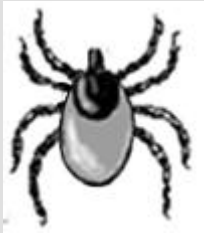
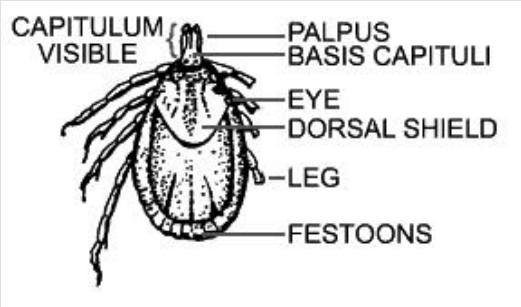
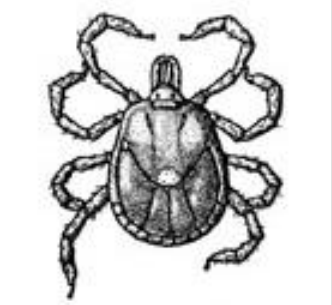
Know Your Tick Facts

American Dog Tick	***Dermacentor variabilis***	**Soft Tick**	***Ornithodoros***
The American dog tick can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Tularemia, Ehrlichiosis (anaplasmosis), and tick paralysis.		Soft ticks do not have the hard shell and are shaped like a large raisin. Soft ticks carry tick relapsing fever.	
Ixodes pacificus	**Western Black Legged Tick**	***Ixodes scapularis***	**Deer Tick**
	The western black legged tick is prevalent on the West Coast. It transmits babesiosis, Lyme disease, bartonellosis and ehrlichiosis.		The deer tick is prevalent on the East Coast and transmits Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, and bartonellosis.
Brown Dog Tick	***Rhipicephalus sanguineus***	**Rocky Mtn Wood Tick**	***Dermacentor andersoni***
The brown dog tick carries Q fever.		The Rocky Mountain wood tick transmits tularemia, tick paralysis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Q fever, and Colorado tick fever.	
Identifying features on Pacific Coast Tick ***Dermacentor occidentalis***		**Lone Star Tick**	***Amblyomma americanum***
		The lone star tick is prevalent in the South-west and can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, ehrlichiosis, Q Fever and tick paralysis as well as *"STARI,"* an illness identical to Lyme disease, caused by *Borrelia lonestari.*	
The Pacific Coast Tick is prevalent in the West and Southwest. It can transmit Colorado tick fever virus, the rickettsia of Q fever and Spotted fever as well as the bacterium that causes tularemia. It is known to cause tick paralysis in cattle, horses and deer. Bite wounds are commonly mistaken for wounds caused by biting insects and spiders.		The species of bacteria among the tick-borne pathogens are diverse. This complicates diagnosis because current antibody tests are species-specific. Fifteen tick-borne bacterial pathogens have been identified worldwide, including 3 species of ehrlichia, and 4 or 5 of *B. burgdorferi*. Scientists have not identified all of the pathogens that ticks may carry.	