

Table. Prevalence of *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* in questing and feeding *Ixodes* ticks from Valle dei Laghi, northern Italy*

Samples source	Tick host group/no. sampled per group	No. ticks per ixodid species				No. ticks per stage (A/N/L)†	No. ticks screened	No. <i>A. phagocytophilum</i> -infected ticks (% positive <i>I. ricinus</i> /% positive total ticks)‡
		<i>I. ricinus</i>	<i>I. hexagonus</i>	<i>I. trianguliceps</i>	<i>I. turdus</i>			
Questing ticks		821	0	0	0	155/666/0	821	15 (1.8/1.8)
Feeding ticks	Humans/111	115	0	0	0	32/83/0	115	5 (4.3/4.3)
	Dogs/17	11	19	0	0	5/23/2	30	1 (9.1/3.3)
	Wild ungulates/11	49	0	0	0	16/28/3	49	7 (14.3/14.3)
	Sheep/13	13	0	0	0	13/0/0	13	1 (7.7/7.7)
	Wild rodents/44	38	0	11	0	4/29/16	49	3 (7.9/6.1)
	Wild birds/28	26	1	0	1	0/27/1	28	3 (11.5/10.7)

*Feeding ticks were removed from humans, domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*), wild ungulates (roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*, red deer *Cervus elaphus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), wild rodents (yellow-necked mouse *Apodemus flavicollis*, harvest mouse *Moscardinus avellanarius*, bank vole *Myodes glareolus*), and wild birds (robin *Erithacus rubecula*, blackbird *Turdus merula*, thrush *Turdus philomelos*, great tit *Parus major*, nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*, and jay *Garrulus glandarius*).

†A, adult; N, nymph; L, larva.

‡Only *I. ricinus* ticks were found to be *A. phagocytophilum*-infected.