**AFTER**

As shown in Figure 5, in the vertical subalpine zone, the infected northern red-backed vole (Cl. rutilus) (FI=90%), the wood lemming (M. schisticolor) (FI=36%), the tundra vole (M. оeconomus) (FI=27%), and the bank vole (Cl. glareolus) (FI=23%) occur most frequently. As is the case with a mountain forest zone, ectoparasites were not detected on the least shrew (S. мinutissimus), the striped field mouse (A. аgrarius), the wood mouse (A. sylvaticus), the water vole (A. terrestris) or on predators.

Figure 6 shows the index of appearance of ectoparasites in infected small mammals in the mountain tundra zone. Here, 100% of the caught wood lemmings (M. schisticolor) and northern birch mice (S. betulina) were infected with ectoparasites. Furthermore, the researchers found the infected common vole (M. arvalis) (FI=55%), the northern red-backed vole (Cl. rutilus) (FI=42%), the bank vole (Cl. glareolus) (FI=14%) and the grey red-backed vole (Cl. rufocanus) (FI=14%). No other small mammals were found.

The mountain forest zone is characterized by severe climatic conditions. Moreover, in this zone, data acquisition is performed using only the trap line method, which significantly affects the quantity of small mammals and ectoparasites.

Variations in the relative abundance of small mammals, their infected fraction, and the ecoparasite abundance index in the Basegi Nature Reserve depend on the small mammal capture method.

Pitfall traps. The relative abundance of trapped animals is expressed as trap-days.

This method used for capturing the animals allows the acquisition of a larger amount of data compared with the trap lines because almost all of the small mammal species that inhabit the Basegi Nature Reserve fall primarily into pitfall traps. Furthermore, the pitfall traps function for a long period of time.

A characteristic pattern was observed throughout the small mammal record keeping years (1981-2014): during the initial years of record keeping activities, a high number of small mammals were observed.