Annual changes in the abundance of shrimp were related to a combination of Pacific Decadal Oscillation and El Niño conditions, but other environmental factors such as upwelling and predation likely also controlled population dynamics.

The cool-phase Pacific Decadal Oscillation immediately prior to the latest El Niño event may have mitigated the expected negative response of several species of shrimp to warmer surface waters in the Puget Sound from the El Niño and the warm Blob.

Pink and Spot Shrimp are an important resource for recreational and commercial fisheries. Interest in both the commercial and the recreational fishery is increasing as the value of shrimp has gone up, with catch quotas usually reached in recent years.

A shift in abundance will likely occur in the coming decades as average sea surface temperatures begin to mirror what currently would be considered above average. Periods of warm ocean surface conditions will likely be correlated with a reduction in shrimp abundance.