

Abundance and Run Timing of Adult Salmon in Henshaw Creek, Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, 2010

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Abstract

In 2010, a resistance board weir was used to collect information on abundance, run timing, and biology of returning salmon and other resident fish species migrating up Henshaw Creek, a tributary to the Koyukuk River, Alaska. An estimated 857 Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and 105,398 Chum salmon *O. keta* passed through the weir, which operated from June 23 through August 8, 2010. The four other fish species were counted were: longnose sucker *Catostomus catostomus* (N = 1,825), arctic grayling *Thymallus arcticus* (N = 35), whitefish (Coregoninae; N = 7), and northern pike *Esox lucius* (N = 3). The estimated weekly sex composition for Chinook salmon ranged from 46% to 67% female fish. There were three primary age classes identified, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4, which composed 20%, 58%, and 20% of the run, respectively. The estimated weekly sex composition for summer chum salmon ranged from 41% to 63% female fish. There were two primary age classes identified, 0.3 and 0.4, which composed 65% and 26% of the run, respectively.