



Monthly Fever Tick Situation Report

October 31, 2023

Statewide Quarantine Summary

103 Infested Quarantine Premises:

- 31 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 72 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

2,558 Adjacent/Check Quarantine Premises:

- 457 permanent quarantine zone premises
- 2,101 non-permanent quarantine zone premises

Total Quarantined Premises: 2,684

Changes since last report:

↓6 Infested ↓3 Exposed ↑31 Adjacent/Check

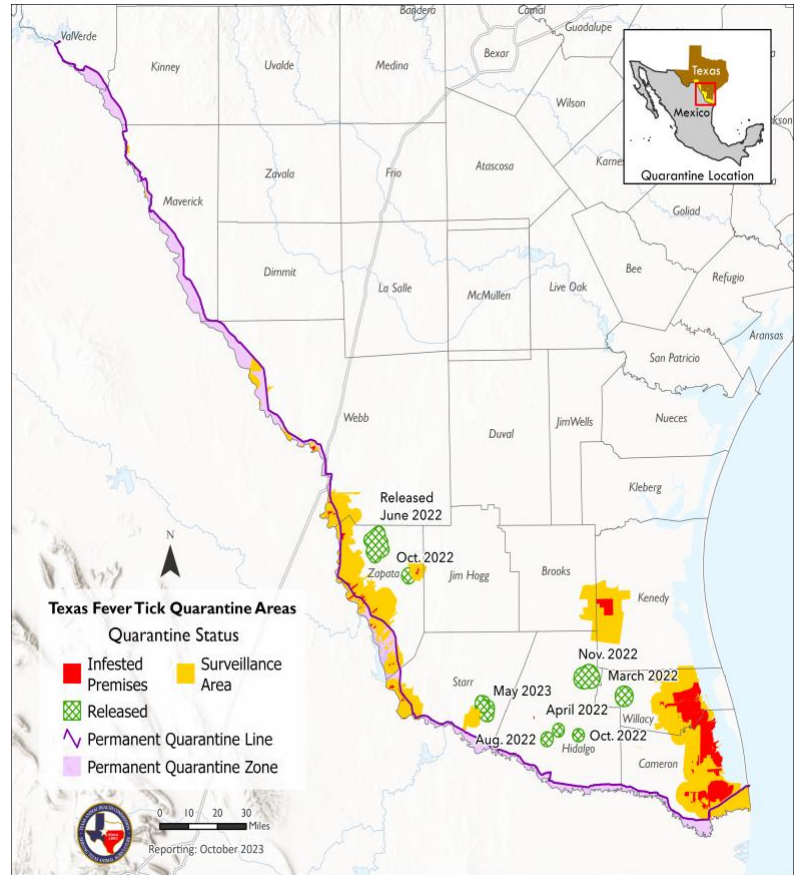
Non-Permanent Quarantine Zone Acreage:

approx. 680,583 acres total

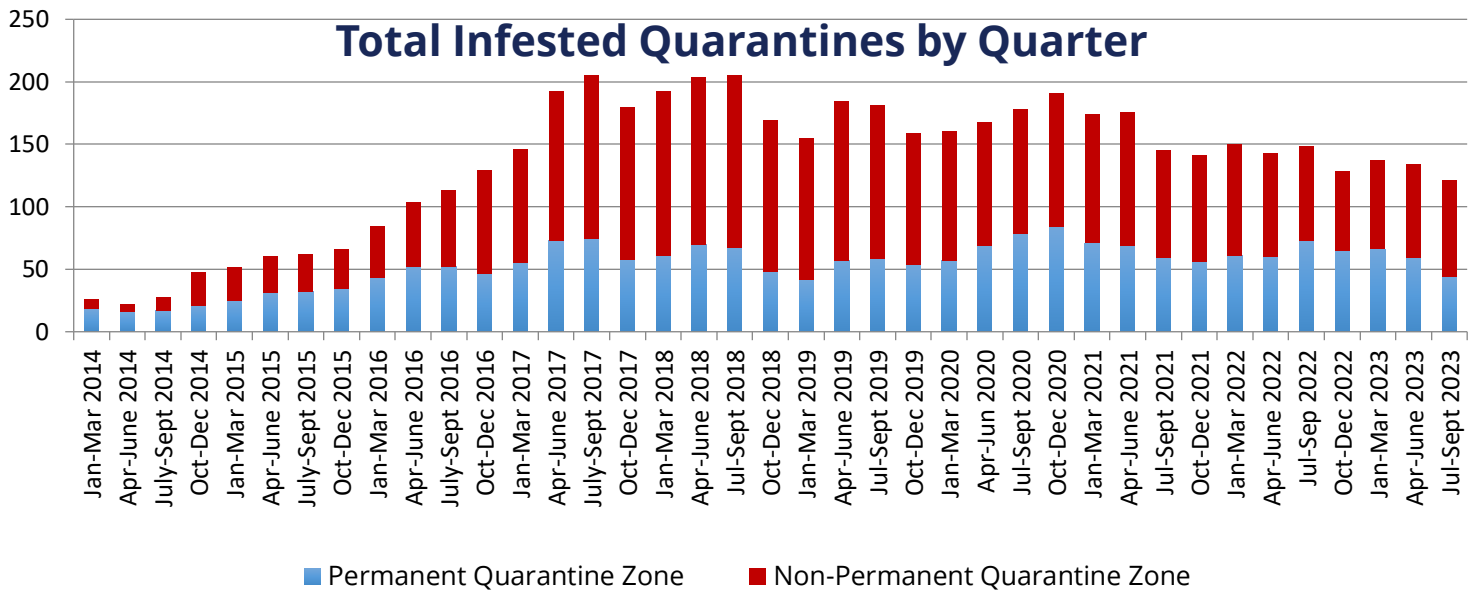
Permanent Quarantine Zone (PQZ) Acreage:

approx. 157,030 acres total

Texas Fever Tick Quarantine Areas



Total Infested Quarantines by Quarter





	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	244	650	269	941	528	9	43
Acreage Quarantined	64,405	177,438	57,118	198,964	185,443	118,484	35,761
Active Traces**	0	58	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>