

# GENUS : BOOPHILUS

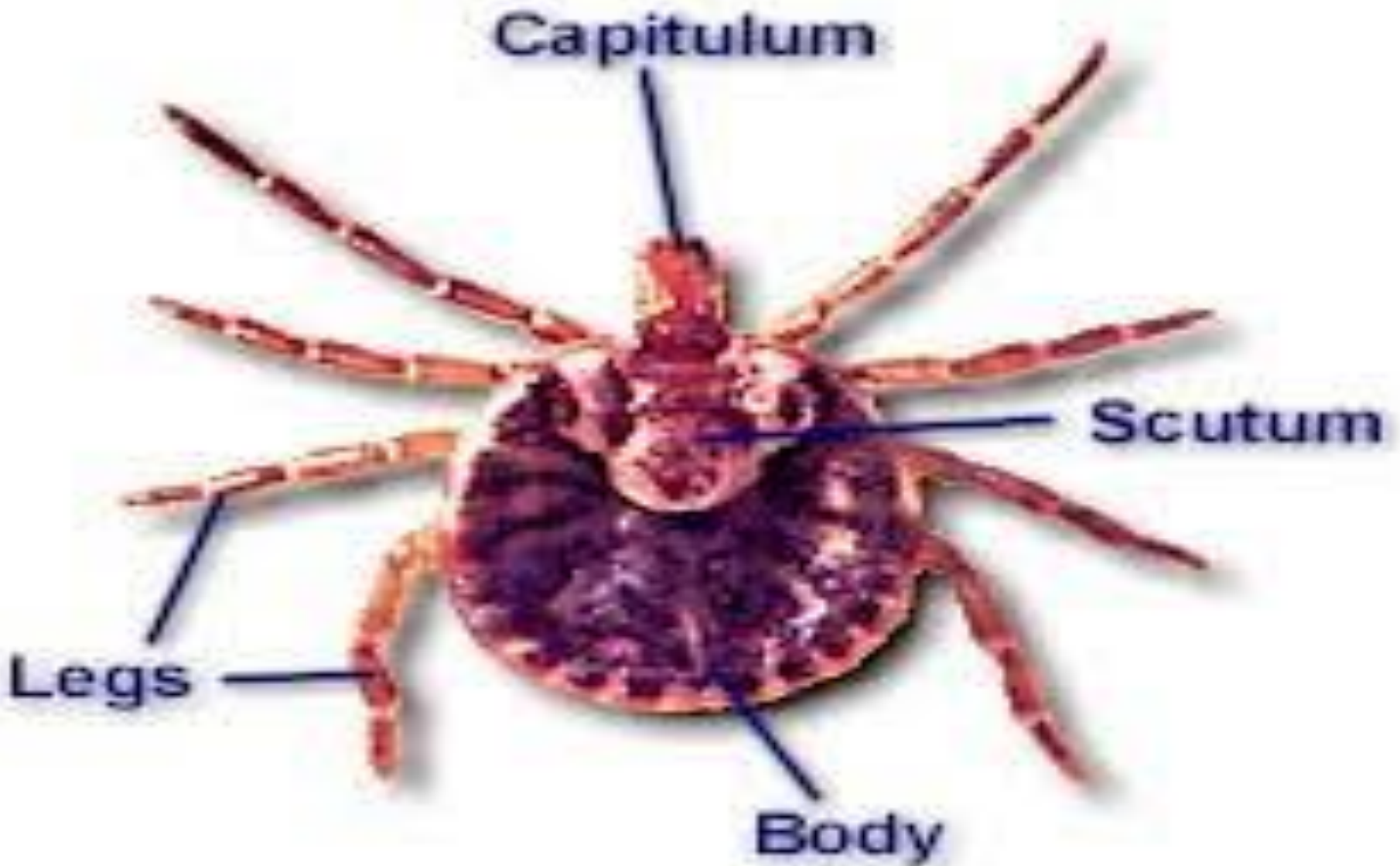
## Morphology , lifecycle , Pathogenesis , Prevention & control



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# Morphology

- *Boophilus microplus* have a dorsal shield (scutum).
- Their mouthparts (capitulum) protrude forward when they are seen from above.
- *Boophilus* ticks have a hexagonal basis capitulum.
- The spiracular plate is rounded or oval and the palps are very short, compressed, and ridged dorsally and laterally.
- Males have adanal shields and accessory shields.
- The anal groove is absent or indistinct in females, and faint in males.
- There are no festoons or ornamentation



# Parts of body : Boophilus



# *Boophilus microplus*

SOURCE-GOOGLE

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0.5 mm



Source- google

# *Boophilus annulatus*

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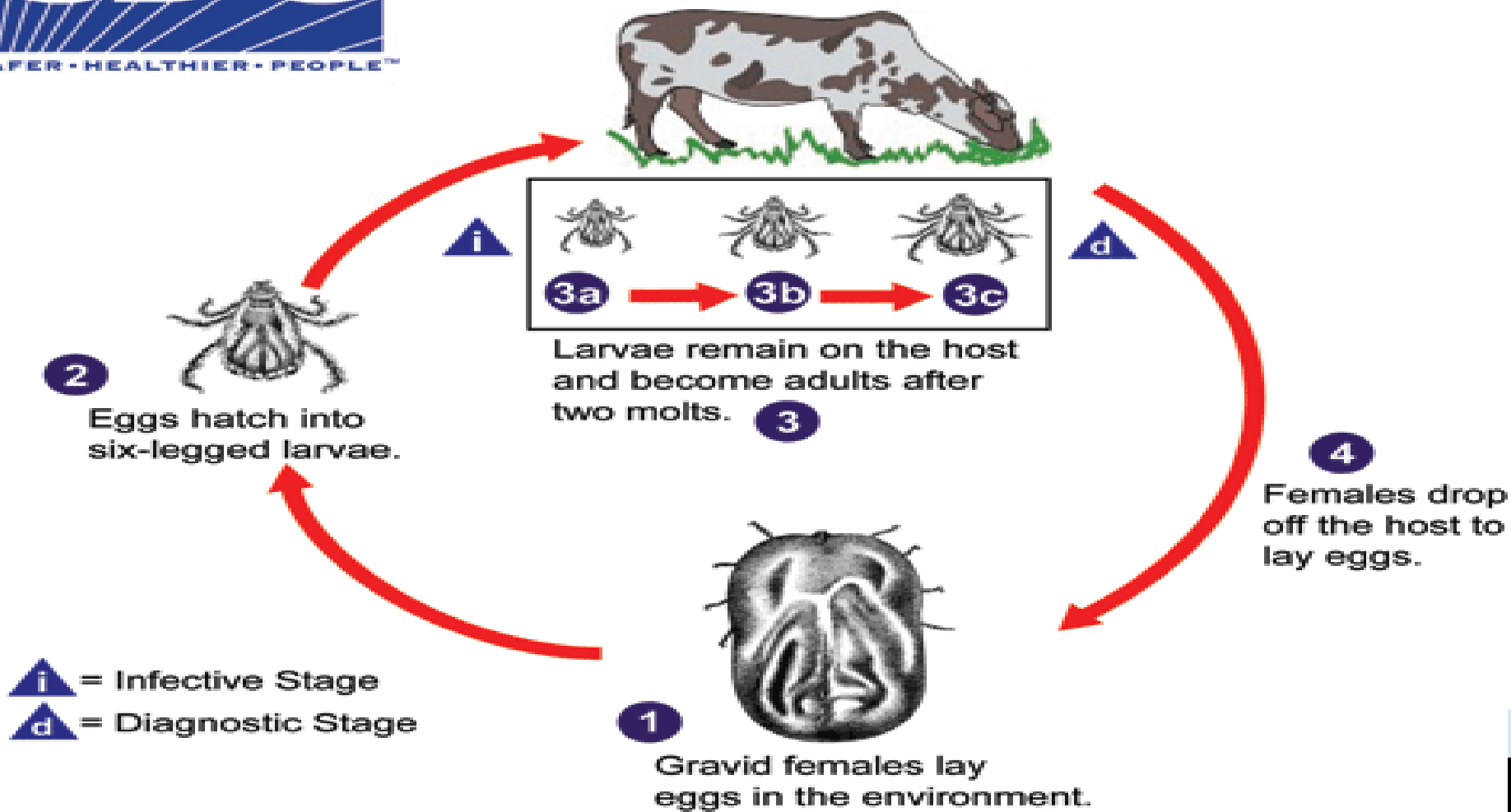
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# *Boophilus calcaratus*

# Life cycle of *Boophilus*

- ❑ The life cycle of *Boophilus* ticks has eggs, larva, nymph, and feeding adult.
- ❑ One-host ticks, once attached will feed and develop on just one host.
- ❑ They spend 80% of the life cycle on the single host.
- ❑ Without a host, the tick dies.
- ❑ But, surprisingly, in some cases, Ixodid larvae can survive off-host 8–9 months, even in harsh semi-arid environments with limited water and high temperatures .



# Life cycle of Boophilus



# Pathogenesis

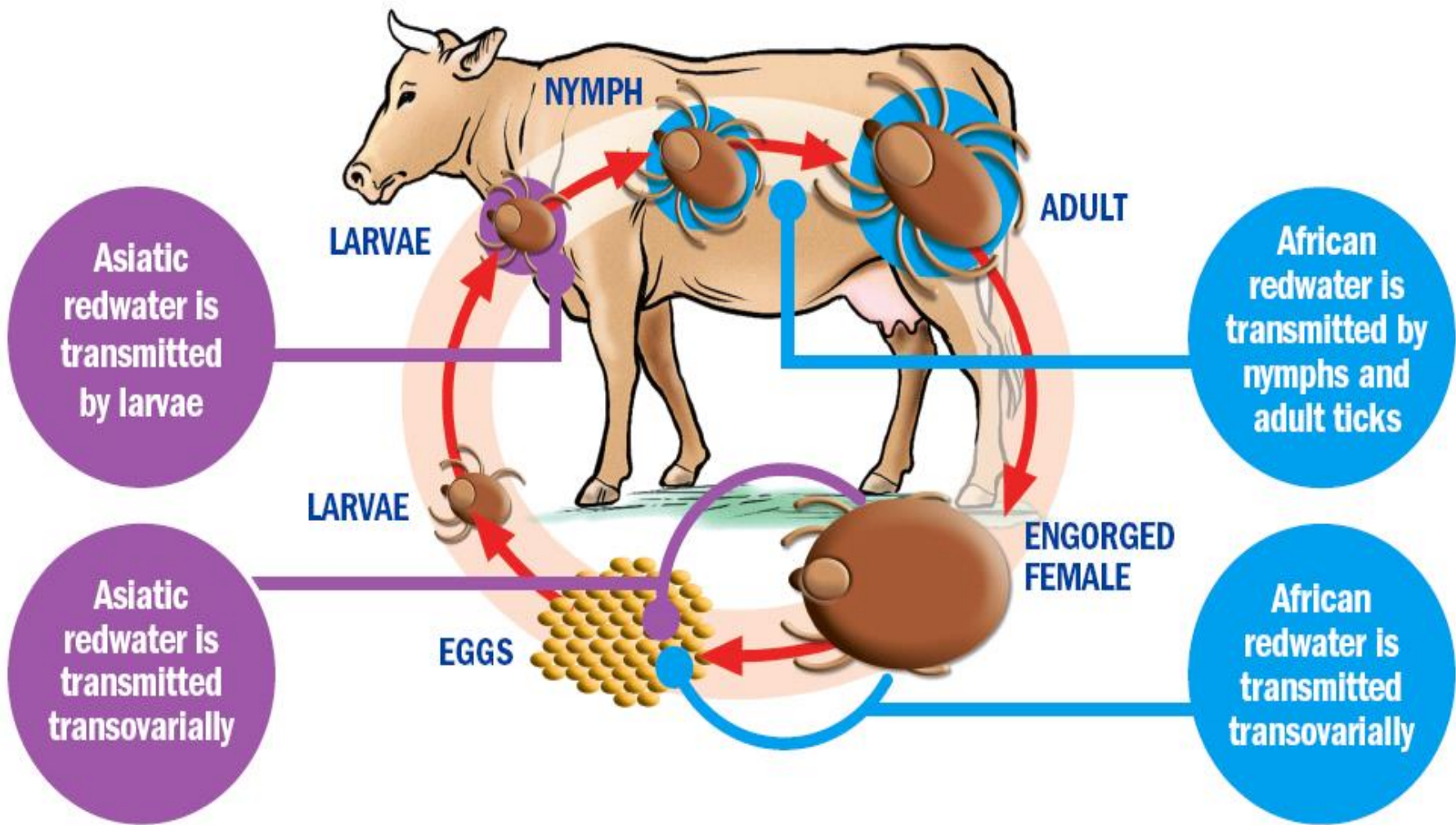
- ❑ Babesiosis is a protozoan disease of cattle transmitted by *Boophilus* ticks.
- ❑ The disease is also called Texas fever, Red water, Piroplasmosis, or Tick fever in cattle
- ❑ They also transmits *Anaplasma marginale*.



# Red water disease

SOURCE –GOOGLE

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# Transmission of Red water fever