

Abundance and Run Timing of Adult Salmon in Henshaw Creek, Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, 2008

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Abstract

In 2008, a resistance board weir was used to collect information on abundance, run timing, and biology of returning salmon and other resident fish species. The weir, which operated from July 2 through August 8, 2008, counted an estimated 766 Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and 96,731 Chum salmon *O. keta*. Four other fish species were counted. Longnose sucker *Catostomus catostomus* (N = 2,950) were the most abundant, followed by arctic grayling *Thymallus arcticus* (N = 89), whitefish (Coregoninae; N = 14), and northern pike *Esox lucius* (N = 7). The estimated weekly sex composition for Chinook salmon ranged from 21% to 48% female fish. There were three primary age classes identified, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4, which composed 17%, 67%, and 11% of the run, respectively. The estimated weekly sex composition for summer chum salmon ranged from 28% to 70% female fish. There were two primary age classes identified, 0.3 and 0.4, which composed 73% and 18% of the run, respectively.