# The effects of timber harvesting on small mammal abundance, tick burden, and foraging behavior with implications for tick densities

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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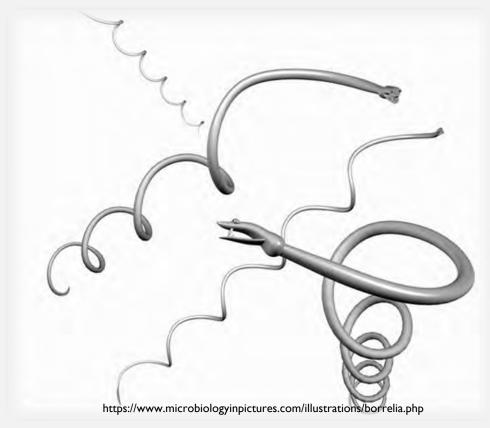




#### **BACKGROUND**

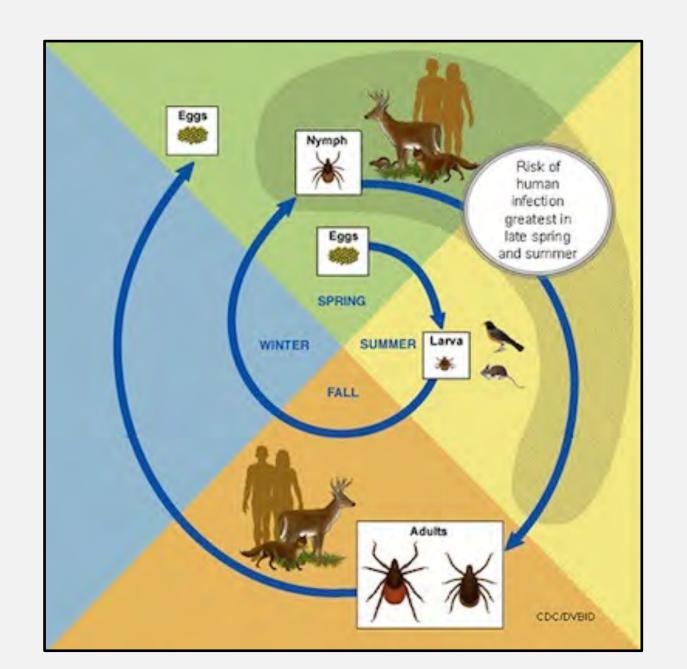


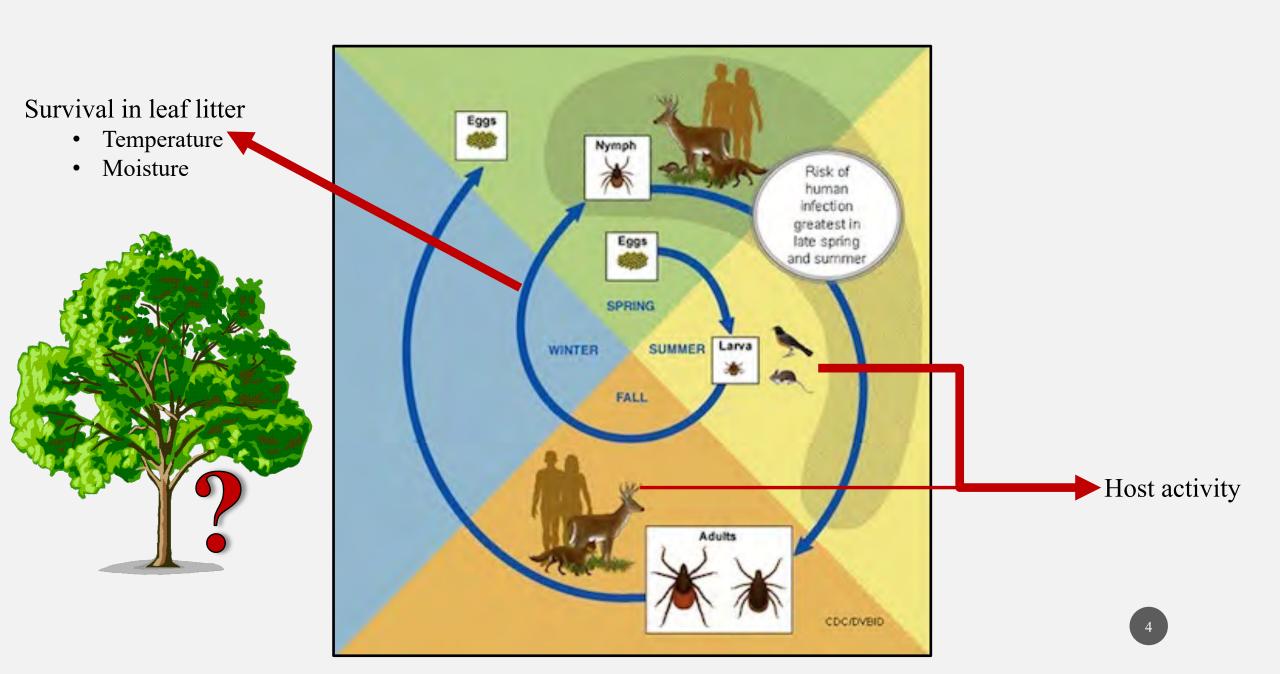
Ixodes scapularis

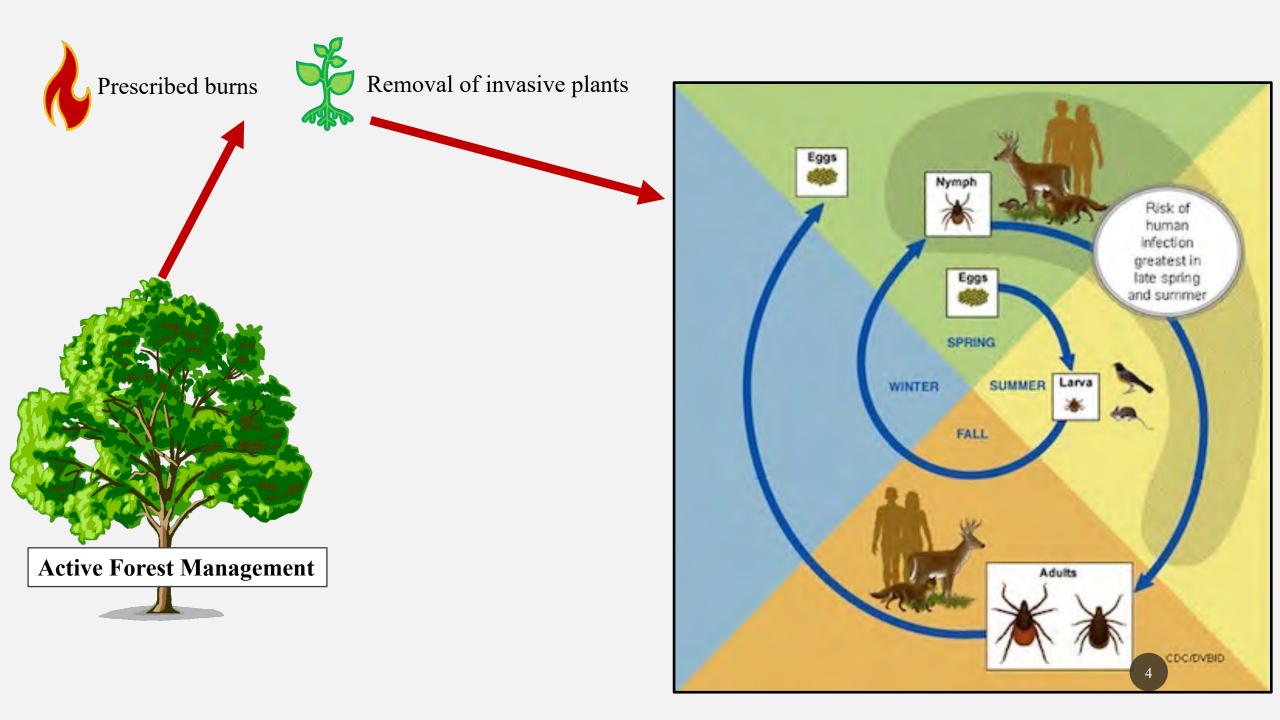


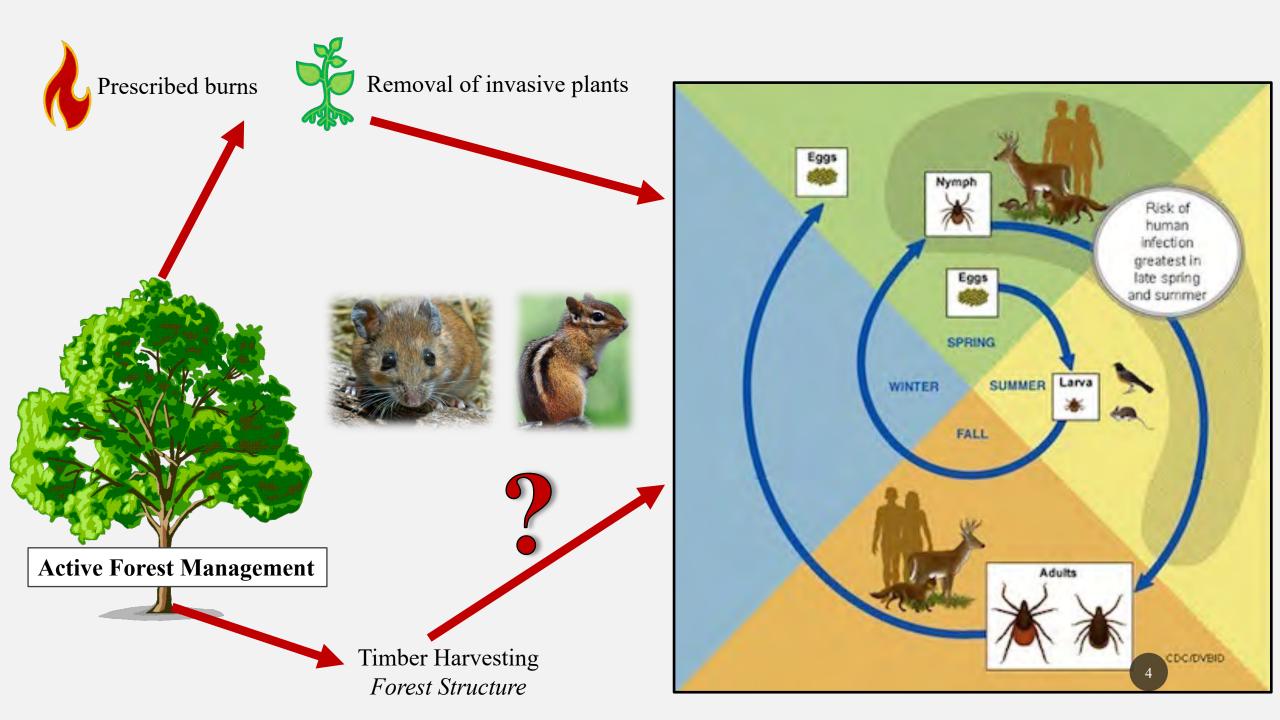
Borrelia burgdorferi

Most commonly occurring vector-borne disease: 30,000 cases/year<sup>1</sup>















































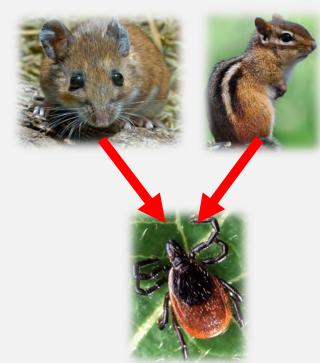
















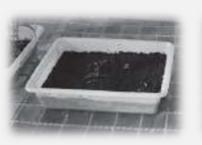






























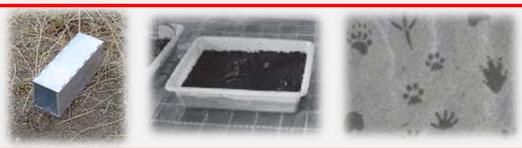










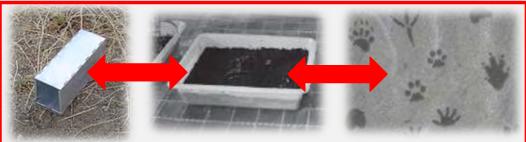
















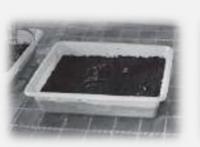


#### SMALL MAMMALS











#### **OBJECTIVES**

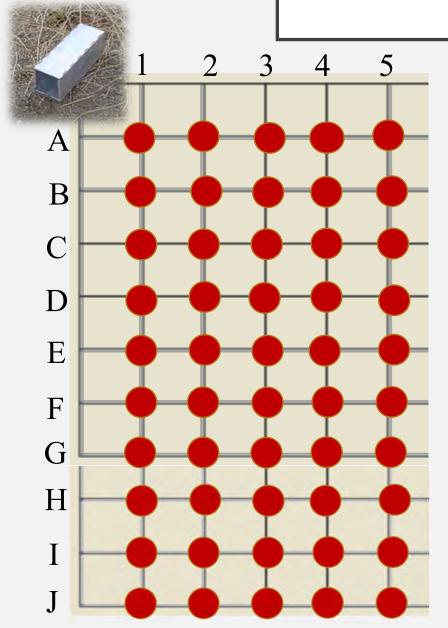






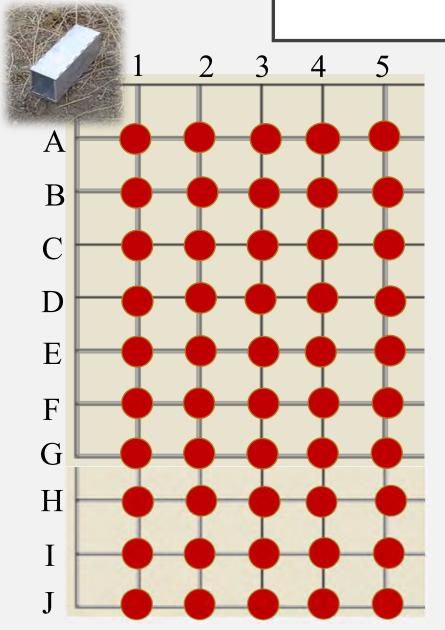
- 1. Determine how timber harvesting affects small mammal population sizes and foraging, and the consequences for tick burdens and infection prevalence.
- 2. Compare three methods of small mammal sampling (live trapping, track plates, and foraging trays) to determine their ability to predict tick burdens and infection prevalence.

#### DATA COLLECTION



50 Sherman traps per property, 3 consecutive trap nights

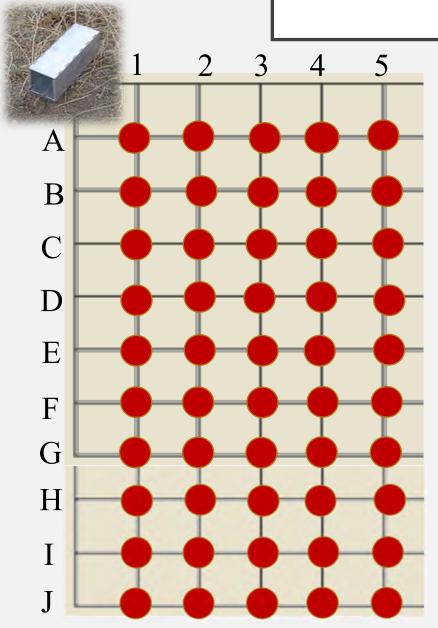
#### DATA COLLECTION





16 track plates per property

#### DATA COLLECTION









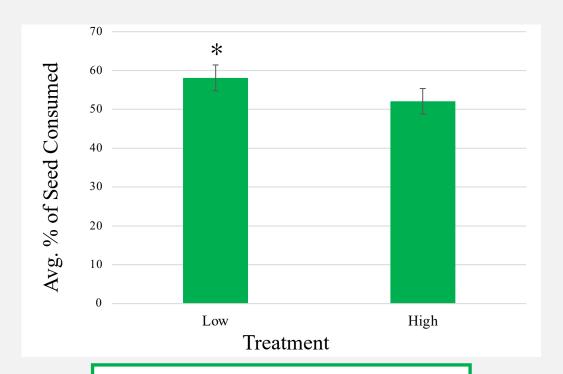
16 track plates per property



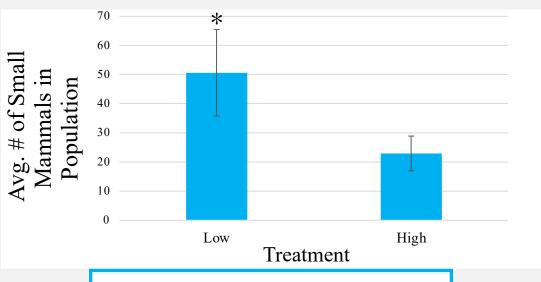
12 foraging trays per property



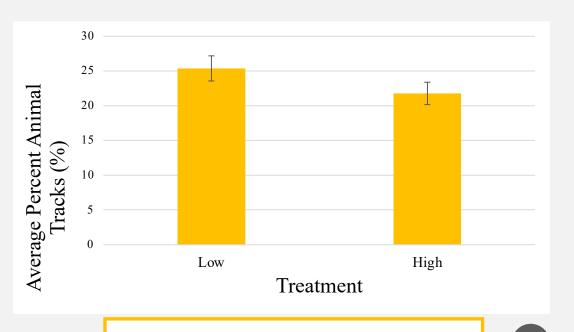




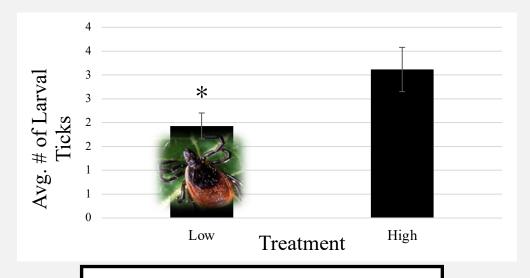
#### FORAGING BEHAVIOR



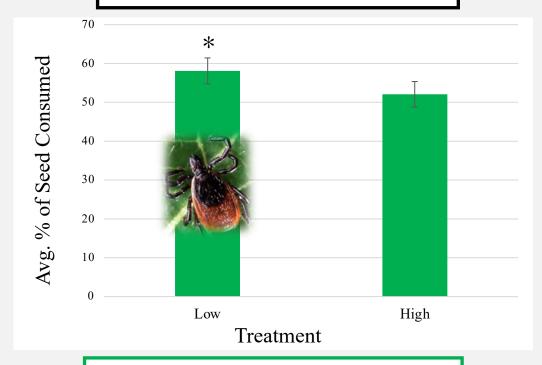




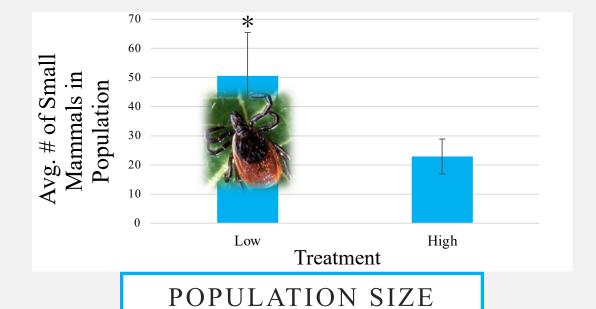
**ACTIVITY** 

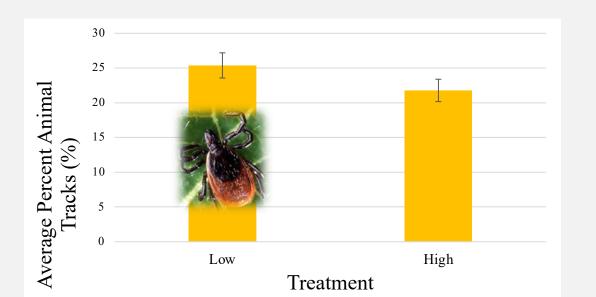


#### TICK BURDEN



#### FORAGING BEHAVIOR





**ACTIVITY** 

#### **CONCLUSION**



TICK DENSITIES

Timber harvesting may lower tick densities through reductions in small mammal foraging behavior and population size



## Tick Collection

