Statewide Quarantine Summary

188 Infested Quarantine Premises:
- 80 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 108 non-permanent quarantine zone premises
- Counties with infested premises quarantines include: Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Willacy and Zapata

70 Exposed Quarantine Premises:
- 28 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 42 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

2,717 Adjacent/Check Quarantine Premises:
- 394 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 2,323 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

Total Quarantined Premises: 2,975
Changes since last report: 
↓3 Infested  ↓2 Exposed  ↓4 Adjacent/Check

Non-Permanent Quarantine Zone Acreage: 759,047
Permanent Quarantine Zone (PQZ) Acreage: approx. 189,239 acres total

Texas Fever Tick Quarantine Areas

For more information regarding the fever tick program and terminology used, please visit http://www.tahc.texas.gov/news/brochures/TAHCBrochure_FeverTickFAQ.pdf
### 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/](https://www.tahc.texas.gov/animal_health/feverticks-pests/)

*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.*