

Tick Control on Dartmoor

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Tick-borne microbial pathogens, which cause human and livestock diseases such as Lyme disease, anaplasmosis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, tick-borne encephalitis, Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Colorado tick fever, tick typhus, tularemia, heartwater, East Coast fever, and Nairobi sheep disease, have enormous negative impacts on human health and economic development worldwide. Because of the near absence of vaccines, inefficient diagnostic capabilities, and imperfect treatments for tick-borne illnesses, the major means of reducing the burden of tick-borne disease is reducing the abundance of ticks.



Products used

- OPS
- Carbamates
- Chlorinated hydrocarbons
- Pyrethrins and synthetic pyrethroids
- Formamidines
- Macrocytic lactones
- Tephrosia - plant





Sadly!

- The best suitable acaricide should be cheap, easily applied, with a strong effect on female ticks to prevent them from laying eggs and to protect cattle from reinfestation by tick larvae. In addition, it should also be non-toxic to livestock and humans and have no residues in meat and milk. - Unfortunately, such an acaricide has not yet been discovered.





Endemic stability



- Low level exposure for a long time
- Tick picking
- Oxpeckers, egrets and chickens!

Upsetting stability



Fresh stock



Climate change



Vegetation type and density

Future control ideas

- Attractive and repellent odours – inherited in cattle?
- Fungal control *Metarhizium anisopliae*
- Parasitic wasps
- Vaccines for Tick diseases

