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The composition of the tick fauna of Austria has been studied scantily although the capacity of the local ticks as vectors of infectious microorganisms is of eminent medical and veterinary importance. Except of some substantiated bionomic data concerning the three most common hard tick species *Ixodes ricinus*, *Haemaphysalis concinna*, and *Dermacentor reticulatus*, which count among widespread knowledge, the public awareness of other native tick species is insignificant. Nevertheless 17 species of ticks have without doubt been identified in Austria, yet the few ticks of two species (*Hyalomma aegyptium* and *Rhipicephalus turanicus*) are mere findings by chance as they are neither native animals nor invasive exotics. Nowadays 27 tick species are considered to be discovered in Austria if having been sought after diligently, three Argasid species and 24 hard tick species, 14 of them are part of the taxon *Ixodes*. 19 of all local tick species are considered to be autochthonous species or inhabiting Austria for the last two millennia at least. The global warming may lead or has inwardly even led to the establishment of an element of the Mediterranean fauna, *Rhipicephalus bursa*, in the Austrian wilderness. Another Mediterranean tick, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, has been introduced by livestock transports all over Europe and it has successfully established colonies in dog kennels. Twelve of the 27 tick species attack man if they have the chance to do so; three are specialized blood suckers on bats, one species is specialized on the Sand Martin, one on the European suslik and the common hamster, and one on tortoises of the genus *Testudo*. About ten species are nidicolous. Almost all native tick species attacking man are known for their ability to transmit pathogens, especially Encephalitis virus, *Borrelia*, and *Rickettsia*.