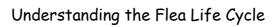
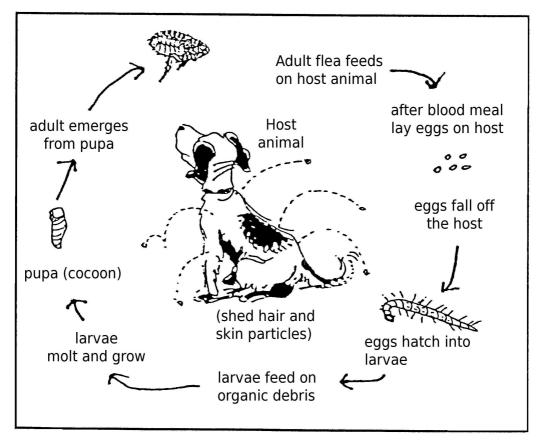
## THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT FLEAS AND TICKS

## **FLEAS**





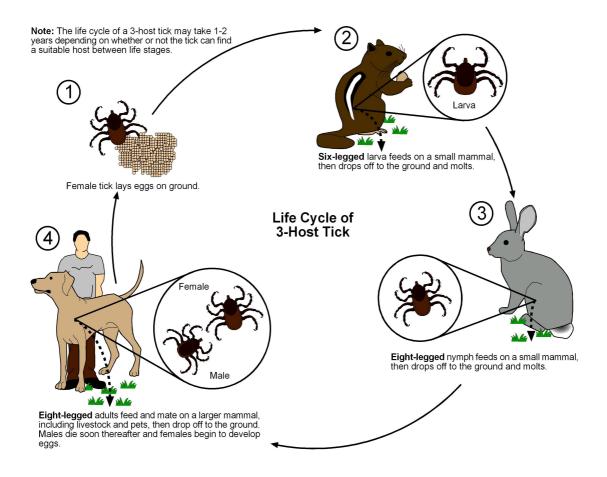
The small drawing above shows that your pet is a host of the flea, which uses it as a source of food in its adult form. Fleas and larvae live more often in the environment of the animal than on the animal itself.

The problems created by fleas are important and frequent. Those range from mild itching to allergic reactions of your pet to flea bites. Ingestion of fleas by your pet, when it is infested and licks itself, allows the transmission of intestinal parasites harbored by fleas, such as tapeworms.

To be successful facing a flea problem, we must protect your pet from the presence of fleas in its coat, from their bites, and also ensure that the environment of your pet becomes free of fleas, and larvae, in order to break the cycle.

### TICKS

# Understanding the Tick Life Cycle



As for the flea, it should be noted that the tick does not only live on your pet, but also in its environment. It comes on the animal at the time of feeding, and before laying eggs.

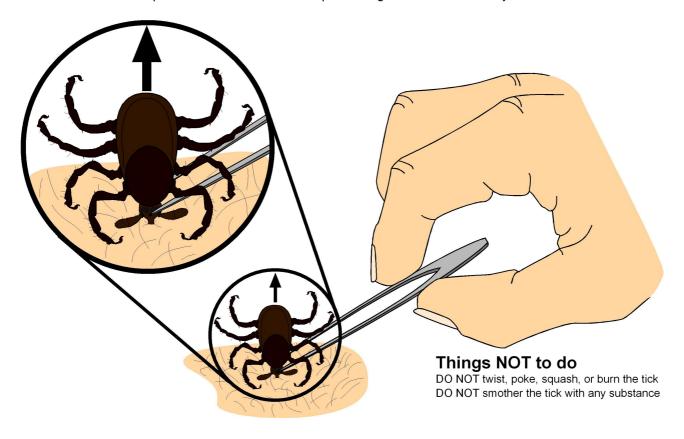
The biggest problem with ticks is that they are often hosts to other parasites, Babesia canis, agents of babesiosis, also called piroplasmosis. This disease can be fatal to your dog if it is not treated in time.

Fortunately, all ticks are not infected with Babesia canis. The chart below shows you how to remove a tick when you see one on your pet.

To fight against ticks, we will need to protect your pet in order to discourage its use as a host, and also protect its environment.

# Removal of a Tick

Using a pair of tweezers, find where the tick's mouthparts have entered the skin. Place the ends of the tweezers around the base of the mouthparts and while applying gentle pressure pull the tick up slowly and steadily until it releases its hold. Dispose of the tick in a sealable plastic bag in the trash *outside* your home.



See what essential oils can do! Back to the Pets' Parasites Formula.