

Abundance and Run Timing of Adult Salmon in Henshaw Creek, Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska 2005.

A resistance board weir was operated on Henshaw Creek between June 21 and August 8, 2005 to collect information on abundance, run timing, and biology of returning salmon. This was the sixth year of operating a weir at this location. A total estimate of 1,059 Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and 237,481 chum salmon *O. keta* passed through the weir. The sex ratio for Chinook salmon was comprised of 44% female fish. Three age groups, 1.4, 1.3, and 1.2, were identified from 127 Chinook salmon sampled with age 1.3 (53%) dominating. Female Chinook salmon ranged from 490 to 970 mm mid-eye-to fork length (MEL) and males ranged from 430 to 950 mm MEL. For length-at-age, mean lengths of female fish were larger than males. For chum salmon the run was comprised of 44% female fish. Two age groups, 0.3 and 0.4, were identified from 693 chum salmon sampled and the run was dominated by age group 0.3 (98%). Female chum salmon ranged in length from 450 to 680 mm MEL and males ranged from 450 to 690 mm MEL. Five other fish species were counted. Longnose sucker *Catostomus catostomus* (N = 1,719) were the most abundant and the other species were Arctic grayling *Thymallus arcticus* (N = 124), sockeye salmon *O. nerka* (N = 18), northern pike *Esox lucius* (N = 12), and whitefish (Coregoninae) (N = 10).

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