

Volume 32 Issue 8 A publication of the Central Ohio Labrador Retriever Club September 2021

2021 Meeting/Event Dates

Meeting: Wednesday, Sept 1, 2021 Home of Jan Eichensehr 6:30 p.m. Pizza for dinner

Meeting/Event Dates

September 1 October 6 November 3 December TBA

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CHECK OUT CENTRAL OHIO LABRADOR RETRIEVER CLUB ON FACEBOOK

HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/GROUPS/575516432535825/

COLRC RAFFLE

We are just 2 months away from our Fall Specialty. The 2021 Raffle will feature 10-12 superb items. Anyone with donated Labrador art, wine glasses/jewelry, exquisite bottle of wine or Scotch, or other special prizes, please bring them to Jan's at the 9/1 meeting. We did so well at our Spring show with our 4-item raffle that we are going to stay with selling tickets and pulling them for specific items. No "silent auction" this time

Thank you in advance for your generosity.

Lori

Tick ID

Center For Disease Control (CDC)



BLACKLEGGED TICK Ixodes scapularis

WHERE FOUND Widely distributed across the eastern United States.

TRANSMITS Borrelia burgdorferi and B. mayonii (which cause Lyme disease), Anaplasma phagocytophilum (anaplasmosis), B. miyamotoi disease (a form of relapsing fever), Ehrlichia muris eauclairensis (ehrlichiosis), Babesia microti (babesiosis), and Powassan virus (Powassan virus disease).

COMMENTS The greatest risk of being bitten exists in the spring, summer, and fall in the Northeast, Upper Midwest and mid-Atlantic. However, adult ticks may be out searching for a host any time winter temperatures are above freezing. All life stages bite humans, but nymphs and adult females are most commonly found on



LONE STAR TICK Amblyomma americanum

WHERE FOUND Widely distributed in the eastern United States, but more common in the South.

TRANSMITS Ehrlichia chaffeensis and E. ewingii (which cause human ehrlichiosis), Francisella tularensis (tularemia), Heartland virus (Heartland virus disease), Bourbon virus (Bourbon virus disease), and Southern tick-associated rash illness (STARI).

COMMENTS The greatest risk of being bitten exists in early spring through late fall. A very aggressive tick that bites humans. The adult female is distinguished by a white dot or "lone star" on her back. The nymph and adult females most frequently bite humans.



AMERICAN DOG TICK Dermacentor variabilis

WHERE FOUND Widely distributed east of the Rocky Mountains. Also occurs in limited areas on the Pacific Coast.

TRANSMITS Francisella tularensis (tularemia) and Rickettsia rickettsii (Rocky Mountain spotted fever).

COMMENTS The greatest risk of being bitten occurs during spring and summer. Adult females are most likely to bite humans.



BROWN DOG TICK Rhipicephalus sanguineus

WHERE FOUND Worldwide.

TRANSMITS *Rickettsia rickettsii* (Rocky Mountain spotted fever). Primary vector for *R. rickettsii* transmission in the southwestern United States and along the U.S.-Mexico border.

COMMENTS Dogs are the primary host for the brown dog tick in each of its life stages, but the tick may also bite humans or other mammals.



GROUNDHOG TICK Ixodes cookei

WHERE FOUND Throughout the eastern half of the United States.

TRANSMITS Powassan virus (Powassan virus disease).

COMMENTS Also called woodchuck ticks. All life stages feed on a variety of warm -blooded animals, including groundhogs, skunks, squirrels, raccoons, foxes, weasels, and occasionally people and domestic animals. Photo courtesy of Steve Jacobs, PSU Entomology



GULF COAST TICK Amblyomma maculatum

WHERE FOUND Southeastern and mid-Atlantic states and southern Arizona.

TRANSMITS R. parkeri (R. parkeri rickettsiosis), a form of spotted fever.

COMMENTS Larvae and nymphs feed on birds and small rodents, while adult ticks feed on deer and other wildlife. Adult ticks have been associated with transmission of *R. parkeri* to humans.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOOD TICK Dermacentor andersoni

WHERE FOUND Rocky Mountain states.

TRANSMITS *Rickettsia rickettsii* (Rocky Mountain spotted fever), Colorado tick fever virus (Colorado tick fever), and *Francisella tularensis* (tularemia).

COMMENTS Adult ticks feed primarily on large mammals. Larvae and nymphs feed on small rodents. Adult ticks are primarily associated with pathogen transmission to humans.



SOFT TICK Ornithodoros spp.

WHERE FOUND Throughout the western half of the United States, including Texas.

TRANSMITS *Borrelia hermsii*, *B. turicatae* (tick-borne relapsing fever [TBRF]). **COMMENTS** Humans typically come into contact with soft ticks in rustic cabins. The ticks emerge at night and feed briefly while people are sleeping. Most people are unaware that they have been bitten. In Texas, TBRF may be associated with cave exposure.

O. hermsi tick, before and after feeding. Photo taken by Gary Hettrick RML, NIAID.



WESTERN BLACKLEGGED TICK Ixodes pacificus

WHERE FOUND In the Pacific Coast states.

TRANSMITS Anaplasma phagocytophilum (anaplasmosis), B. burgdorferi (Lyme disease), and very likely B. miyamotoi (Borrelia miyamotoi disease, a form of relapsing fever).

COMMENTS Larvae and nymphs often feed on lizards, birds, and rodents, and adults more commonly feed on deer. Although all life stages bite humans, nymphs and adult females are more often reported on humans.

Tickborne Diseases of the United States

Anaplasmosis Heartland and Bourbon Virus Diseases Tickborne Relapsing Fever

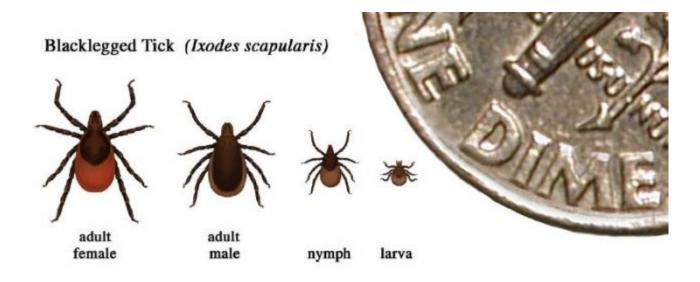
Babesiosis Lyme Disease Tularemia

Borrelia miyamotoi Disease Powassan Virus Disease Tickborne Diseases Abroad

Colorado Tick Fever Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Ehrlichiosis Rickettsia parkeri Rickettsiosis

Ticks That Commonly Bite Humans



Lone Star Tick (Amblyomma americanum)



Dog Tick (Dermacentor variabilis)



NOTE: Relative sizes of several ticks at different life stages.

Engorged female Ixodes scapularis tick. Color may vary.

Down 'n Backs

New Title!
GCH ClearCreek Second
to None

BOB Ft. Steuben KC 8-5-21 BOS. Beaver Co KC 8-7-21 (NOLRC specialty) Owner: Jennifer Stotts

Captain Nick's Shiver Me
Timbers
Medina Swarm Agility Club
7/9/21
CPE ChFH Title
Owner: Christine Nickerson

Captain Nick's Shiver Me
Timbers
Medina Swarm Agility Club
7/10/21
CPE C-ATCH Title
Owner: Christine Nickerson

General COLRC Information



The **UNLEASHED!** is a publication by and for the members of the **Central Ohio Labrador Retriever Club** and others interested in the betterment of the sport and advancement of cooperative communication within the Labrador community and the dog fancy.

The articles and information contained in this publication have been deemed by the editor to be of interest to our readers but do not necessarily reflect the beliefs or the opinions of the editor or COLRC members. Reader input is actively solicited.

Please address or email all articles, announcements, comments and suggestions to newsletter@colrc.com. Unleashed is published ten to twelve times per year. Closing for each issue is the 20th day of the month prior to publication.

Dues are \$25 annually for a single membership and \$40 for a joint membership. Business cards will be placed on the COLRC website for the year at a cost of \$50 for members and non-members.

Club members who wish to utilize the Litter Listing Column of the newsletter and website will be required to pay \$50 per litter listing unless they have worked at two of our three club events during the course of the year.

Meetings General meetings shall take place the first Wednesday of every month unless otherwise noted.

OFFICERS

President	Sally Bell	(Term expires Dec 2021)
Vice President	Lori Bentine	(Term expires Dec 2021)
Treasurer	Linda Bednarski	(Term expires Dec 2021)
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