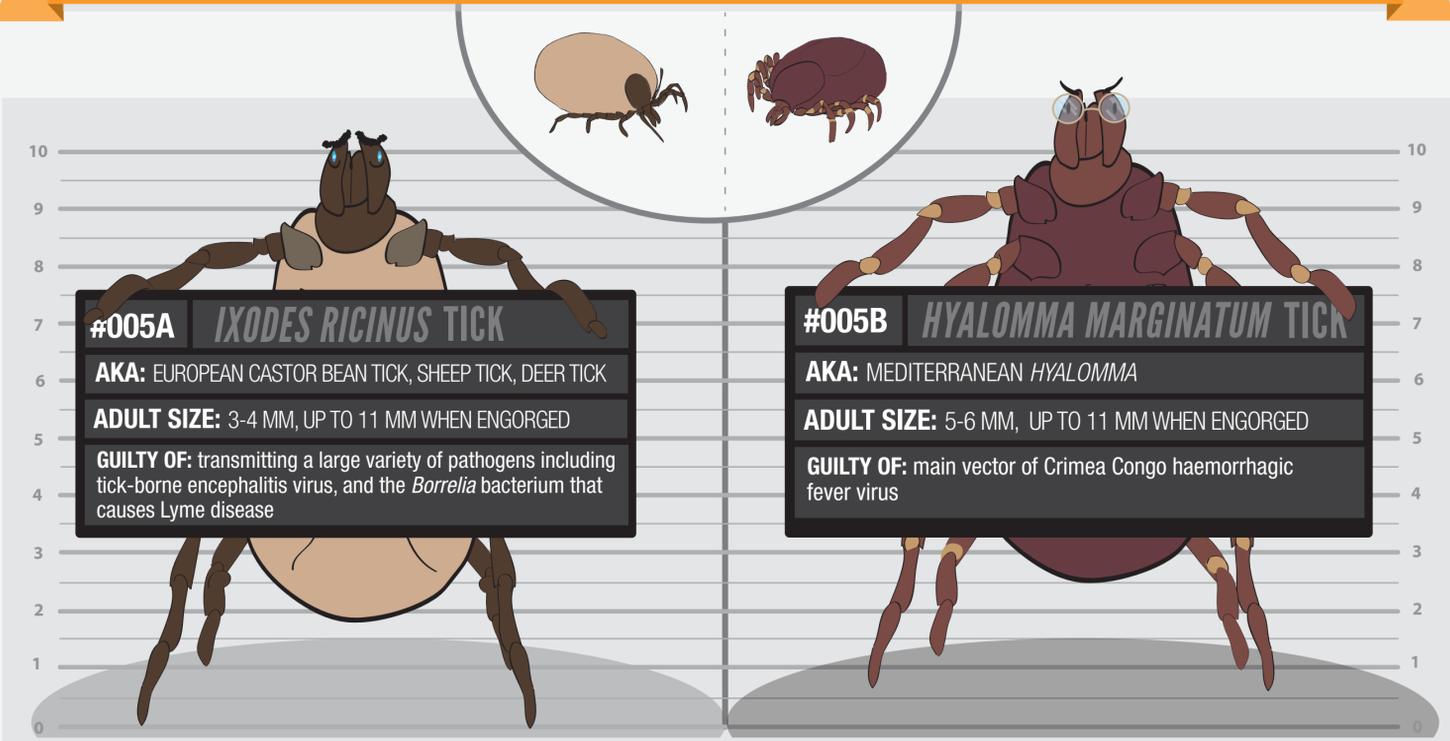


# USUAL SUSPECTS

6 TINY VECTORS THAT REPRESENT A HUGE THREAT TO OUR HEALTH



**#005A** *IXODES RICINUS* TICK  
**AKA:** EUROPEAN CASTOR BEAN TICK, SHEEP TICK, DEER TICK  
**ADULT SIZE:** 3-4 MM, UP TO 11 MM WHEN ENGORGED  
**GUILTY OF:** transmitting a large variety of pathogens including tick-borne encephalitis virus, and the *Borrelia* bacterium that causes Lyme disease

**#005B** *HYALOMMA MARGINATUM* TICK  
**AKA:** MEDITERRANEAN *HYALOMMA*  
**ADULT SIZE:** 5-6 MM, UP TO 11 MM WHEN ENGORGED  
**GUILTY OF:** main vector of Crimea Congo haemorrhagic fever virus

## WHAT ARE THE CHARGES?

THEY ARE THE **#1 VECTOR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES** IN EURASIA AND NORTH AMERICA AND **#2 WORLDWIDE**

**(IXODES RICINUS)**  
 IT HAS CAUSED MORE THAN **360,000 CASES** OF **LYME DISEASE IN EUROPE** IN THE PAST 2 DECADES

**(HYALOMMA MARGINATUM)**  
 IT TRANSMITS **CRIMEA CONGO HAEMORRHAGIC VIRUS,** AN EMERGING PATHOGEN THAT CAN LEAD TO SEVERE **DISEASE AND DEATH** IN 5-40% OF PATIENTS.

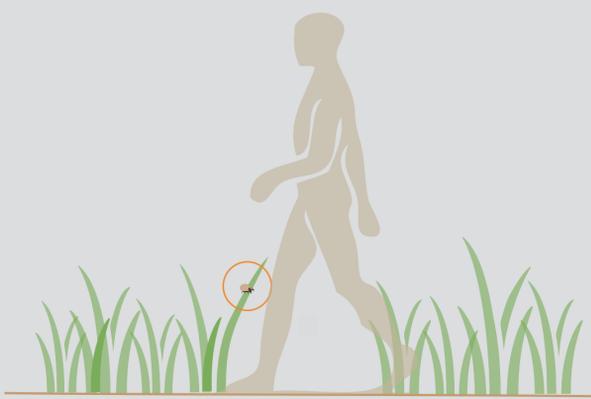
## WHERE DO THEY HANG AROUND?



**MIGRATORY BIRDS AND IMPORTED LIVESTOCK CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE SPREAD OF INFECTED HYALOMMA TICKS**

## HABITS

### *IXODES RICINUS*



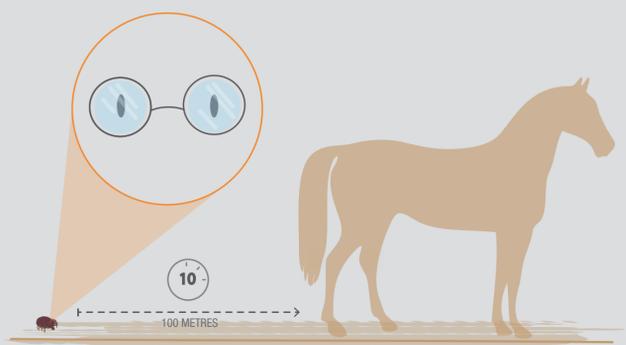
HIDES IN ELEVATED VEGETATION AND PASSIVELY WAITS FOR A PASSING HOST TO BRUSH BY. IT FREQUENTLY BITES HUMANS

FEEDS ON A BROAD RANGE OF MAMMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES



## HABITS

### *HYALOMMA MARGINATUM*



HIDES ON THE GROUND AND ACTIVELY SEEKS ITS HOSTS. THANKS TO WELL-DEVELOPED EYES IT CAN FOLLOW ITS HOST FOR 10 MINUTES OR 100 METRES

FEEDS MAINLY ON CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, GOATS, CAMELS AND DEER



## PREVENTION TIPS



USE INSECT REPELLENT ON EXPOSED SKIN (DEET > 30%)

WEAR LIGHT-COLORED CLOTHES THAT COVER YOUR WHOLE BODY



TUCK YOUR TROUSERS INTO YOUR SOCKS OR BOOTS

AFTER OUTDOORS ACTIVITIES, INSPECT YOUR BODY



REMOVE TICKS IMMEDIATELY BY PULLING THEM OUT WITH FINE-TIPPED TWEEZERS

## TICK FACTS

THERE ARE MORE THAN **850 TICK SPECIES**

**~80** CAN TRANSMIT PATHOGENS TO HUMANS

THEIR WHOLE LIFE CYCLE CAN TAKE UP TO **3 YEARS**

MOST COMMONLY FOUND IN WOODLANDS, ROUGH PASTURES, FORESTS AND URBAN PARKS

THE INCIDENCE OF **TICK-BORNE DISEASES IS LIKELY TO INCREASE**