

A ONE HEALTH APPROACH TO TICK CONTROL

Why is tick control necessary?

- ✓ Ticks transmit diseases like anaplasmosis, theileriosis and babesiosis which may be fatal.
- ✓ Heavy infestations lead to anaemia, poor immunity and significant production losses.
- ✓ Tick bite allergies cause severe discomfort.
- ✓ Each tick lay large number of eggs making their control difficult once established.
- ✓ May also infest humans causing serious tick-borne diseases like Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

It climbs on to the animal and develop as nymphs.

CONTROL POINTS:

- ☞ Check animals regularly especially in warm and humid months by running hand over neck, udder and perineal regions.

CONTROL POINTS:

- ☞ Avoid pastures that have high infestation.
- ☞ Rotate grazing

After eggs hatch, larva climb and cluster on the grass tips

CATTLE TICK LIFE CYCLE AND CONTROL POINTS

The nymph engorges by drinking blood for about 3 weeks & then drops down to lay eggs and die.

CONTROL POINTS:

- ☞ Rear desi chicken that will feed on ticks
- ☞ Carry out regular de-ticking of animal and premises.
- ☞ Always carry out de-ticking on a newly purchased animal before introduction into the herd.
- ☞ Use EVM /alternate with various acaricides to avoid resistance.

CONTROL POINT:

- ☞ Carry out regular de-ticking of animal and premises.

Each engorged tick can lay ~3000 eggs

ECONOMIC IMPACT

WITHOUT TICK CONTROL

- Weight loss
- Reduced immunity
- Vaccination failures
- Higher mortality risk due to tick borne diseases (babesia, theileria, anaplasma)
- Production losses
- High treatment costs
- Zoonotic risk (eg. CCHF)
- Skin allergies due to tick bites
- Poor animal welfare
- Potential source of infestation to near-by farms

WITH TICK CONTROL

- ✓ Better feed conversion
- ✓ Better immunity and herd health
- ✓ Low risk of tick-borne diseases
- ✓ Better production
- ✓ Low expenditure on treatment
- ✓ Low zoonotic risk
- ✓ Better animal welfare

Start Tick Control Today!



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