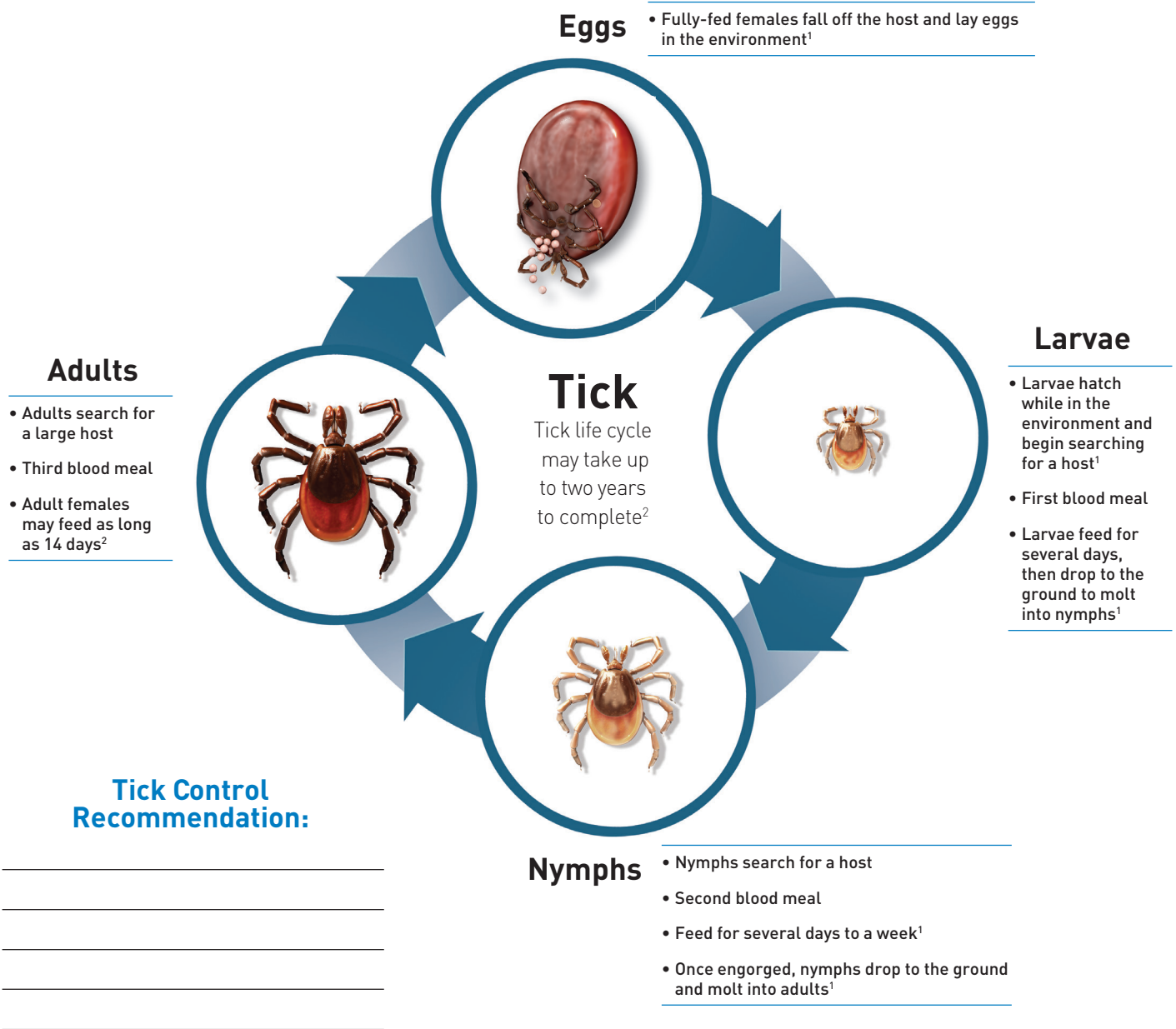


# A look into the tick life cycle



## Tick Facts

- Ticks secure themselves onto hosts with a cement-like substance. To remove a tick, wear gloves and use tweezers to grasp it close to the skin. Extract it using steady rearward pressure. Never twist or jerk it from the skin. This can leave mouthparts behind, increasing the risks of infection and disease.
- Ticks search for hosts by climbing vegetation and waving their front legs until an animal walks by. They then grab hold, latch on and feed.
- Year-round use of tick control for dogs is particularly important for controlling black-legged (or deer) ticks, as adults are active even in cooler months.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.cpcvet.org/guidelines/ixodes-scapularis-and-ixodes-pacificus/>. Accessed November 24, 2015.  
<sup>2</sup>Payne, P., Dryden, M. (2004). Biology and control of ticks infesting dogs and cats in North America. *Veterinary Therapeutics*, 5(2).