

Fever Tick Situation Report – March 6, 2017

Cattle fever ticks pose a significant health threat to U.S. cattle and, if not controlled, could cost livestock producers an estimated \$1 billion. The ticks can carry parasites that cause cattle fever, a significant and often fatal disease in livestock. The disease causes anemia, rapid breathing, weight loss, decreased milk production, and death. Of the infected cattle that have not been exposed to the disease previously, 70 to 90 percent die.

The ticks also affect horses, white-tailed deer, nilgai antelope, exotic hoofstock, and red deer. Because no vaccine or cure has been found for tick fever, the best available management tools are prevention, quarantine of tick-infested cattle, and tick control on cattle and deer.

Statewide Quarantine Summary

144 Infested Quarantined Premises:

- 52 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 92 non-permanent quarantine zone premises
- Counties with infested premises quarantines include: Cameron, Kleberg, Live Oak, Maverick, Starr, Webb, Willacy and Zapata

74 Exposed Quarantined Premises:

- 41 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 33 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

2,100 Adjacent/Check Quarantined Premises:

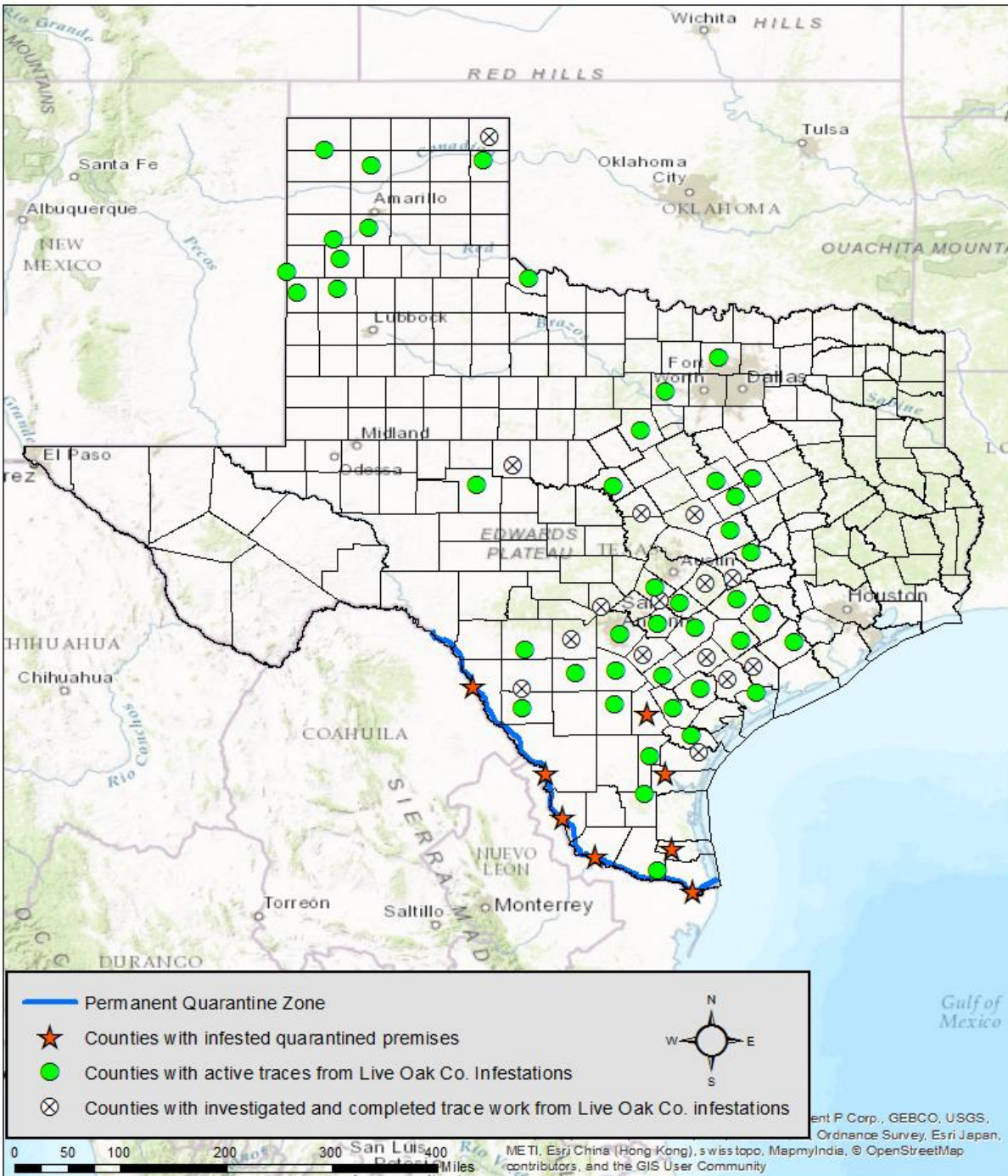
- 317 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 1,783 non-permanent quarantine zone premises.
- Counties with exposed, adjacent or check premises quarantines: Bastrop, Bee, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Colorado, Denton, Dewitt, Dimmit, Falls, Fayette, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Milam, Mills, Parker, Runnels, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Wharton, Willacy and Zapata.

For more information regarding the fever tick program and terminology used, please visit http://www.tahc.texas.gov/news/brochures/TAHCBrochure_FeverTickFAQ.pdf

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Infested Quarantines and Live Oak Co. Traces by County



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