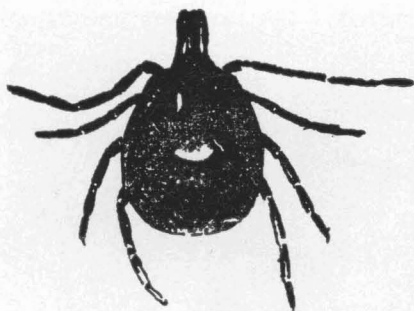


# Control of Ticks Infesting Cattle

by

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## LONE STAR TICK



This is the most widespread tick found in Texas. It occurs principally in wooded or brush areas. Eggs are laid on the ground. Larvae or "seed ticks", nymphs and adults attack livestock. It is found on nearly any part of the animal and is also known as the "star-backed" tick, the "speck-back" tick or the "wood-tick".

Control: Either dips or sprays containing .5 percent DDT plus .03 percent gamma BHC or lindane may be used on beef cattle. For dairy cattle, use .5 percent methoxychlor plus .03 percent lindane.

Toxaphene may be used as a spray at a .5 percent strength on beef cattle. An excessive dosage of BHC, lindane, or toxaphene is **dangerous**.

## GULF COAST TICK

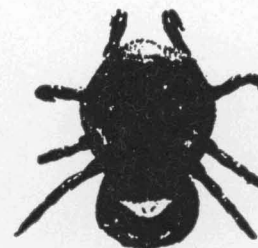
This tick is found generally within a 150 mile range of the Gulf Coast. The young ticks attack birds. Adults attack livestock around eyes, ears and neck. It attaches itself to the ears, often causing screw worm infestations. Damage caused by the ticks and screw worms leads to the common name, "gotch-ear" tick.

Control: The same materials recommended for controlling the Lone Star tick will control the Gulf Coast tick. Sprays must cover the head and neck thoroughly for best results. Stock 1037 will control the ticks if applied thoroughly but this is a slow process since each animal must be handled individually.

## SPINOSE EAR TICK

The spinose ear tick attaches deep within the ears of cattle and other livestock. It is found scattered over a wide area of the State. Heavy infestations occasionally are followed by screw worm damage.

Control: The sprays and dips recommended for controlling other ticks will control the spinose ear tick if the operator introduces the liquid into the ear. The solution may be sprayed or poured into the ear. Stock 1029 applied with a one-inch paint brush will also give control. All spinose ear ticks are picked up in the vicinity of mineral boxes, feed troughs or watering troughs. To eliminate these breeding places, clean out the mineral boxes and feed troughs periodically and paint inside and out with creosote or a mixture of one-half crankcase oil and one-half kerosene. Spray the area about the troughs occasionally with creosote, the kerosene-oil mixture or with the spray used on the animals.



## WINTER TICKS

The winter tick is common on horses but is found occasionally on cattle within a hundred mile radius of San Antonio.

Control: Sprays, dips or washes as recommended for controlling other ticks will control this pest.

## NOTES

All of the organic insecticides are toxic to warm blooded animals and must be handled accordingly. Wettable powders are considered to be slightly safer to use than emulsions. DDT or methoxychlor alone will not control engorged ticks so BHC or lindane must be added. On dairy cattle use only methoxychlor and lindane.

### SPRAY MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

Use eight pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT or methoxychlor for 100 gallons of .5 percent spray.

Use two tablespoons of 50 percent wettable DDT or methoxychlor for one gallon of .5 percent spray.

Use 10 pounds of 40 percent wettable toxaphene for 100 gallons of .5 percent spray.

Use two tablespoons of 40 percent wettable toxaphene for one gallon of .5 percent spray.

If emulsions are used, follow the recommendations of the manufacturer closely. The emulsions are more toxic and extreme care should be exercised in their use. Do not use toxaphene on very young calves.

Since BHC may be obtained in varying percentages gamma content, the following amounts are required per 100 gallons of water to obtain .03 percent gamma:

5% gamma — Use 5 lbs. per 100 gals.

6% gamma — Use 4 lbs. per 100 gals.

8% gamma — Use 3 lbs. per 100 gals.

10% gamma — Use 2½ lbs. per 100 gals.

12% gamma — Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals.

25% gamma — Use 1 lb. per 100 gals.

33% gamma — Use ¾ lb. per 100 gals.



Spraying in chute is necessary for tick control.



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