Monthly Fever Tick Situation Report

November 30, 2023

Statewide Quarantine Summary

101 Infested Quarantine Premises:

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

23 Exposed Quarantine Premises:

- 19 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 4 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

2,582 Adjacent/Check Quarantine Premises:

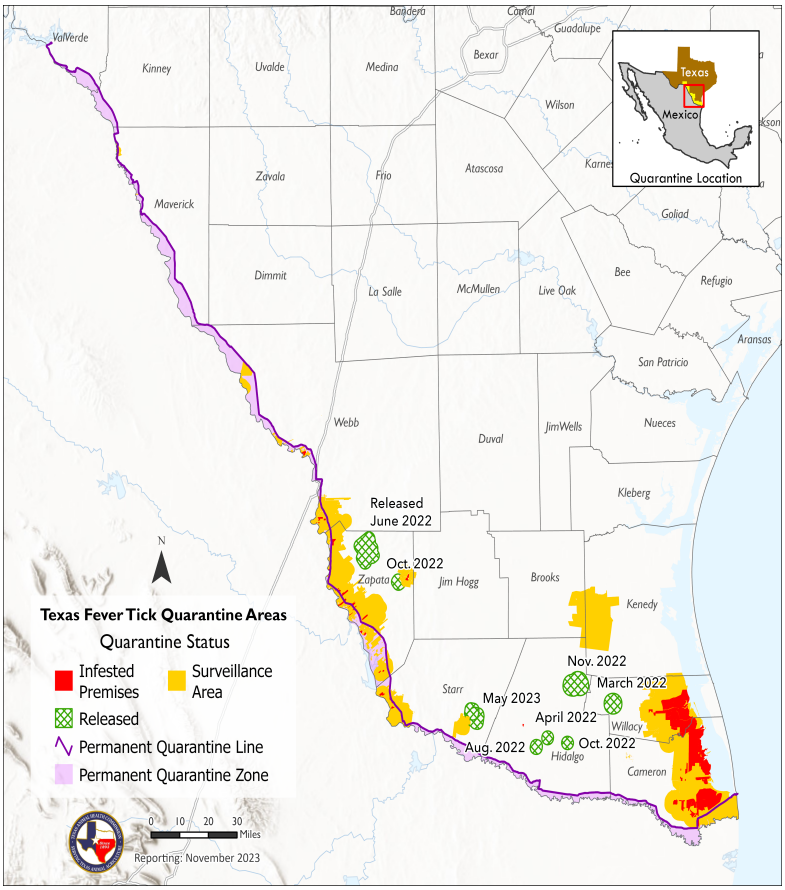
- 463 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 2,119 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

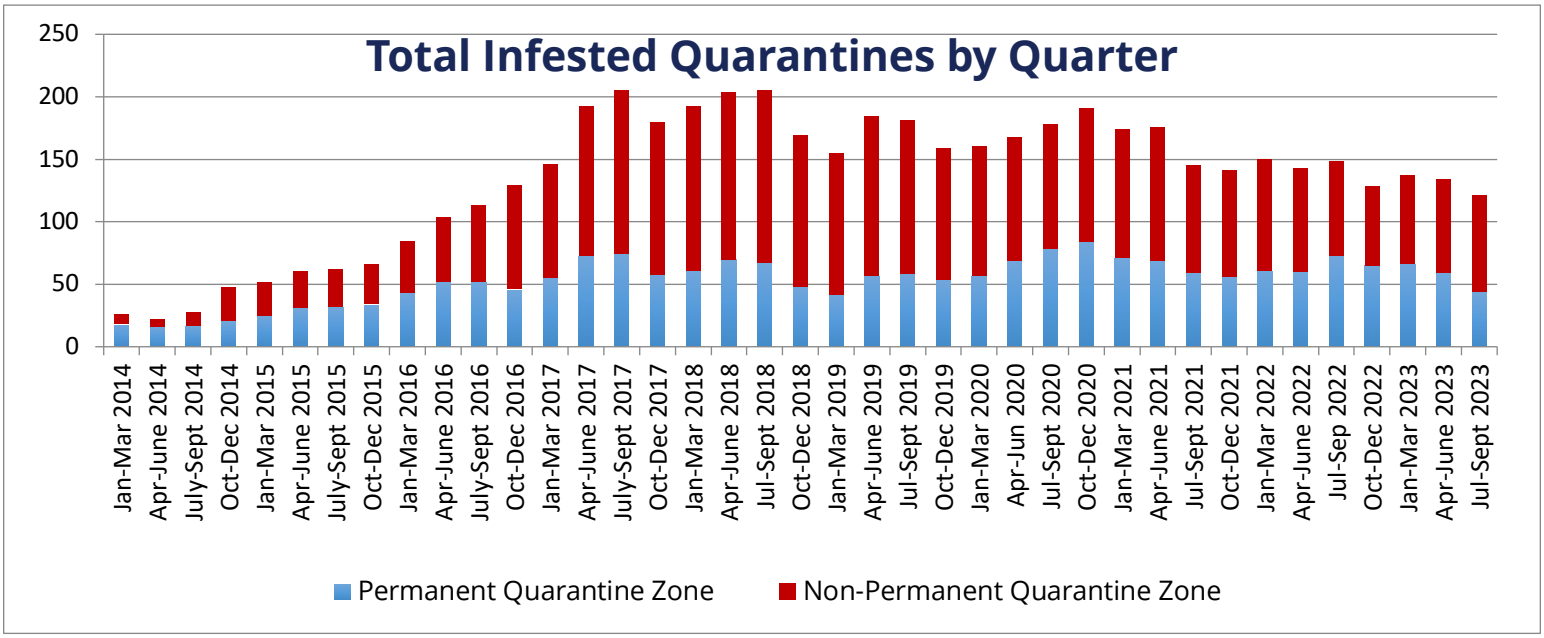
Total Quarantined Premises: 2,706
Changes since last report:
↓2 Infested ↓0 Exposed ↑24 Adjacent/Check

Non-Permanent Quarantine Zone Acreage:
approx. 679,692 acres total

Permanent Quarantine Zone (PQZ) Acreage:
approx. 156,339 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

	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	242	654	270	957	529	9	45
Acreage Quarantined	62,373	177,746	57,073	199,371	185,503	118,484	35,482
Active Traces**	0	48	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

Data Source: USDA-CFTEP and TAHC