



Monthly Fever Tick Situation Report

January 31, 2024

Statewide Quarantine Summary

89 Infested Quarantine Premises:

- 18 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 71 non-permanent quarantine zone premises
- Counties with infested premises quarantines include: Cameron, Starr, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata

24 Exposed Quarantine Premises:

- 20 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 4 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

2,550 Adjacent/Check Quarantine Premises:

- 501 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 2,049 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

Total Quarantined Premises: 2,663

Changes since last report:

↓3 Infested ↑1 Exposed ↑38 Adjacent/Check

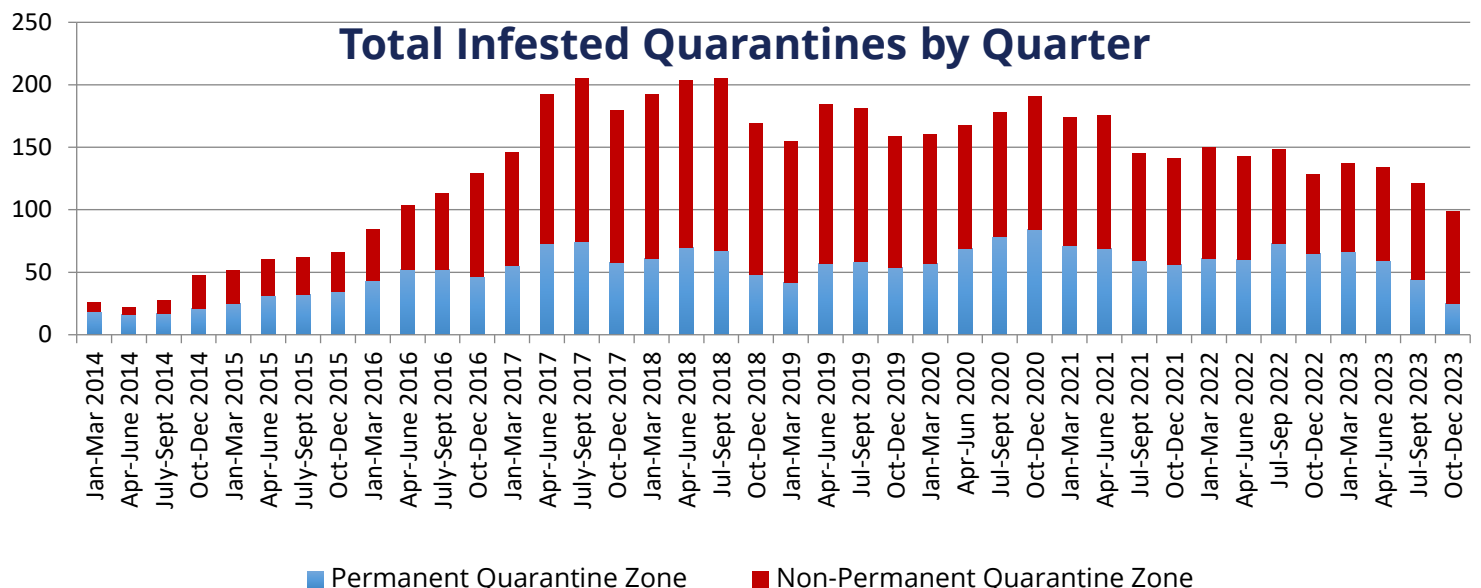
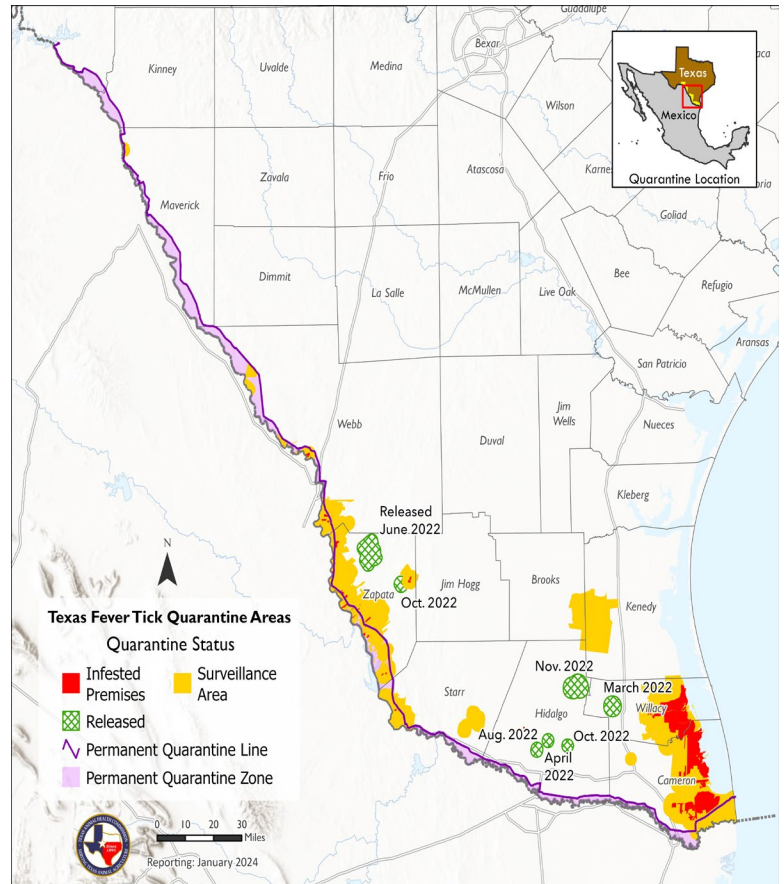
Non-Permanent Quarantine Zone Acreage:

approx. 663,645 acres total

Permanent Quarantine Zone (PQZ) Acreage:

approx. 156,203 acres total

Texas Fever Tick Quarantine Areas





	Webb County	Zapata County	Starr County	Cameron County	Willacy County	Kenedy County	Additional Texas Counties*
Quarantine Area Type	CPQA & PQZ	CPQA & PQZ	CPQA & PQZ	TPQA, CPQA & PQZ	CPQA	CPQA	CPQA & PQZ
Quarantined Premises	252	665	220	944	529	10	43
Acreage Quarantined	64,645	177,927	41,024	198,727	185,503	116,807	35,216
Active Traces**	0	24	0	0	0	0	0

PQZ: Permanent Quarantine Zone CPQA: Control Purpose Quarantine Area TPQA: Temporary Preventative Quarantine Area

* Additional Texas Counties: Brooks and Val Verde

**Active Traces: When fever ticks are found on a premises, TAHC and/or USDA will conduct an epidemiological investigation. This includes tracing the animal movements on and off of the infested premises in order to prevent the spread and find the source.

Fever Tick Information & Resources

Cattle Fever Ticks, known scientifically as *Rhipicephalus* (formerly *Boophilus*) *annulatus* and *R. microplus*, are a significant threat to the United States cattle industry. These ticks are capable of carrying the protozoa, or microscopic parasites, *Babesia bovis* or *B. bigemina*, commonly known as cattle fever. The Babesia organism attacks and destroys red blood cells, causing acute anemia, high fever, and enlargement of the spleen and liver, ultimately resulting in death for up to 90 percent of susceptible cattle.

The USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services (APHIS-VS) and Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) work together to protect and prevent land, premises, and animals from the deadly cattle disease that can be transmitted by the fever tick.

Website & General Information:

- **TAHC Website:** https://www.tahc.texas.gov/animal_health/feverticks-pests/
- **USDA Website:** <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/cattle-disease-information/cattle-vector-borne-diseases>