	21	5	1	1	1	13	
Washington	78	17	29	12	9	11	
West Virginia	2	1			1		
Wisconsin	1		1				
Wyoming	39	3	8	17	4	7	
Puerto Rico	130	82	1	41	5	1	
Virgin Islands	2	1	1				

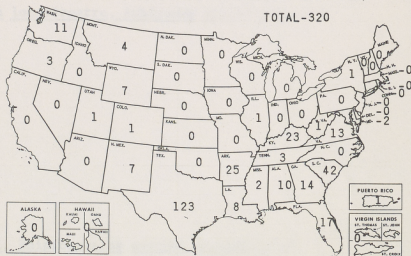
TICKS COLLECTED CALENDAR YEAR 1965
(Number of Collections From All Hosts)
GRAND TOTAL - 3920



TICKS COLLECTED CALENDAR YEAR 1965

(Number of Collections From Native Wildlife)

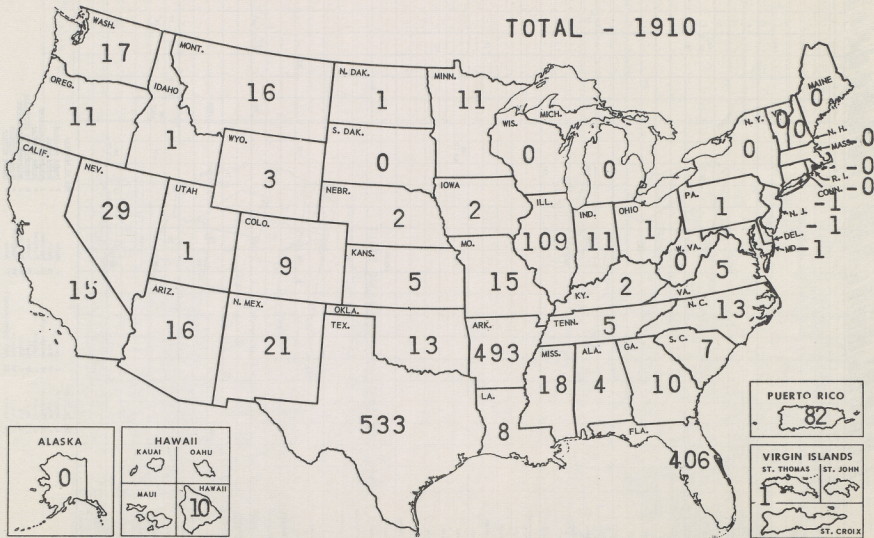
TOTAL-320



TICKS COLLECTED CALENDAR YEAR 1965

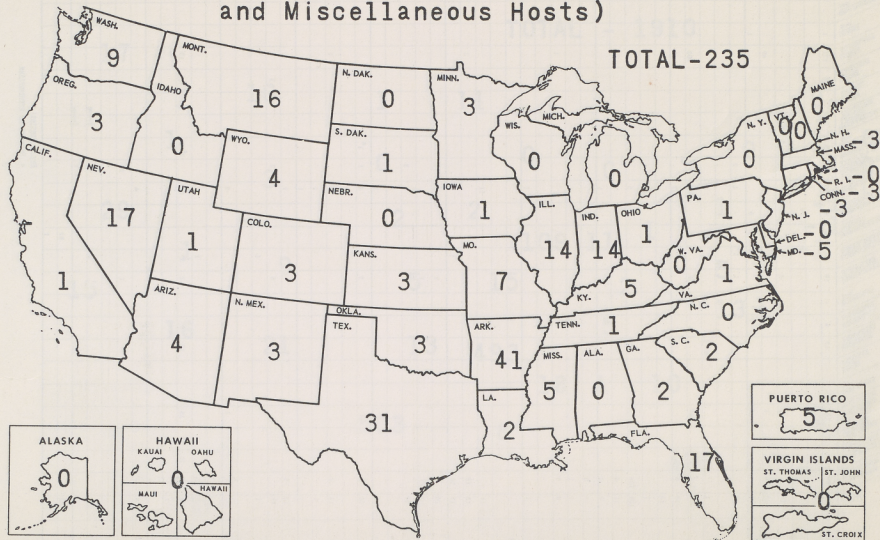
(Number of Collections From Cattle)

TOTAL - 1910



TICKS COLLECTED CALENDAR YEAR 1965

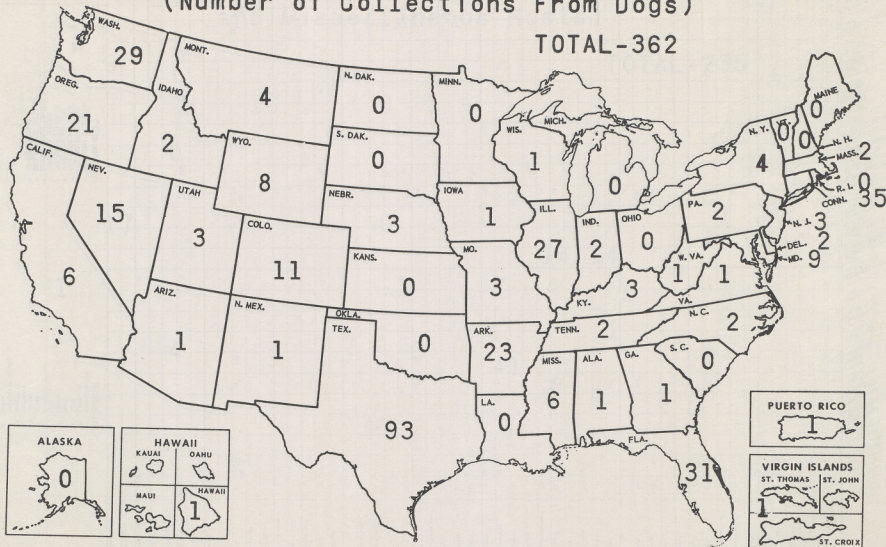
(Number of Collections from Zoo Animals
and Miscellaneous Hosts)



TICKS COLLECTED CALENDAR YEAR 1965

(Number of Collections From Dogs)

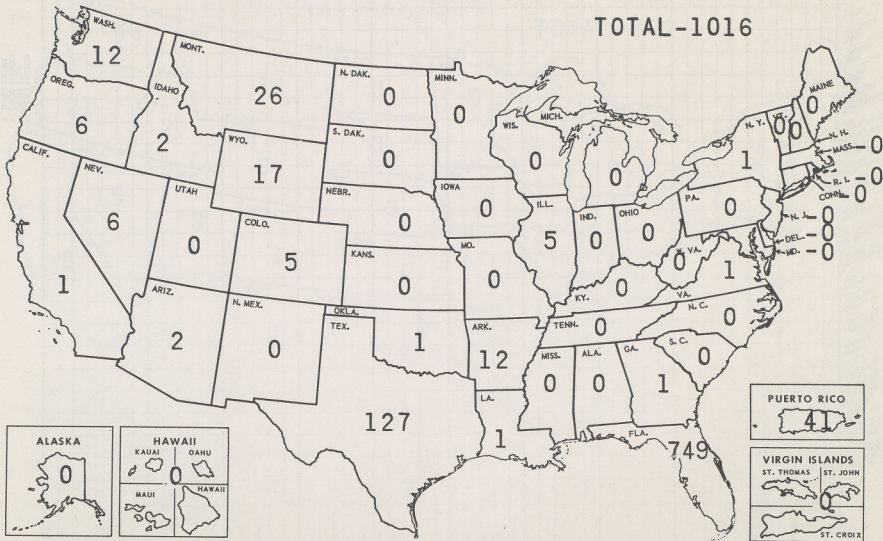
TOTAL-362



TICKS COLLECTED CALENDAR YEAR 1965

(Number of Collections From Horses and Mules)

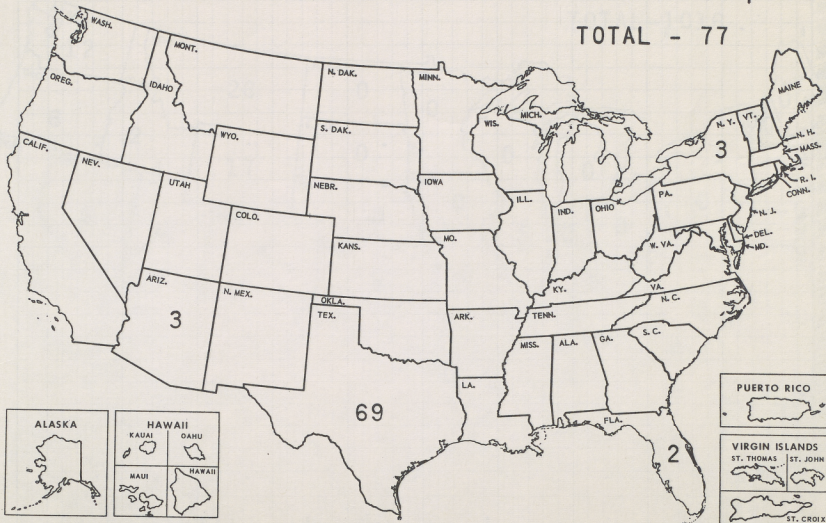
TOTAL-1016



TICKS COLLECTED OCT.1, 1965 - DEC.31, 1965

(Number of Collections From Animals Offered for Importation)

TOTAL - 77



REPORT OF TICKS COLLECTED

PERIOD
October 1, 1965 **
through
December 31, 1965TICKS FOUND ON ANIMALS
OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE
UNITED STATES.AIR, OCEAN AND MEXICAN
BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY
(NOT INCLUDING
CANADIAN BORDER
PORTS)

	TOTAL	TICK SPECIES																	
		ANAL. LONGIA AMERICANA	ANAL. LONGIA CLAUDEANUS	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA	ANAL. LONGIA MEXICANA				
TOTAL	77	2			6		8	6	34	1		3	1		2		13	1	
ARIZONA																			
Douglas																			
Naco																			
Tucson																			
Yuma																			
CALIFORNIA																			
Calexico																			
Los Angeles																			
San Diego																			
San Francisco																			
San Ysidro																			
FLORIDA																			
Jacksonville																			
Miami																			
Tampa																			
HAWAII																			
Honolulu																			
LOUISIANA																			
New Orleans																			
MARYLAND																			
Baltimore																			
MASSACHUSETTS																			
Boston																			
NEW YORK																			
New York*																			
OREGON																			
Portland																			
TEXAS																			
Brownsville																			
Del Rio																			
Eagle Pass																			
El Paso																			
Galveston																			
Hidalgo																			
Laredo																			
Presidio																			
Rio Grande City																			
Roma																			
WASHINGTON																			
Seattle																			
Tacoma																			
PUEBLO RIO																			
San Juan																			

* Includes AIO Station in Clifton, New Jersey

** Does not include ticks collected prior to merger of the
Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division and the Animal
Disease Eradication Division in to the Animal Health Division.

Key to Hosts:

B0 Bovine
E1 Eland
S0 Squirrel
G1 Giraffe
B5 Hartebeest

Key to Species:

v *Dermacentor decoloratus*
v *Hyalomma eversti eversti*

