

Common Illinois Ticks

Preventing Tick Bites

Ticks can be found in forests, tall grasses, and leaf litter.

- Wear light colored clothing and tuck pants into socks.
- Use an EPA-registered insect repellent and follow label instructions.
- Treat outdoor clothing and gear with permethrin.
- Walk in the center of trails. Avoid brushing against tall grass.
- Perform daily tick checks on yourself, children, and pets.



Blacklegged Tick

(Ixodes scapularis)

Lyme Disease, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis, *Borrelia miyamotoi* Disease and Powassan Virus



Lone Star Tick

(Amblyomma americanum)

Ehrlichiosis, Heartland Virus, Bourbon Virus and Tularemia



Gulf Coast Tick

(Amblyomma maculatum)

Rickettsia parkeri Rickettsiosis



American Dog Tick

(Dermacentor variabilis)

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Tularemia



Division of Environmental Health
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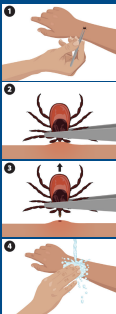
Don't Get Sick, Check for Ticks!

After you come indoors:

- Check your clothing for ticks.
- Wash and dry clothes on high heat to kill ticks.
- Examine gear and pets.
- Shower within 2 hours to wash ticks off your body.
- Check your body for ticks.

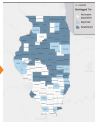


How To Remove a Tick



1. Grasp attached tick with tweezers as close to the skin as possible.
2. Pull up on the tick with steady pressure. Do not squeeze or twist.
3. Wash your hands and the bite area with soap and water.
4. Dispose of tick by sticking it to a piece of tape and placing in the trash or flushing the tick down the toilet.

Stay Up-To-Date
on Illinois Tick Data
<https://arcg.is/15fDSO>



Watch for signs and symptoms of tickborne disease. See your doctor if you develop a rash, fever, or other flu-like symptoms within 30 days after a tick bite.