

Abundance and Run Timing of Adult Pacific Salmon in the Kwethluk River, Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, 2006.

The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, assisted by the Organized Village of Kwethluk, operated a resistance board weir on the Kwethluk River, a tributary to the lower Kuskokwim River between July 4 and September 6, 2006. Data collected were used for in-season management of the commercial and subsistence fisheries in the Kuskokwim drainage. Counts of 42,387 chum *Oncorhynchus keta*, 14,124 Chinook *O. tshawytscha*, 4,066 sockeye *O. nerka*, 1,685 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 20,239 coho *O. kisutch* salmon were documented through the weir. For periods with incomplete counts due to high water events, fish passage estimates of an additional 5,103 chum, 3,494 Chinook, 2,666 sockeye, and 5,415 coho salmon were calculated. Peak weekly passage occurred July 9 to 15 for chum, July 2 to 8 for Chinook and sockeye, July 16 to 22 for pink, and August 13 to 19 for coho salmon. Age, sex, and length data were collected for each species except pink salmon. Dominant age classes were: 0.3 for female and 0.4 for male chum, 1.4 for female and 1.2 for male Chinook, 1.3 for sockeye and 2.1 for coho male and female salmon. Over all percentages for female salmon were; chum 41%, Chinook 40%, sockeye 43%, and coho 37%.

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