

worked by sockeye spawners. The run seemed to the writer to be heavy, however Inspector Winsby being familiar with the area would be more capable of stating the comparative size of the run.

The sockeye spawning in the Kimpish Lake area appeared to be far more advanced than that of Woss Lake. In the areas that were visited, scattered carcasses were observed and a few fish spawning. Anuta Creek mouth, Willow Creek and the beaches in that area were examined. An attempt was made to visit Kilpala River, however adverse landing conditions made this impossible.

Large number of fish were still congregated in the pool below Yarmutsen Falls. A few coho were seen passing over the falls successfully and numerous jumpers were observed in the pool above. Large numbers of sockeye were spread out over the river bed below the falls spawning. Numerous spawned and unspawned carcasses were examined by Inspector Winsby and the writer. The water level at the falls had risen 3.8 feet since the last reading was taken four weeks earlier.

The underpopulated spawning grounds of Schoen and Vernon Lakes could be a direct result of the extreme drought and subsequent unfavourable bulk of the run was moving upstream. The large number of spawners in the river below the falls and on the beaches of Woss Lake could also be related to these conditions.

The higher and more favorable water conditions which now exist are undoubtedly a great aid to the coho run which is in progress. The large group of coho seen at Vernon Lake appeared to be relatively free from injuries which would indicate a less difficult passage over the falls than the sockeye experience at low water.

The Nanaïo River was visited to obtain information on the possibility of the slough drying below the spillway at Weal #43. The only time that this might occur would be during a year of extreme drought (the slough never dried this year). This would be of little concern to fisheries interests since spawn which might be deposited in this area would be hatched, emerged from the gravel and migrated either out to sea or to the main river by the low water period (the area is utilized mainly by chum and a few coho).

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