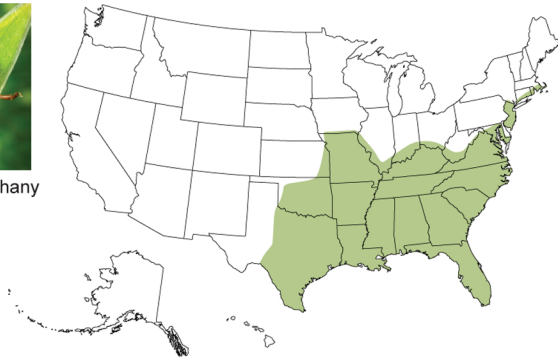


Amblyomma americanum



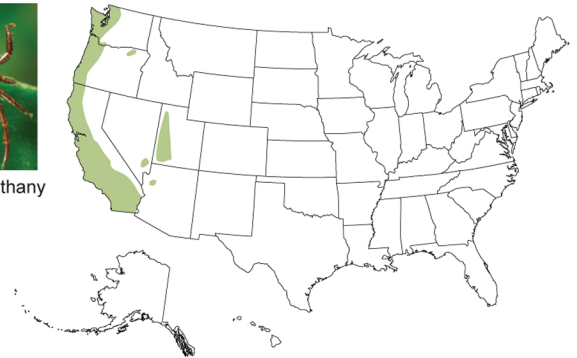
CDC/James Gathany



Ixodes pacificus



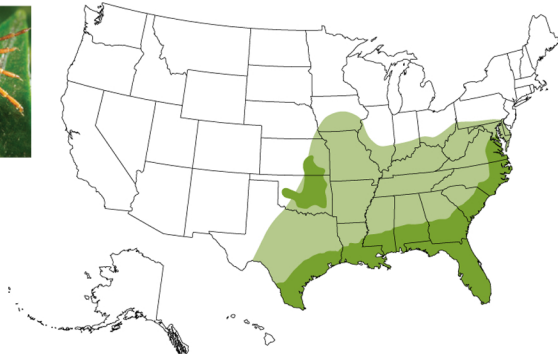
CDC/James Gathany



Amblyomma maculatum



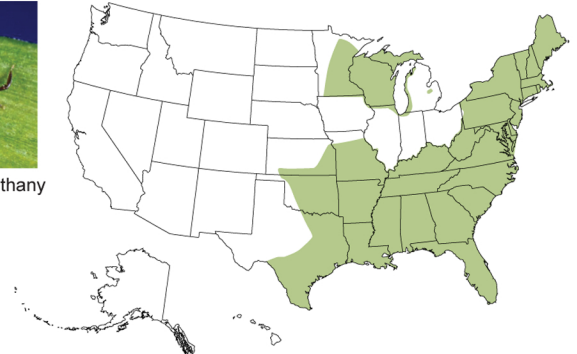
CDC



Ixodes scapularis



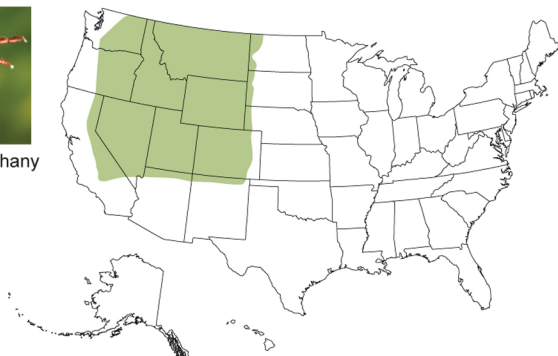
CDC/James Gathany



Dermacentor andersoni



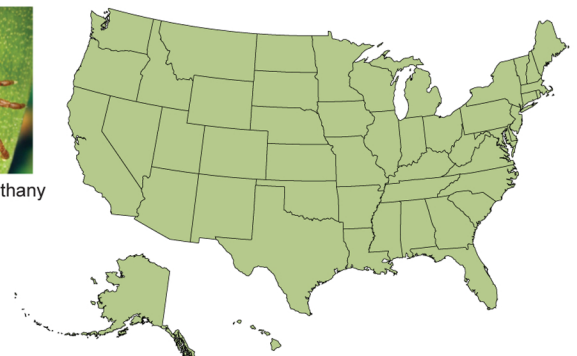
CDC/James Gathany



Rhipicephalus sanguineus



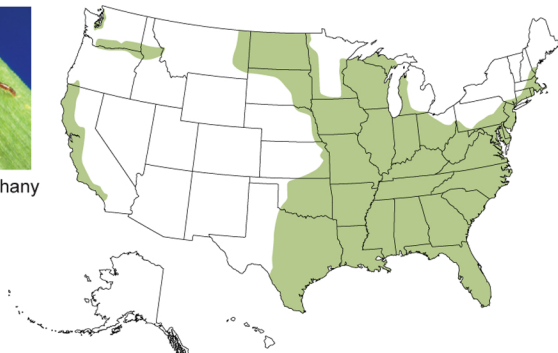
CDC/James Gathany



Dermacentor variabilis



CDC/James Gathany



Sources for maps: *A. americanum*, *I. scapularis*, and *I. pacificus*, www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/ehrlichia/natural_Hx/Natural_Hx.htm; *A. maculatum* (darker shading indicates historic distribution; lighter areas indicate current proposed distribution), Paddock CD, Finley RW, Wright CS, et al: *Rickettsia parkeri rickettsiosis* and its clinical distinction from Rocky Mountain spotted fever. *Clin Infect Dis* 2008;47(9):1188-1196 and Dr. Pete Teel; used with permission of the author; *D. andersoni*, *D. variabilis*, and *R. sanguineus*, Stafford KC: *Tick Management Handbook*. New Haven, CT: The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 2004, and Drummond R: *Ticks and What You Can Do About Them*. Berkeley, CA: Wilderness Press, 2004.

Figure 4. Identifying tick species can be difficult for pet owners and even for experienced clinicians. The variation in size among species is tremendous. A female *Amblyomma* tick can be as long as 10 mm, whereas a female *I. scapularis* tick may be only 2.5 mm. Also, nymphs, larvae, and adults all feed on hosts and can look different. Larvae have six legs and are sometimes called seed ticks; nymphs and adults have eight legs. Some very small ticks can easily be mistaken for mites. The above images illustrate the general appearance of several tick species, and the adjacent maps show their current areas of distribution.