

## **Detection of Tularemia Episodes in a Comparative Analysis of the Stavropol Territory and the Tambov Region**

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**Abstract:** Natural foci of tularemia, both in the Stavropol Territory and in the Tambov Region, have been identified in various landscape zones. Despite the presence of meadow-field and steppe foci, in the overwhelming majority of cases they can be attributed to the arvikolar type (marsh-lake-stream) in both territories. The analysis revealed the following features in landscape typing of foci of the Stavropol Territory and the Tambov Region. Both territories have significant similarities in climatic conditions. Although they are different in landscape zones, there is a similarity in the typification of foci in distribution along the arvicolar type (marsh-lake-stream). Steppe areas, both in the Stavropol Krai and in the Tambov Oblast, are mostly plowed up, which can contribute to the formation of anthropurgic foci. Natural foci have a complex biocenotic structure, differ in the duration of existence, resistance and the ability to be active after many years of epidemic and epizootic calm. In the Tambov Oblast, in the subsequent mass outright vaccination of the rural and urban population, isolated cases of the disease are detected, while in the Stavropol Krai, along with isolated cases, outbreaks of tularemia are regularly observed.