



In the United States, the Ikeda strain of *Theileria orientalis* (an agent of theileriosis) was recently found in ALHT collected in Virginia. Research has shown that the ALHT can give this pathogen to uninfected calves under lab conditions. ALHT can also transmit *Rickettsia rickettsii* (the agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever) **WHDWODGI** **MDGRVDVDMIA** a lab setting.

What You Can Do

- **Treat your livestock for ticks.** Regular tick treatments should be effective against ALHT. Consult your veterinarian about which products to use.
- **Practice tick prevention** on feedlots and pastures, such as keeping grass and weeds trimmed and clearing away brush.
- **Check your livestock for ticks regularly.** If you spot any unusual-looking ticks or large infestations, report it to your State animal health official (www.usaha.org/saho).
- **Safely remove ticks from people and pets as quickly as possible.** If you think you have found an ALHT, place the tick in a zip-top bag, seal it, and give it to your veterinarian for identification.

Learn More

If you have animal health-related questions, contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) at vs.sp.chc.all@usda.gov. **RYIVVWKKHDKRI** **HGI** **WLENYHVIVWKWVWZDKIWGDTRYDLYHVWRENI** **RDWGLVHDVHEEDWVOWVLENVVDVDDRIKRG**

Your county Extension office (www.nifa.usda.gov/extension) is also a great resource for information.

For human health and tick information, including how to safely remove ticks from pets and people, visit www.cdc.gov/ticks.