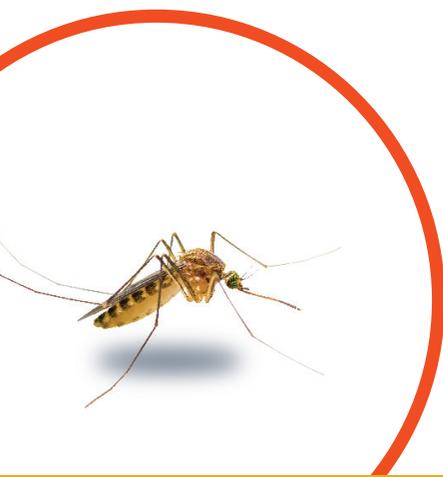




KNOW THE SOURCE

Ticks and mosquitos can transmit a large number of diseases to both animals and humans, **including Rift Valley Fever and Crimean-Congo Fever.**

Certain wild ruminants and livestock can become infected by bites from disease-carrying mosquitos or ticks. They can then potentially transmit these diseases to humans.



UNDERSTAND THE RISKS

To minimise the risk of transmission, **it is important to both combat the presence of ticks and mosquitos as well as take precautions to avoid bites** from these insects.

While mosquitos and ticks pose an important risk, humans can also be infected through contact with the blood and other fluids of infected livestock and wild ruminants, especially during animal slaughter and/or through the consumption of raw or undercooked meat.



How to protect yourself from **MOSQUITOS AND TICKS?**



GET RID OF
all stagnant water



CUT ALL TALL VEGETATION
near homes



WEAR
light coloured,
long clothing



TREAT THE LIVESTOCK
WITH ARACACIDE, IF AVAILABLE,
to reduce the tick population



LOOK FOR TICKS
all over the body
and remove them



USE MOSQUITO NETS
treated with insecticide



APPLY INSECT REPELLENT,
IF AVAILABLE,
on all exposed skin

ACT TODAY to minimise the risks



GOOD PRACTICES

1 • GET RID OF all stagnant water, regularly emptying any container that could collect water.

2 • CUT ALL TALL VEGETATION near homes.



1 • WEAR light coloured, long clothing.

2 • APPLY INSECT REPELLENT, if available, on all exposed skin, as well as on livestock.

3 • USE MOSQUITO NETS treated with insecticide around beds.

4 • AFTER VISITING THE FOREST:

- look for ticks all over the body and remove them if found;
- examine your livestock for ticks and remove them;
- remove ticks with sharp tweezers, ensuring that you do not leave the head under the skin.

5 • MONITOR YOUR ANIMALS for signs of illness (abortion, fever, vomiting, death).

6 • INFORM VETERINARY SERVICES of any suspicious animal deaths.