**Long-term Dynamics of an American Pika Metapopulation – Resilience at the Population and Individual Levels**

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Metapopulation dynamics of the American pika (*Ochotona princeps*) have been investigated at Bodie, California, since 1972, including nearly annual censuses since 1989. The pikas at Bodie occupy anthropogenic ore dumps across a landscape of Great Basin sagebrush habitat. Annual frequencies of extinction of populations on patches and recolonization of vacant patches varied among years, although they have been nearly equivalent summed over years since 1989 (115 extinctions; 110 recolonizations). There are no obvious trends between available climate data and prevalence of extinctions or recolonizations among years. Percent patch occupancy ranged from 55-59% in early censuses (1972, 1978). Between 1989 and 1991 the southern constellation of patches collapsed and has not recovered. The northern constellation of patches (1-2 km north) has maintained a high occupancy rate (49-88%), and the percent occupancy in 2009 (84%) mirrored that of the original census in 1972 (83%). Metapopulation dynamics at Bodie is driven by frequent extinctions of populations on small habitat patches coupled with low recolonization rates due to decreased vagility of pikas at this low, hot location. A warming climate does not appear to be responsible for any change in patch extinction rate, but it may contribute to the inability of pikas to recolonize the southern constellation of patches.