



Asian Longhorned Tick



Bird banders can help detect new tick introductions early.

Check, collect, and report ticks safely.

Migratory birds can move ticks over long distances.

Larvae and nymphs may be found on birds and small mammals.

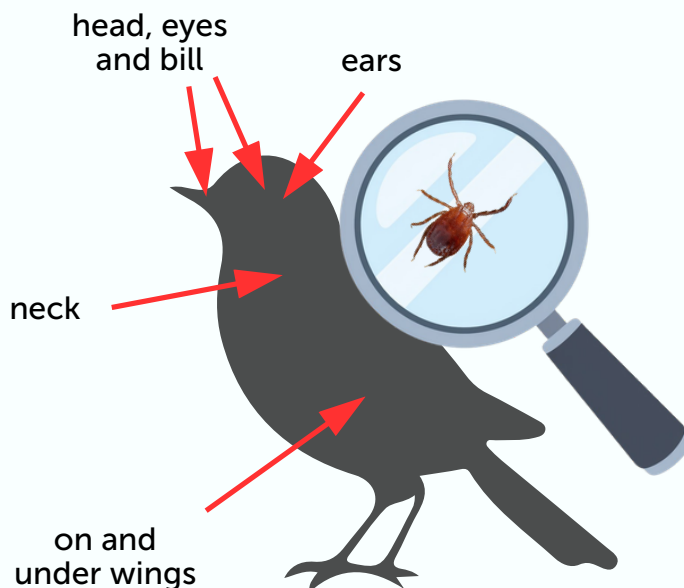
Bird banding stations are well placed to support early warning and surveillance.

Sampling Steps:

1. Wear gloves when handling birds and ticks.
2. Inspect quickly and gently during routine permitted handling.
3. Remove attached ticks carefully with fine-tipped tweezers.
4. Put each tick in a labelled vial or sealed container, placing in freezer overnight.
5. Record host species, geographical location, date, and collector information.
6. Submit through your provincial/local tick surveillance pathway or photo-identification platform where appropriate.

Asian longhorned ticks (ALT) are very small, the size of a chia seed, reddish-brown in colour and can be easy to miss.

Check these key areas carefully:



eTick Submission Site
and Resources

Do not crush ticks with bare fingers.

Do not apply pesticides, repellents, alcohol, oils, or heat to birds.

Do not delay bird release beyond normal welfare protocols.

Do not share the tick species unless confirmed by an expert.

