

Pest Profile



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Common Name: Pacific Gulf Coast Tick

Scientific Name: *Amblyomma maculatum*

Order and Family: Acari: Ixodidae

Size and Appearance: Adults are about 6 mm in length and feature distinct sexual dimorphism with the females having a darker body color and two white stripes. Males of the species have interconnected white lines going down abdomen. Nymphs can range in size from 0.75 mm to 1.33 mm and range in color from light gray to white.

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	0.520 mm in length	Light brown, 10,000 can be laid per clutch.
Larva/Nymph	1 st Instar- 0.75 mm 2 nd Instar- 1 mm 3 rd Instar- 1.33 mm	1 st Instar- 6 legs, small, pink to light gray 2 nd Instar- Grey, bluish-grey 3 rd Instar (and subsequent) 8 legs, roundish body, white to brown in color
Adult	Unengorged females and males- 3 mm long Engorged Females- up to 12 mm	Dark body color with ornate white lines on top of abdomen. Interconnected in a shield appearance for males, stripes for females.
Pupa (if applicable)		

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Piercing/sucking

Host /stored food products: *Amblyomma maculatum* need 3 distinct hosts in order to reproduce. The first being small birds such as meadowlarks, the second and third being larger mammals such as deer, cattle, swine, and humans.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Considered to be a medically important pest of livestock. Hosts of screwworms, this is easily vectored to farm animals causing illness as well as economic loss for farmers.

References:

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