

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.

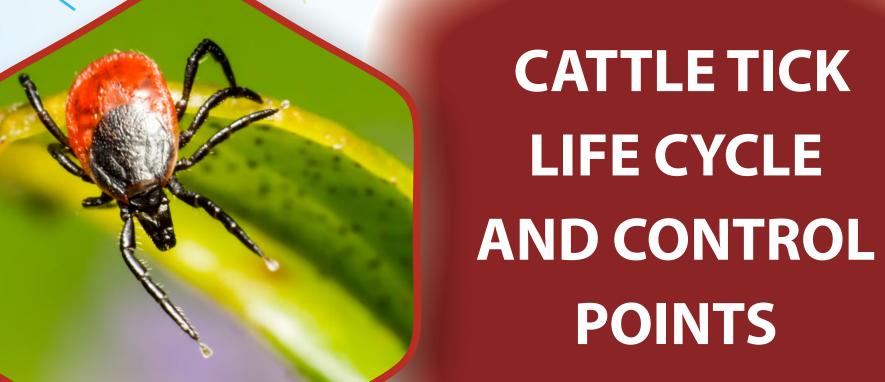
CONTROL POINTS:

- Avoid pastures that have high infestation.
- Rotate grazing

CONTROL POINTS:

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

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





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

CONTROL POINT:

Carry out regular de-ticking of animal and premises.



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.

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!

