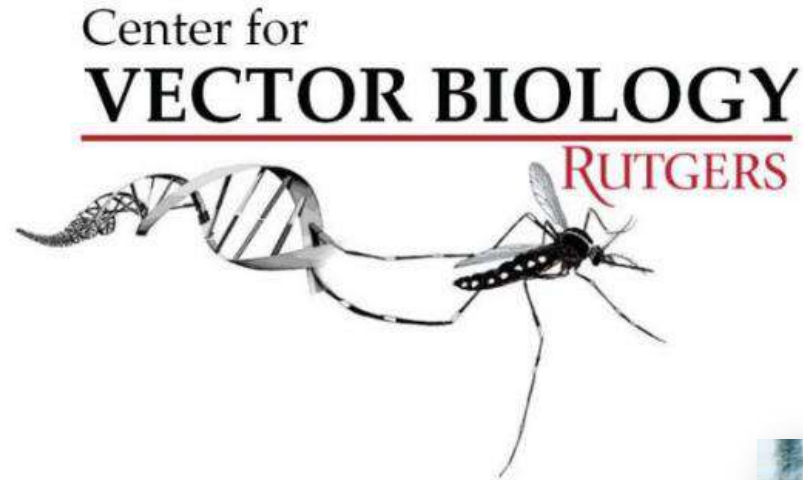


Tick Identification 101



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Two ways to ID Ticks

1. Professional Way: The Dichotomous Key (mandatory for *Ixodes*)

4(3) Anal groove passes around front of anus *Ixodes*

(Anal groove is present or obsolete (difficult to see or absent), but always embracing the posterior of the anus. 10

5 (4) All coxae unarmed (without spurs). 6

At least some coxae armed. 7

6 (5) Coxa I contiguous (touches) with basis capituli (even when engorged) *I. uriae*

Coxa I not contiguous with basis capituli.

2. Cheating (or Semi-professional way)

You have an idea what ticks you have in your area and you can narrow it down.

...of course this can backfire...

Three Most Abundant Indigenous Species in Northeast

1 mm



Blacklegged tick, *Ixodes scapularis*
Female, male, nymph



American dog ticks, *Dermacentor variabilis*
Female, male

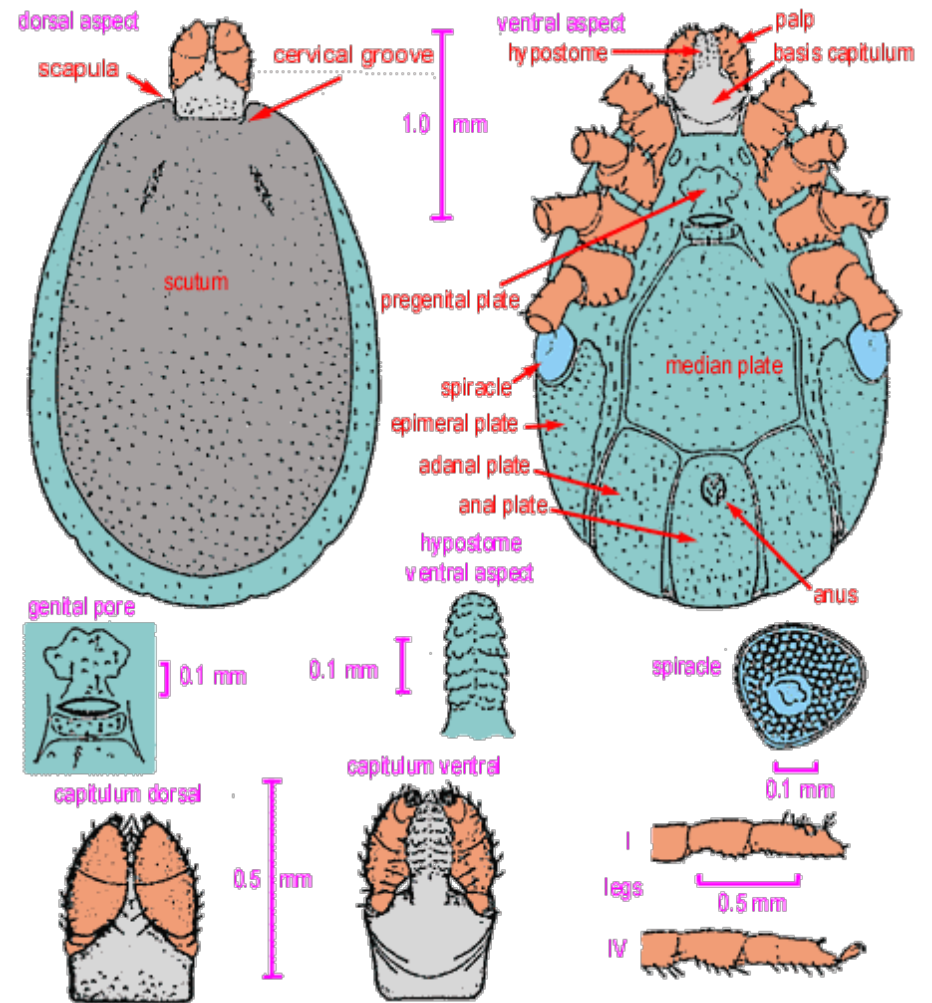
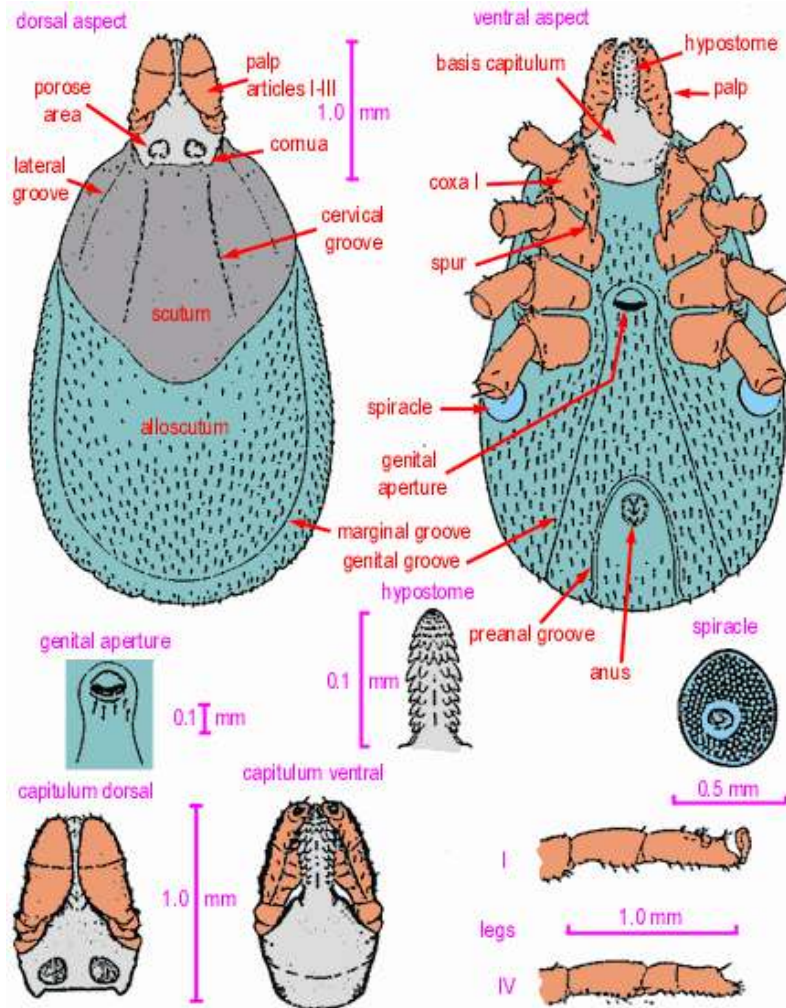


Lone star tick, *Amblyomma americanum*
Female, male nymph

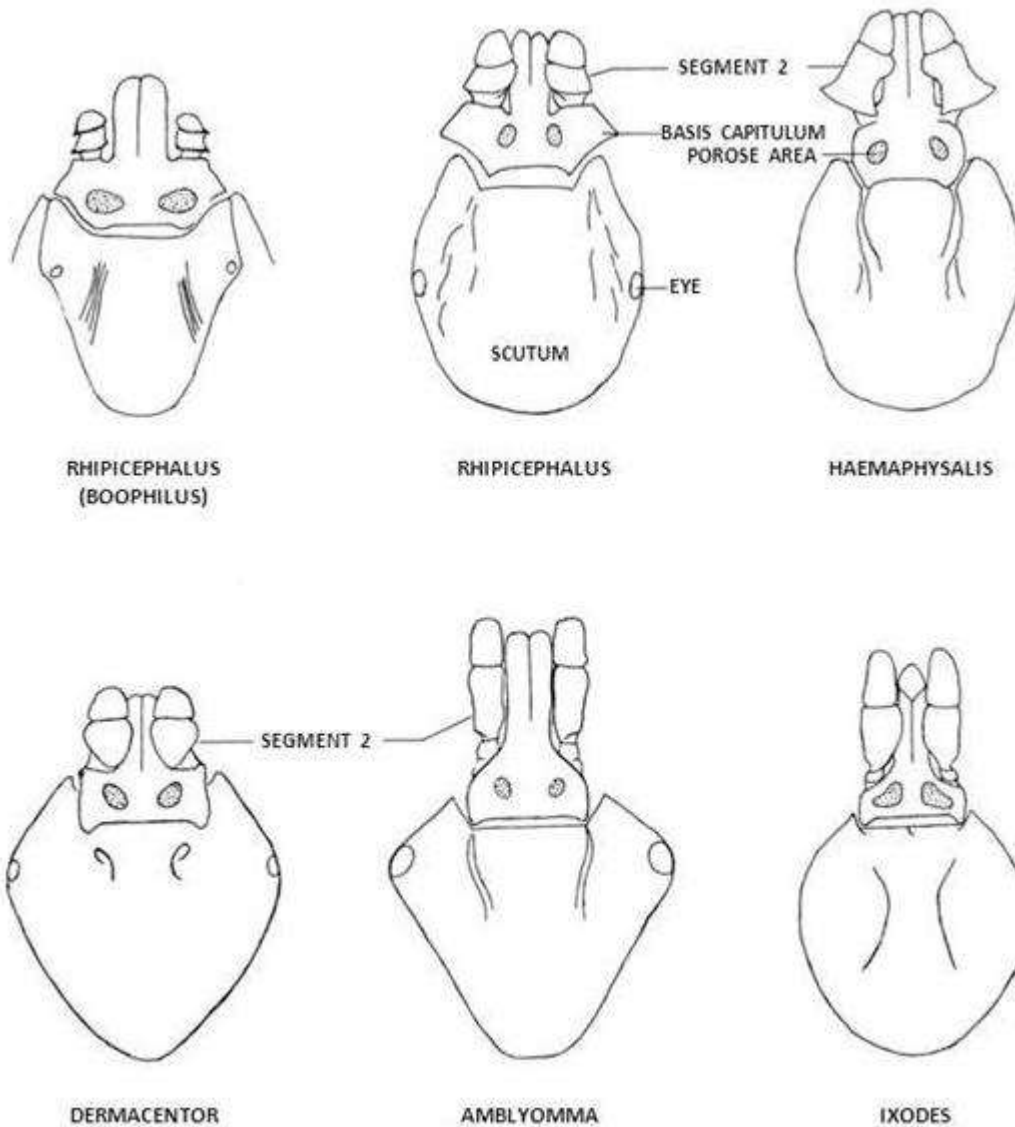
Not photographed to scale, see mm ruler

Generic Hard Tick Anatomy and Key Terms

<http://www.lowchensaustralia.com/pests/paralysis-tick/basic-anatomy.htm>



Key features of mouthparts, basis capitulum and scutum



Ticks

Class *Arachnida* > Order: *Acarina* > Family: *Ixodidae*

Relative Length of Palpus
to Length of Basis Capituli

Genera:

Palpus is Longer
than Basis Capituli:

Amblyomma

Palpus is as Long
as Basis Capituli:

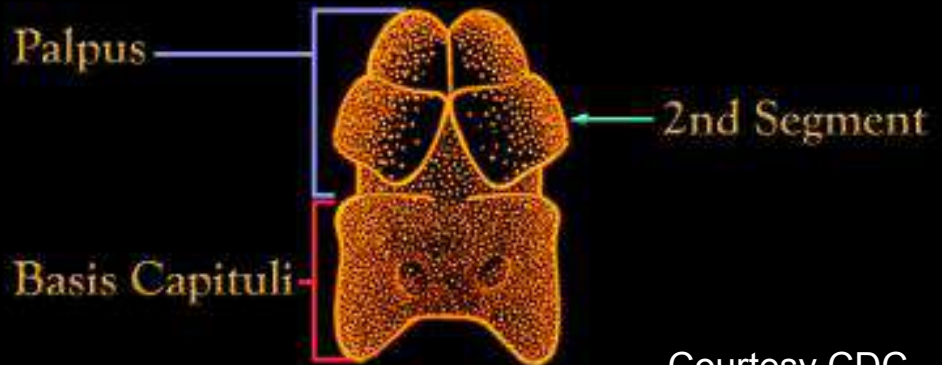
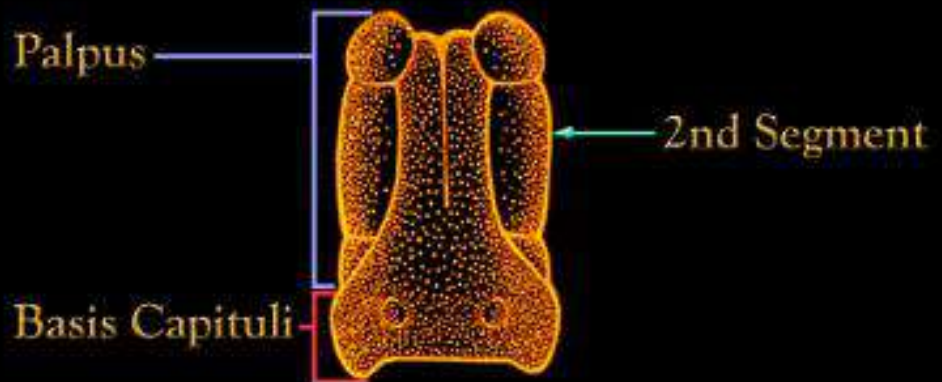
Anocentor

Boophilus

Dermacentor

Haemaphysalis

Rhipicephalus



Courtesy CDC

First Step: What stage/sex is it?

Character

found on...

6 legs

- larvae only (nymphs, male, female 8 legs)

Scutum entire?

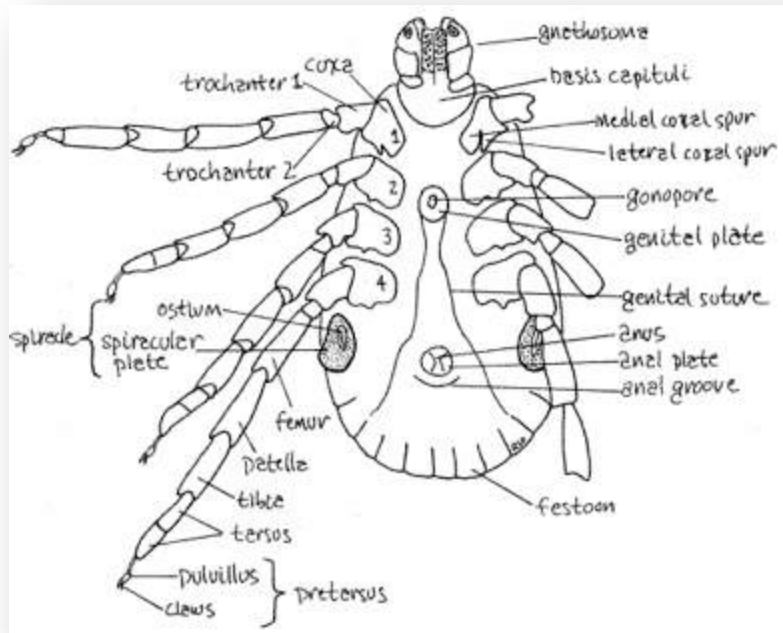
- in males only

Genital aperture?

- males and females only

Porous area?

- females only



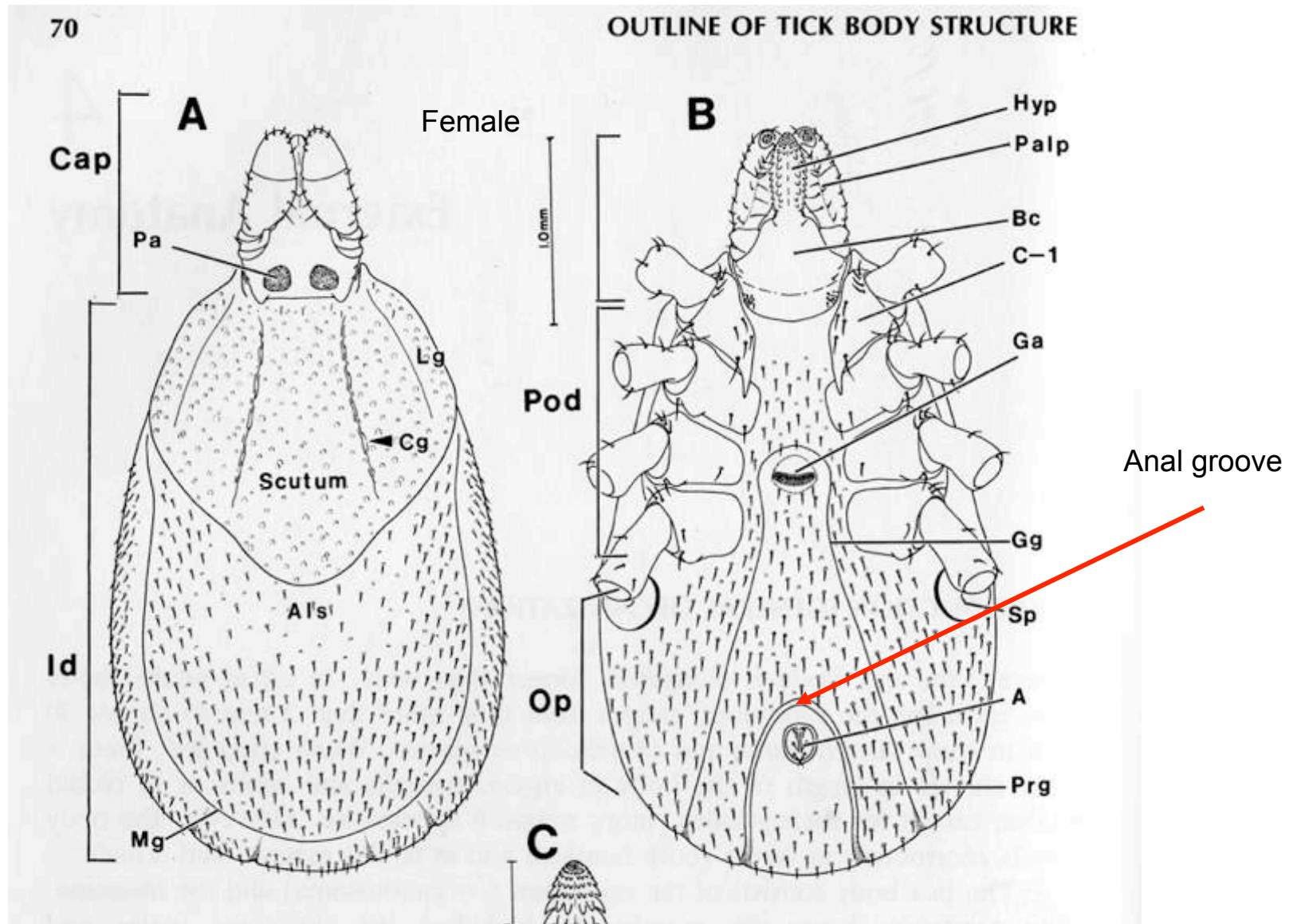
Characteristics to easily separate common North American Tick Genera

Ixodid Ticks

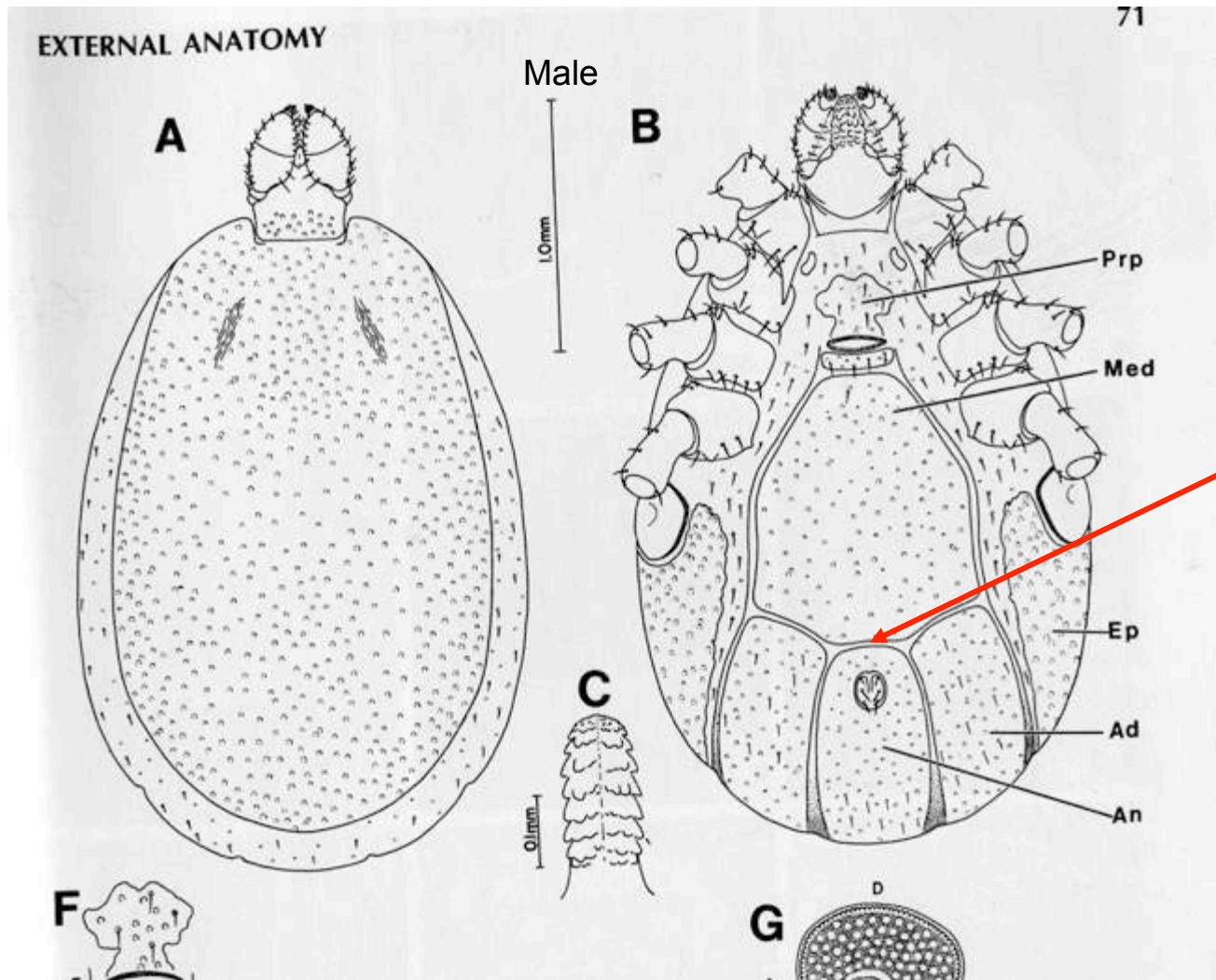
Genus	Outline of BC	Festoon	Ornate?	Palps	Anal groove
<i>Amblyomma</i>	triangular	yes	yes	long	below
<i>Dermacentor</i>	rectangular	yes	yes	short	below
<i>Haemaphysalis</i>	rectangular	no	no	short	below
<i>Ixodes</i>	rectangular	no	no	short male, long female	above
<i>Rhipicephalus</i>	hexagonal	yes	no	short	below

Courtesy of Richard G. Robbins PhD, Smithsonian/WRBU

Basic Tick Anatomy *Ixodes*



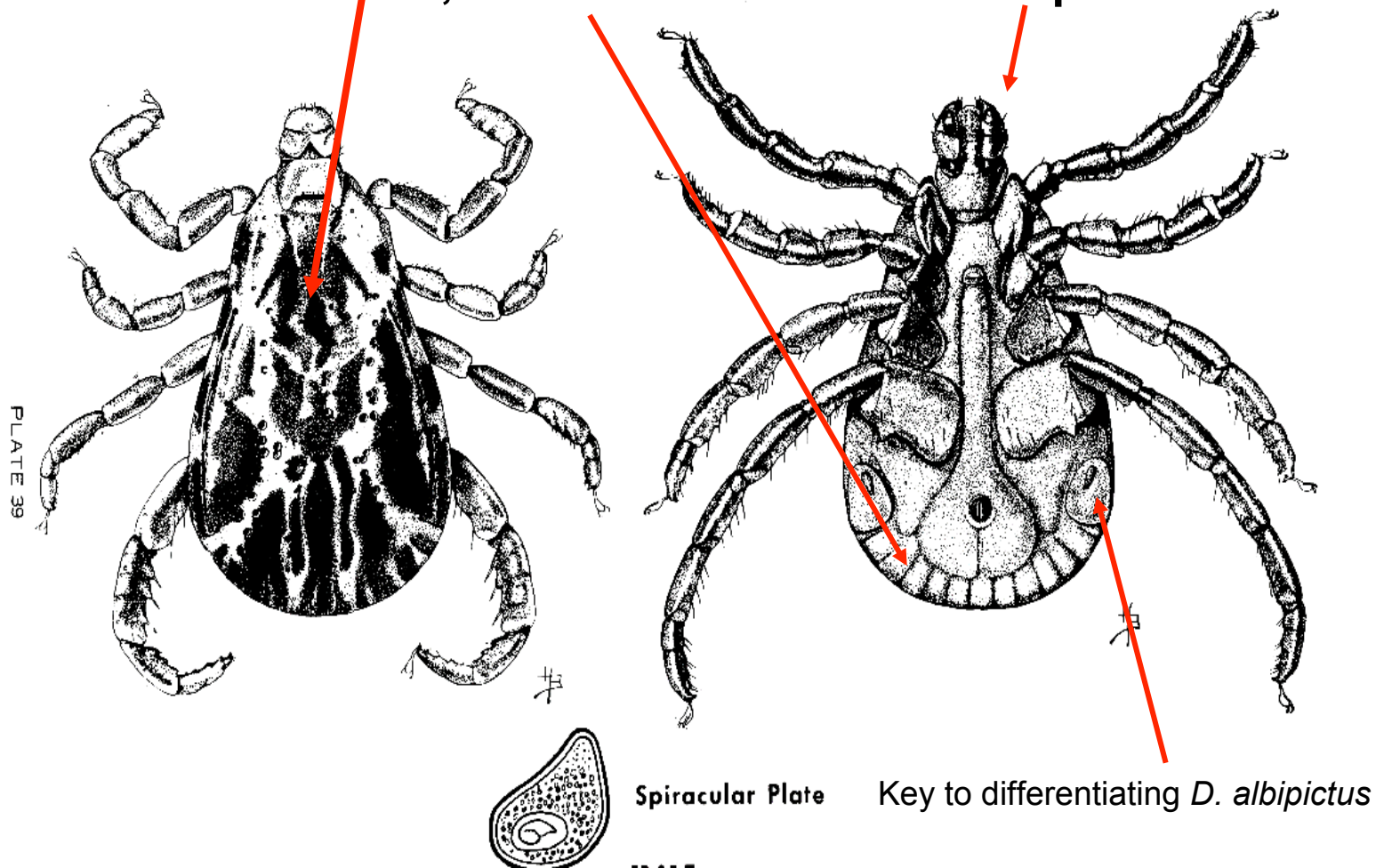
Basic Tick Anatomy *Ixodes*



Dr. Richard G. Robbins: "All male *Ixodes* have an anal groove, but because the male venter is completely covered in plates (something never seen in other ixodid genera), the anal groove simply defines the boundaries between plates."

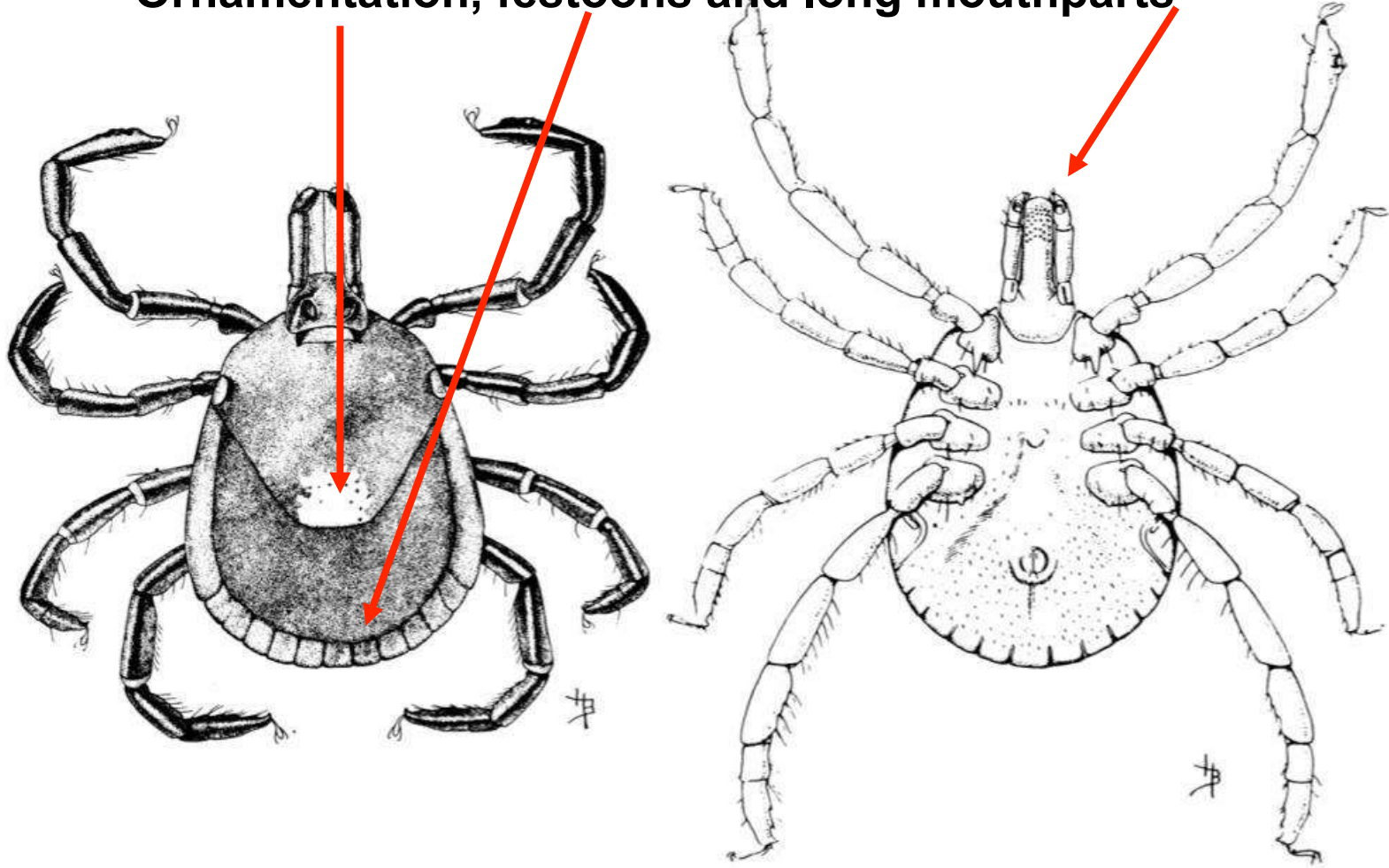
Basic Tick Anatomy *Dermacentor*

Ornamentation, festoons and short mouthparts



Basic Tick Anatomy *Amblyomma*

Ornamentation, festoons and long mouthparts



And now for some shortcuts in tick ID



"Don't worry... I know a short cut."

Nelson Delgado

Identifying engorged females



Ornamentation of scutum (or not i.e. *Ixodes*) and shape of basis capitulum

Ixodes affinis vs *I. scapularis*



Punctations
on scutum



Dermacentor albipictus vs *D. variabilis*

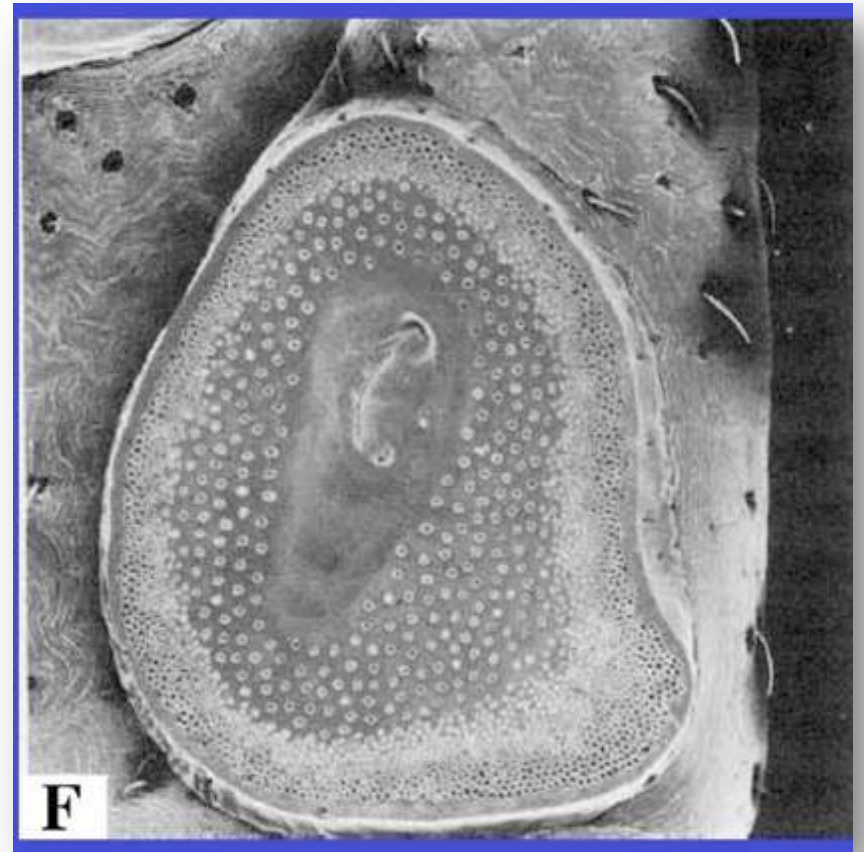
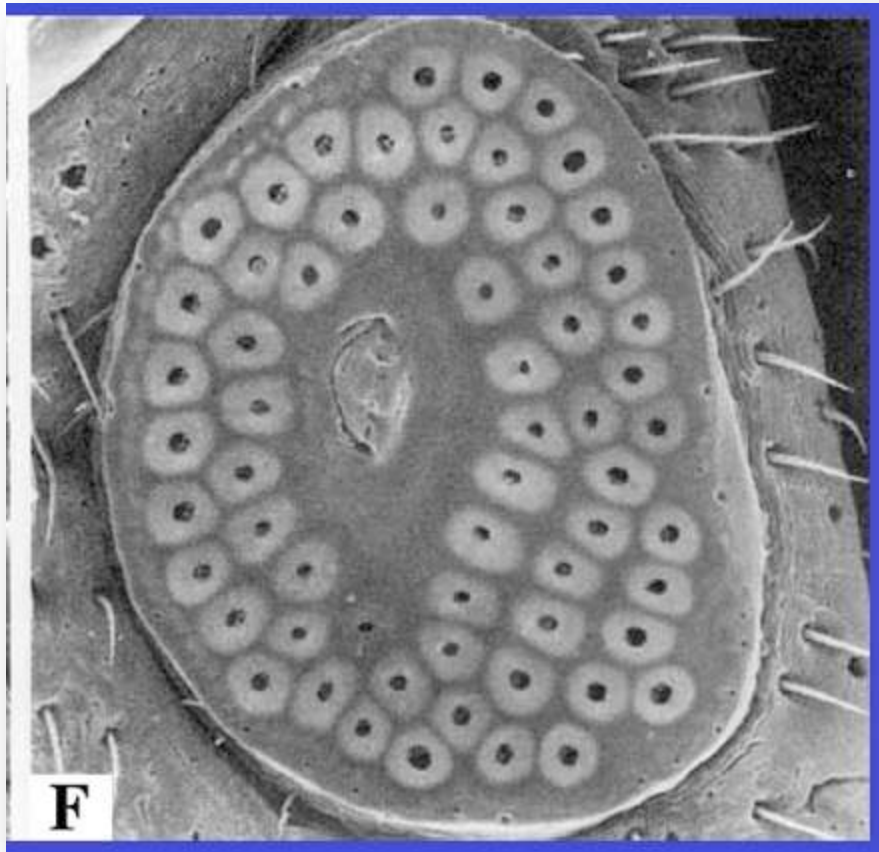


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Center for Vector Biology
Rutgers University

Spiracular Plate:

Dermacentor albipictus

Dermacentor variabilis



Dermacentor variabilis vs *Amblyomma maculatum*



Gulf coast ticks vs American dog tick



Which Genus do these belong to?

Hint: They are engorged females and found in New Jersey



J. Occi



Ixodes scapularis

Nymphal (May-July)
and larval (Aug-Sept) environment



Adult *I. scapularis* season and environment

Watchung Reservation (Union County)
14-January 1995, Temp = 60°
Flagged 25 adult *Ixodes scapularis*



Dermacentor variabilis, American dog tick June 2017



Long Beach Island (Ocean Co.)
194 *Dermacentor variabilis* in 40 min



55 *Dermacentor variabilis* 15 min.
Stokes State Forest (Sussex Co.)

***Amblyomma americanum* collections**

***Amblyomma americanum*:**
51 nymphs and 16 adults ~ 20 min
@ Tuckerton, NJ Ocean Co



11 *A. americanum* and 14 *D. variabilis* ~ 40 min @ Shark River Pk, Monmouth Co.





Hannah the sheep, Aug., 2017



Tadhgh Rainey



Rich Robbins

Andrea Egizi

Haemaphysalis longicornis basics

- Three-host tick (feeds once each stage on a different host)
- Parthenogenetic (lays 800-2000 viable eggs without mating)
- Native to NE China, Korea, Japan (invasive in Australia/NZ)



female ovipositing and nymphs questing on grass



***Haemaphysalis longicornis* (Asian long-horned tick)**

Why is this tick potentially such a big problem?

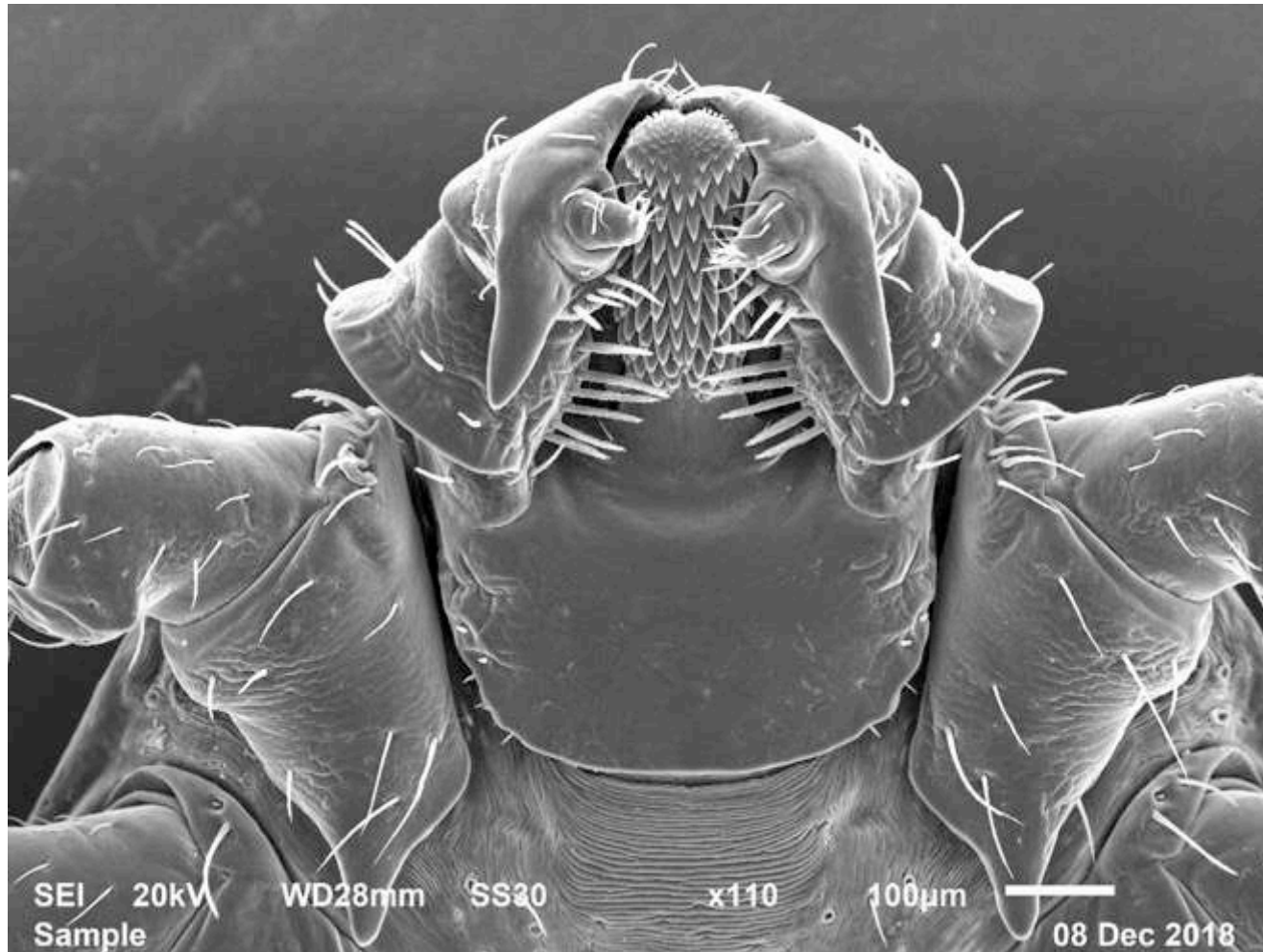
1. Transmit animal pathogens: *Theileria*, *Babesia* (NZ, AU).
2. Transmit human pathogens: *Rickettsia japonica* and SFTV (severe fever and thrombocytopenia virus)
3. Has been found infected with: *Ehrlichia*, *Borrelia*, *Anaplasma* in its indigenous areas.
4. Parthenogenetic: Can lay viable eggs without mating!

Habitat of *Haemaphysalis longicornis*, Asian longhorned tick



How do you ID *H. longicornis*?

Egizi et al (2019) ZooKeys 818: 117–128



Rabbit ticks vs Asian longhorned ticks (nymphs)



Rabbit tick, *Haemaphysalis leporispalustris*



Asian longhorned tick, *H. longicornis*

Questions?



Resources

Fact sheets from Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

American Dog Tick FS: <http://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=fs092>

Lone Star Tick Fact Sheet: <https://njaes.rutgers.edu/fs1281/>

Blacklegged tick FS: in progress

Tick Management Handbook: http://www.ct.gov/caes/lib/caes/documents/special_features/tickhandbook.pdf

University of Rhode Island Tick Resource Web Site: <http://www.tickencounter.org/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Tick page: <https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/>

Monmouth County Mosquito Control: <https://co.monmouth.nj.us/page.aspx?ID=177>

Companion Animal Parasite Council Prevalence Maps: <https://www.capcvet.org/maps/>

My web site with tick images: www.jimocci.com (scroll down to “Ticks of the World”)

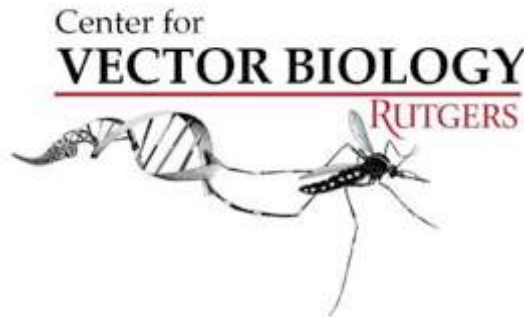
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