Protect Your Herd from the Asian Longhorned Tick

An emerging tick and disease threat to Canadian cattle



Why It Matters to Farmers

- The Asian longhorned tick feeds on livestock, wildlife, pets, and even people.
- Heavy infestations can cause stress, weight loss, lower milk yield, and in severe cases, death.
- The tick can also carry a parasite that affects red and white blood cells in cattle, causing a disease called bovine theileriosis.
- U.S. herds with infections have reported death losses of **5–20% during outbreaks**.
- Early veterinary care can help animals recover, but once infected, cattle remain carriers for life, and a potential source of infection for other cattle.



What You Can Do

- Discuss tick control and prevention with your veterinarian.
- Check the ears, neck, udder, and legs for ticks, especially for imported cattle.
- **Use good biosecurity practices:** isolate and monitor newly purchased or imported cattle before introducing them to the herd.
- Watch for pale or yellow gums (anemia or jaundice), weakness, fever, abortions, or a sudden drop in milk yield.
- Call your veterinarian if cows seem weak or pale.
- Submit photos to eTick.ca for free!

Found a Tick?
Scan to Report It.





The Asian longhorned tick is a small, reddish-brown tick that has spread across many U.S. states since 2017. The tick has not been found in Canada as of November 2025. In October 2025, <u>an imported dairy cow tested positive for bovine theileriosis</u>, a disease caused by the parasite *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda, which can be spread by the Asian longhorned tick. Female ticks reproduce without mating, so one tick can start a new population. Theileriosis is an <u>immediately notifiable disease</u> in Canada.



- The Asian longhorned tick is present in many U.S. states bordering Canada, including Maine, New York, Michigan, and North Dakota, increasing the risk of it spreading into
- Early detection and reporting are key to protecting your herd.

southern Canada.



