



Marine Resources

37th Annual

Pink Shrimp Review

2026

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Have Questions?

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Visit Our Website: www.dfw.state.or.us/MRP/shellfish/commercial/shrimp

This newsletter provides a summary of Oregon's 2025 pink shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*) season including trends in the fishery, its stock, and information relevant to stakeholders. Oregon's pink shrimp fishery is managed sustainably in cooperation with shrimpers, processors, and scientists.

The 2025 pink shrimp season was highly productive, recording the largest catch volume in the 69-year history of the fishery! Total landings reached 56.8 million pounds, exceeding 50 million pounds for the first time in 10 years. The ex-vessel value of the fishery was high (29.4 million USD). Price per pound was low at an average of \$0.52 per pound. Catch rates further affirm the high abundance of shrimp with a record average number of pounds fished per hour (1,118 pounds for double rig vessels). These exceptional rates were driven by strong recruitment and continued improvements in fleet efficiency.

2025 Season

Shrimp age by number



56.8 million pounds landed

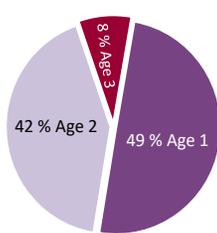
\$29 million ex-vessel value



Catch area

60 Vessels

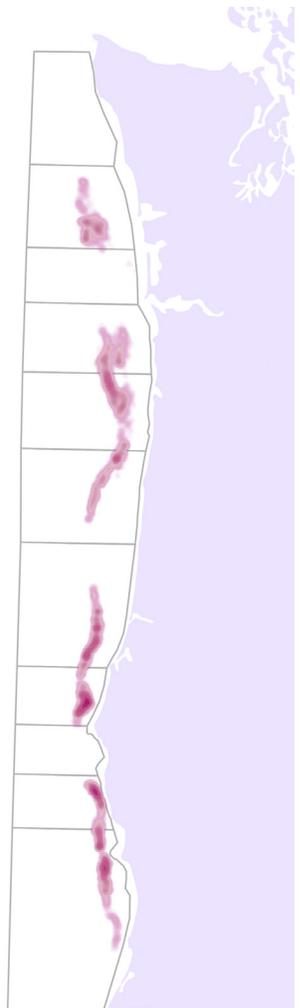
Shrimp age by weight



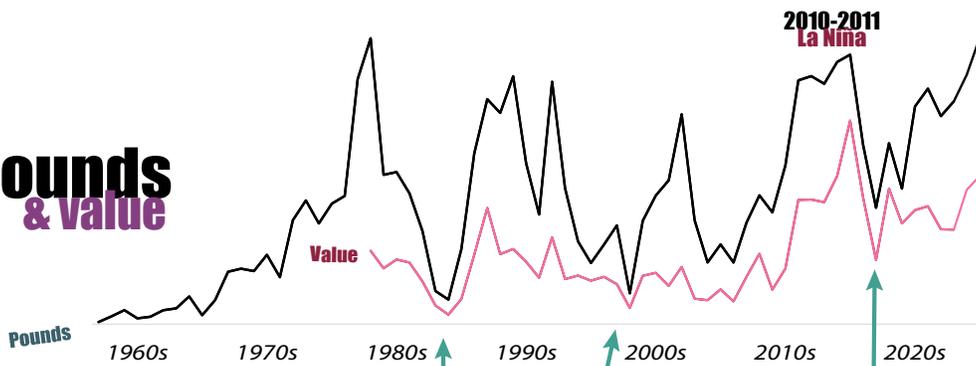
Most catch EVER!!!

Highest average landing EVER!!!

7,322,122,984 caught
Yes, we were counting!



Pounds & Value



Ocean events

What's new?

Staff changes

There have been a few changes to the shrimp team in the last couple of years. Located in Charleston is our pink shrimp Project Leader, Kendall Smith, who began in this role in April 2024. We will also have a new shrimp sampler in Charleston for the 2026 season.

In Newport, Lindsey Noordman is the Assistant Project Leader, working on both pink shrimp and crab. She began this role at the end of the 2024 season.

Jill Smith remains in our shrimp and crab sampling role in Astoria. Lastly, Kelly Corbett, who most recently was the Commercial Crab Project Leader is now our Shellfish Program Leader, working with the shrimp team.



Shrimp team during a 2025 visit to Astoria from left to right: Jill Smith, Kendall Smith, Lindsey Noordman.

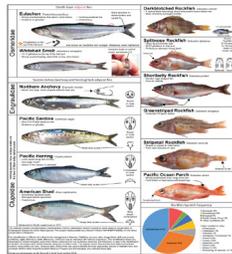
Observer Coverage

There were some changes made to Federal Observer Coverage by NOAA that took effect in the 2025 season.

In 2024, it was announced that the observer program would be scaling back some of the fisheries to be monitored actively during the fishing season. The West Coast Pink Shrimp Trawl Fishery, which encompasses California, Oregon, and Washington is no longer included in the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) due to a streamlining effort.

For now, this means there will be no federal observers on pink shrimp boats and there will be changes to the quantification of data collected while at sea.

Logbook data is helpful in understanding bycatch information. Without a direct observer program, we rely on non-target catch estimations from logbook data to characterize bycatch. Please record how much and what species are caught in the notes column for each tow. Accurately denoting species caught can be a challenge. Species ID sheets created by ODFW with Section 6 funds can be a useful at-sea tool for identification. Please contact your local ODFW shrimp biologist if you need more ID sheets.



MSC News

The West Coast Pink Shrimp Fishery is certified as sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), which allows the fishery product to be sold and distributed in markets that require this sustainability certification.



Every 5 years, MSC certified fisheries go through a re-certification process, which requires collaboration between managers, scientists, captains, and processors. Additionally, every 5 years, MSC re-evaluates the standards by which fisheries are certified as sustainable to adjust to changing conditions worldwide.

In 2022, MSC introduced Version 3.0 of its Fisheries Standards. There was significant feedback from MSC clients that led to an amended version. Version 3.1 was released in July 2024, and brings changes to the evaluation of impacts to Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) species in and out of the scope of certified fisheries.

The next West Coast Pink Shrimp fishery re-certification process will start next year. We plan to work closely with the Oregon Trawl Commission and industry throughout this process and evaluation of how the new standards may apply to the fishery.

More information on the new MSC standards can be found here: <https://www.msc.org/standards-and-certification/fisheries-standard/version-3>.

Gear Survey

We are assessing the impacts of the suspension of this program on the pink shrimp fishery, and are focusing on increasing our knowledge of current gear setups in the fleet. We will be distributing a gear survey to the Oregon shrimp fleet this season to get updated information about gear and technology use. Please look out for the gear survey as we get closer to shrimp season!

Landings Data

In 2025, Oregon's pink shrimp landings were high. 56.8 million pounds were landed, the highest among the 69-year history (Figure 1).

Sixty vessels landed shrimp into Oregon in 2025 (Figure 2) accounting for 955 individual trips (Figure 3). These rates are low historically but comparatively stable in the modern era of the fishery.

On average, 59,469 pounds were landed per trip, the highest in the fishery's history (Figure 4)!

Good hold-over from last year's stock combined with good age-one recruitment made for exceptional shrimping. The presence of older, larger shrimp combined with careful fishing early in the season helped make catch rates outstanding.



Pink shrimp double rig vessel fishing.

Landings

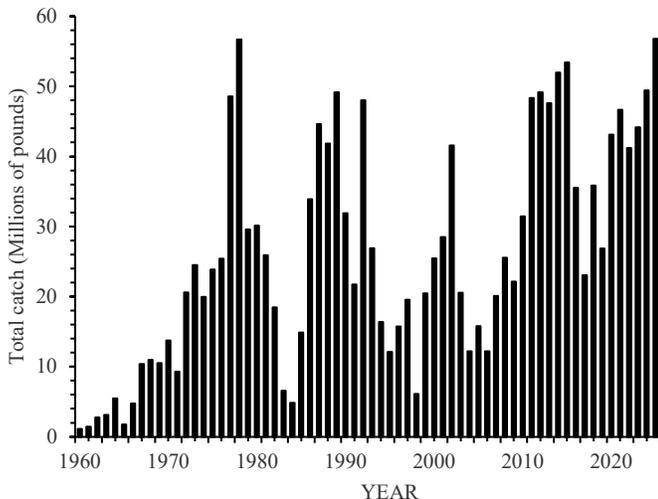


Figure 1. Landings of pink shrimp into Oregon, by year: 1957-2025.

Vessels

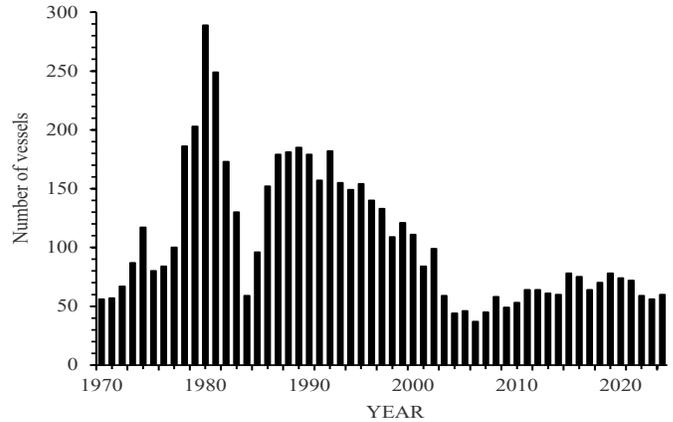


Figure 2. Number of vessels landing pink shrimp into Oregon, by year: 1970-2025.

Trips

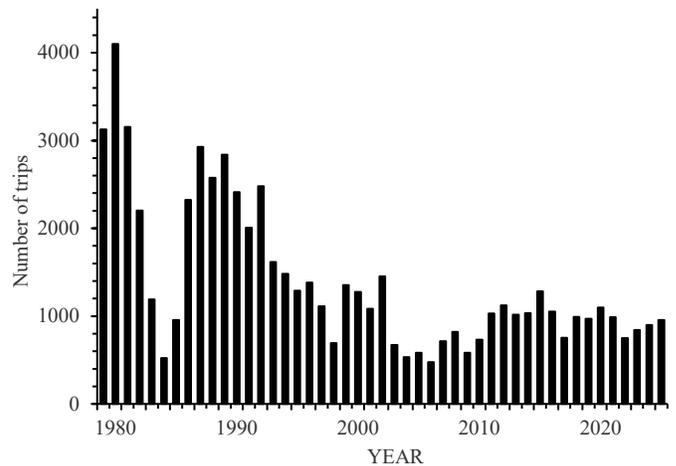


Figure 3. Number of trips landing pink shrimp into Oregon, by year: 1979-2025.

Pounds per Trip

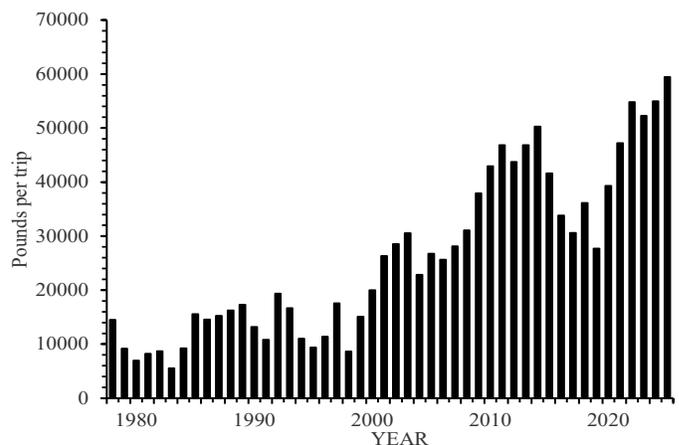


Figure 4. Average catch-per-trip (pounds) for pink shrimp vessels landing into Oregon, by year: 1978-2025.

2025 Catch Area

Catch in 2025 was highest off Northern California and Southern Oregon, but excellent throughout the region and the season. Catch started out slow as price was negotiated and count-per-pound issues decreased (Figure 5).

Figure 7 shows a heat map of tow locations for Oregon landed pink shrimp catch. Hot spots shift every year, but in 2025 catch was most concentrated in the shrimp bed off Southern Oregon, followed closely by Northern California.

Pounds by Area

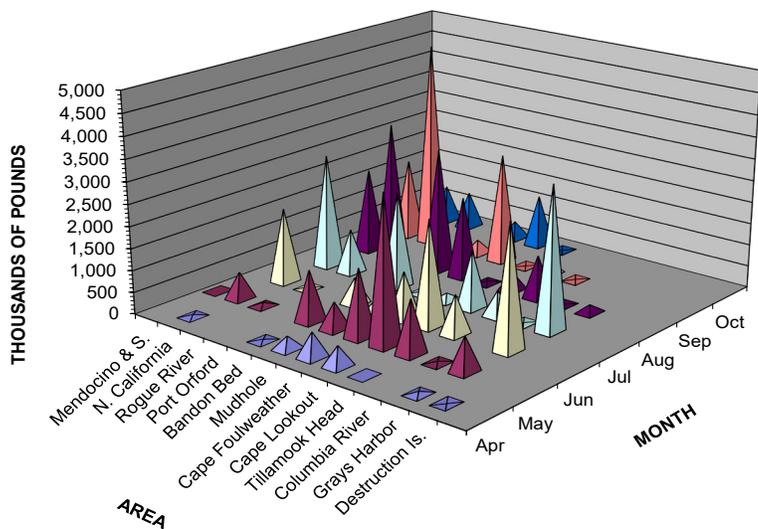


Figure 5. Total pounds of pink shrimp caught in each area and month landed into Oregon, 2025.

Trips remained short in 2025, owing to the high volume of shrimp caught per trip. Vessels averaged 21 hours (in double rig equivalent hours) of tow time per trip, similar to the high efficiency years in the early 2010s (Figure 6). Overall, the amount of time fishing per trip has reduced over the years as the fleet continues to become more efficient.



Figure 6. Hours (expressed in Double Rig Equivalent (DRE)) of fishing per trip into Oregon, 1993-2025.

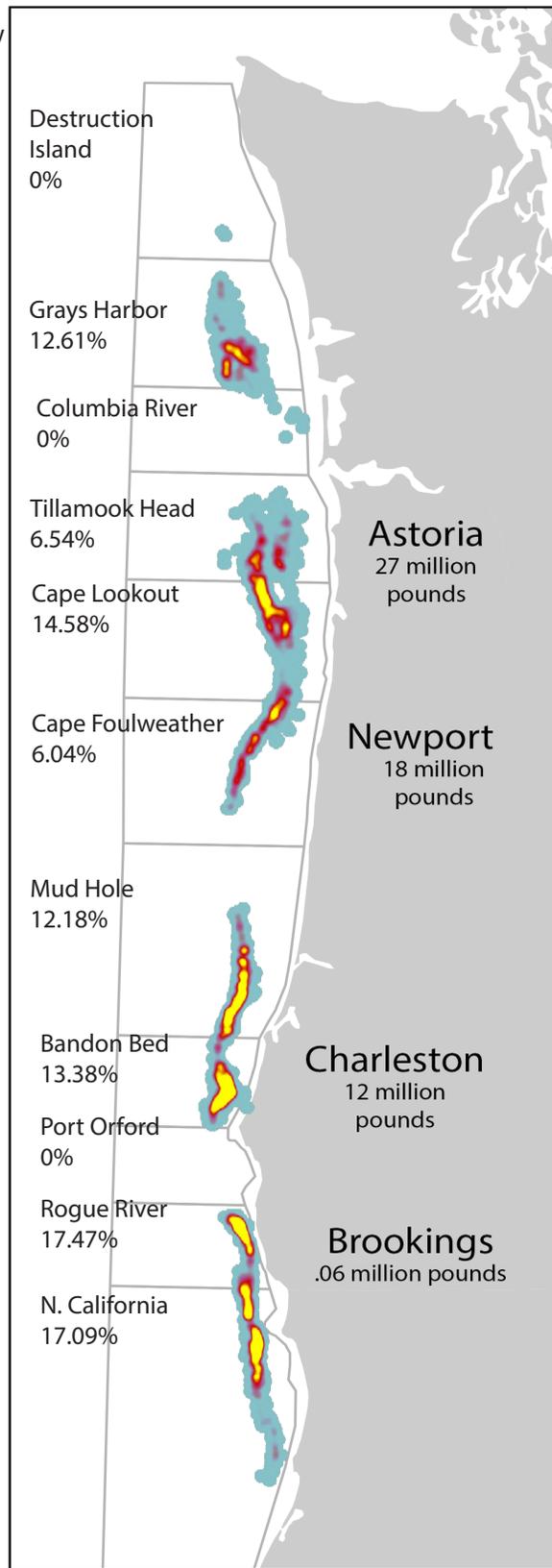


Figure 7. Heat map of pink shrimp catch by state statistical areas for 2025 Oregon landings and amount of pounds delivered to each port.

Effort (number of hours the fleet fished) continued to be low when compared to historical rates, but was consistent with high efficiency and volume years in the 2010s (Figure 8). Effort was most focused in Cape Foulweather and the Mudhole during early summer (Figure 9).

Effort was low due to a combination of factors including: 1) high efficiency of the modern fleet, 2) negotiating prices in a difficult market, 3) processing constraints (e.g., labor), and 4) high fuel prices.

Hours of effort are displayed in units of Single Rig Equivalent (SRE) hours, meaning that single rig hours are counted 'as is' and double rig hours are multiplied by 1.6.

Effort by Area and Month

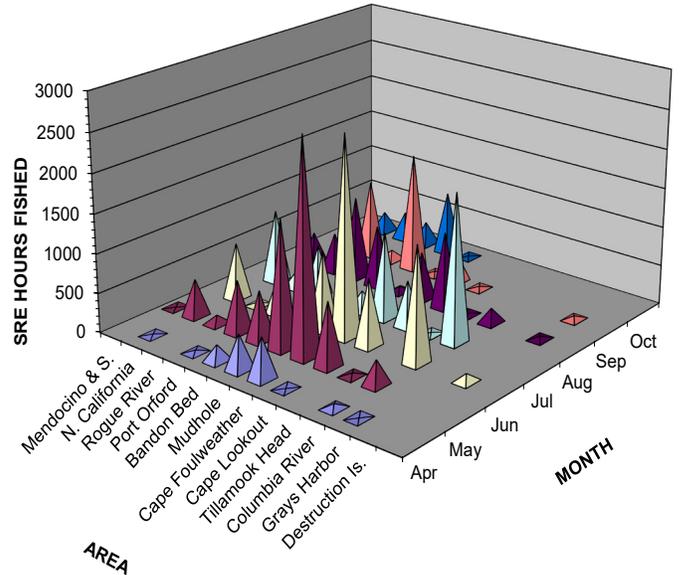
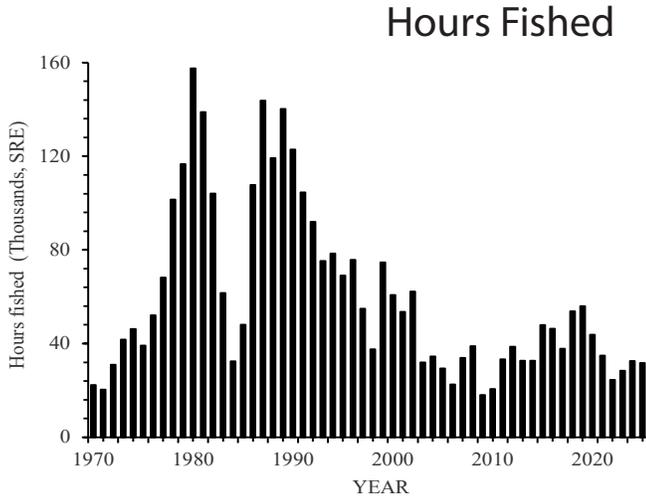


Figure 8. Total hours (SRE) fished for pink shrimp landed into Oregon, by year: 1968-2025.

Figure 9. Total hours (SRE) fished for pink shrimp landed into Oregon, by area and month, 2025.

Efficiency

Efficiency, expressed in Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE), remained high. Shrimp were caught at a rate of 1,788 lbs of shrimp/hour SRE (1,118/hour in double rig terms) (Figure 10). Highly efficient shrimpers working a massive stock of shrimp drove this amazing catch rate.

Catch was excellent just about everywhere; however, the productivity of Northern California and Southern Oregon was particularly awesome (Figure 11).

CPUE by Area and Month

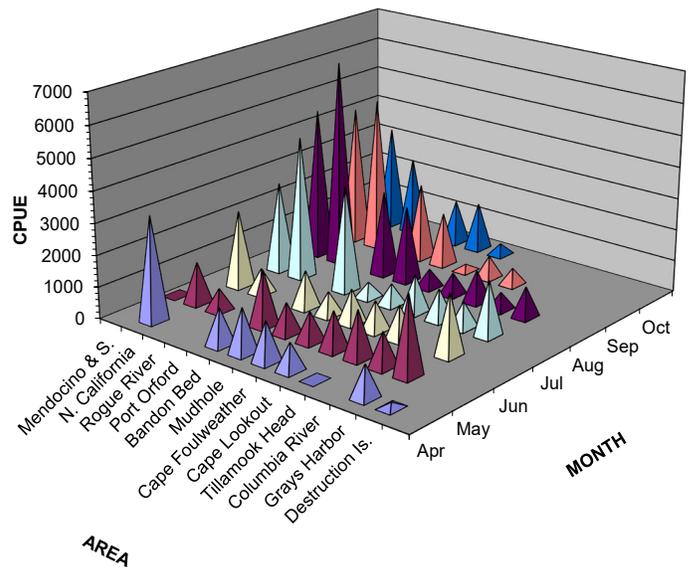
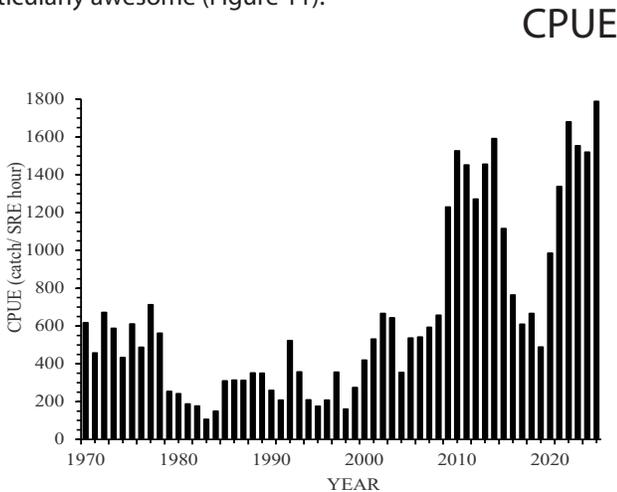


Figure 10. Average CPUE (SRE) for Oregon pink shrimp landings, by year: 1968-2025.

Figure 11. Average CPUE (SRE) by area and month for Oregon pink shrimp landings, 2025.

Value

Ex-vessel value was high in 2025 (29.4 million USD), despite the low price per pound (Figure 12).

At \$0.52 per pound, the average price has remained steady for the last 5 years and continues to be low when compared to pounds caught (Figure 13). Values are nominal (i.e. not adjusted for inflation).

Ex-vessel Value

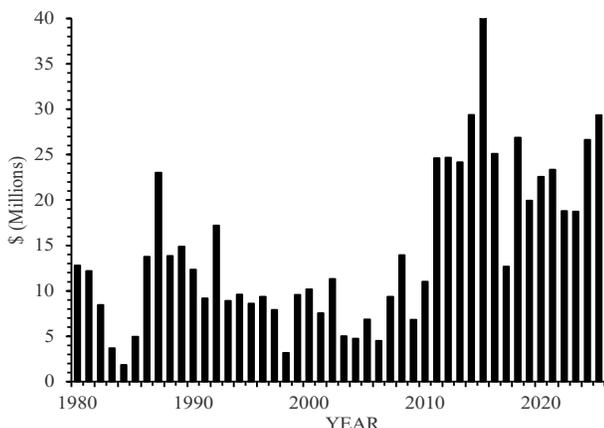


Figure 12. Ex-vessel value (USD) of pink shrimp landed into Oregon, by year: 1978-2025.

Shrimp Price per Pound

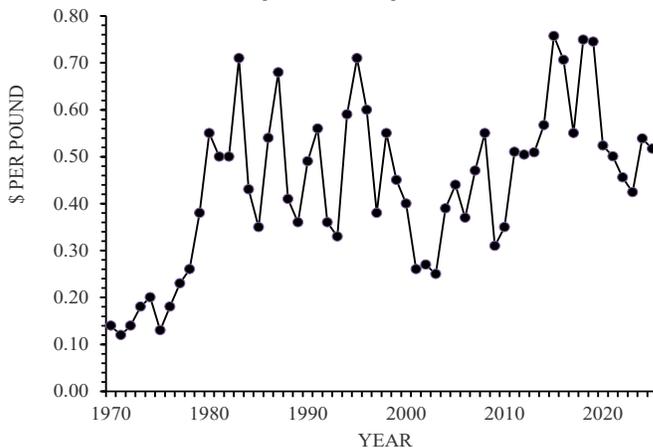


Figure 13. Average ex-vessel price-per-pound of pink shrimp landed into Oregon, by year: 1968-2025.

Age and Size

Pink shrimp live short lives and grow quickly; catch is typically composed of three year classes (age one, two, and three). In most years, catch depends heavily on age one shrimp.

By number of (individual) shrimp, 68.9% were age one, 27.7% were age two, and 3.3% were age three (Figure 14).

By weight, older shrimp (age two and three) made up about 50% of the catch (Figure 15), despite only being about 30% of the catch by individual numbers.

Mean count per pound was 128 shrimp/lb, remaining consistent with the last two years (Figure 16). Higher average counts were likely affected by the high density of shrimp (causing slower growth) and strong age one shrimp recruitment in 2025.

Weight of Shrimp by Age

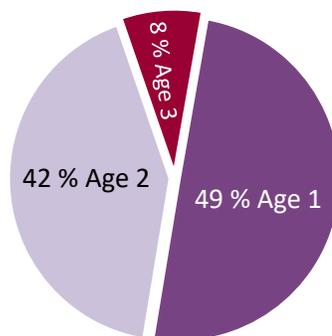


Figure 15. Weight of pink shrimp, landed into Oregon, 2025.

Count per Pound by Year

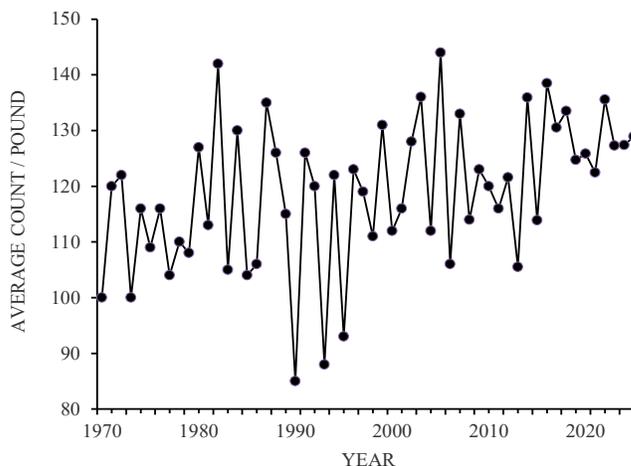


Figure 16. Average count per pound of pink shrimp landed into Oregon, by year: 1966-2025.

Age Distribution by Year

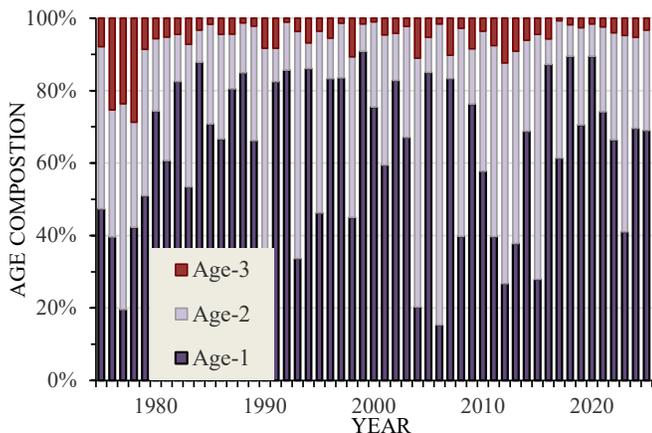


Figure 14. Age composition of pink shrimp landed into Oregon, by year: 1975-2025.

Here we describe some of the indicators that provide a forecast of what to expect next season.

"The pessimist complains about the wind; the optimist expects it to change; the realist adjusts the sails."

-William Arthur Ward

Environmental Conditions

By comparing past pink shrimp population levels to past environmental condition, we can forecast future pink shrimp abundance based on current environmental conditions. Pink shrimp recruitment has a strong relationship to oceanographic conditions during their larval period (Figure 17). Specifically, sea level height (SLH) at Crescent City, CA during the pink shrimp's larval period has shown a strong link to recruitment levels in Oregon; the lower the sea level, the greater recruitment.

Why sea level? While it may not matter to a pink shrimp if there are a few extra inches of water above their head or not, the average height of the sea does correlate to environmental conditions that are known to affect pink shrimp larvae (larval transport, food supply from upwelling, etc.), thus providing a single indicator to predict recruitment.

In 2026, pink shrimp catch will be composed of three year classes (those born in 2023, 2024, and 2025).

2025 year class: There were not many zeros caught in 2025; this could indicate a change in conditions during recruitment of the 2025 year class.

2024 year class: The environmental conditions that larval pink shrimp experienced in 2024 were excellent. When compared to the past 44 years, conditions ranked in the 70th percentile. This outstanding age one recruitment led to the highest volume season in the fishery's history.

2023 year class: The environmental conditions of 2023 were not expected to be good for shrimp recruitment, but this year class did very well and had excellent holdover in 2024 and 2025. These shrimp will be three years old in 2026, and we hope they will make up a good percentage of shrimp by weight.

The "population index" is a metric of how many shrimp were in a year class (zero being an average year)

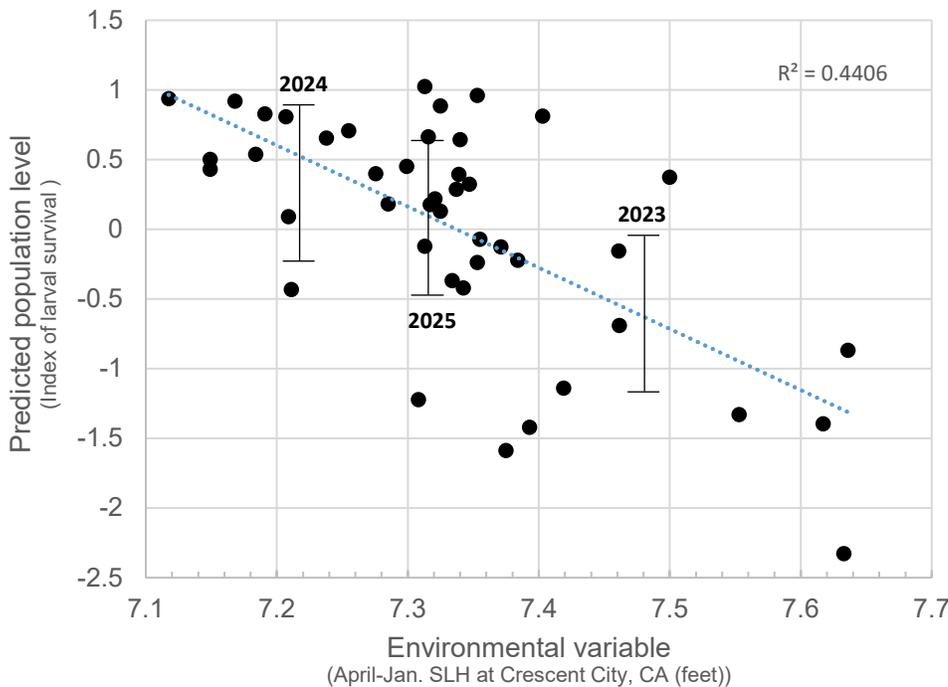


Figure 17. Pink shrimp population/ environmental model.

Each dot on this graph represents a year (1979-2025).

Vertical lines labeled with year represent the range of population expected, given the environmental conditions in the year they are released as larvae.

R^2 value indicates level of variation described by the model.

The "environmental variable" used is sea level height (SLH) from April to January in Crescent City, CA.

Sampling Data

Crustaceans lack hard structures for aging, such as ear bones (otoliths) used in fish aging, thus other means must be used. Pink shrimp simultaneously release eggs, grow quickly, and live short lives. These three attributes allow for age assignment using statistical (multi-modal distribution) analysis. In this way, ages of shrimp are determined by bulk measurement of their size over time. Size measurements (carapace lengths (CL)) are aggregated then compared to other time periods to determine age and growth. These graphs look a little complex at first, but once understood, it becomes easy to visualize.

Each graph tells a story; in the example below (Figure 18), there are many age one shrimp, then a few age two and three. While a single graph is like a snapshot, comparing changes in these graphs over time tells a story. The horizontal (X) axis of these graphs indicates the size of the shrimp (larger as you move to the right); the vertical (Y) axis shows the relative amount of each size group (not total abundance). The “lumps” of these graphs are caused by the central tendency of each age group; thus changes to relative amounts of age classes can be tracked along multiple graphs. Arrows track year classes and indicate rate of growth as time goes on (Figure 19).

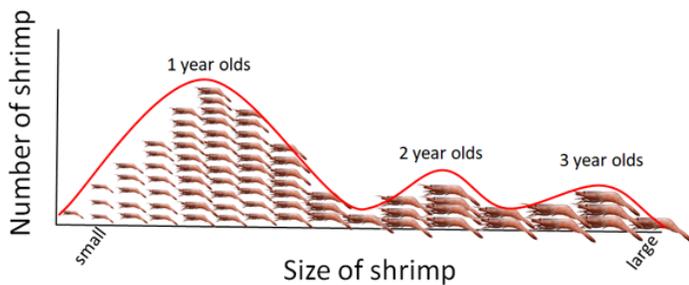


Figure 18. Hypothetical multi-modal size distribution of pink shrimp.



Measuring carapace length with calipers of a pink shrimp sample with two different size classes.

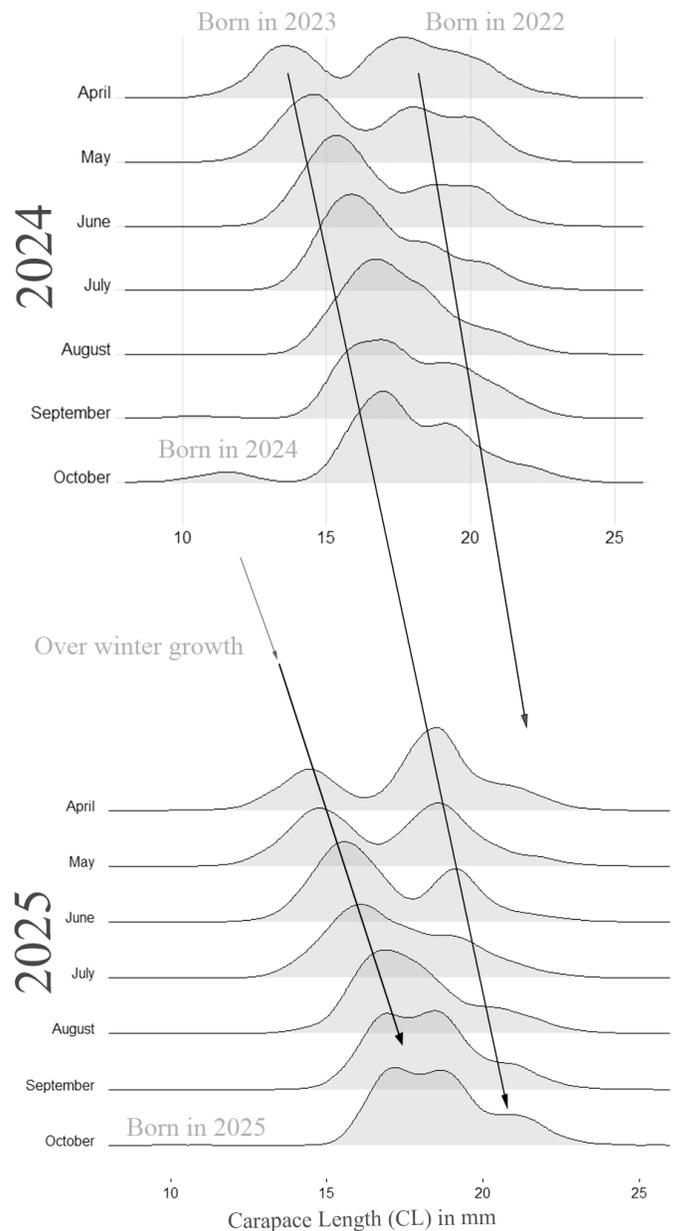


Figure 19. Pink shrimp size distributions by month (2024 and 2025) from Oregon landings.

We forecast next year's catch in two different ways:

1. Forecast from environmental data:

We examine environmental conditions over the past few years then weight a forecast of each year depending on expected contribution of each year class. For example, age one shrimp are typically the primary component of catch; therefore, environmental data from that year are more heavily weighted, whereas environmental conditions from three years ago are less heavily weighted.

2. Forecast from sampling data:

In this forecast, we look at last year's catch of each age class, rank them according to previous generations of shrimp, then weight each rank to project what next season might be like.

Environmental Data

Sampling Data

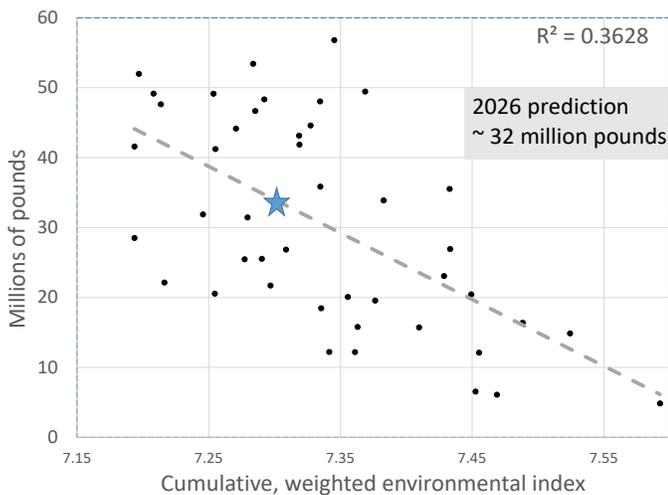


Figure 20. Cumulative, unified forecast of Oregon pink shrimp catch based on environmental factors.

This cumulative, unified forecasting is based on the typical percentage of weight contribution of each age class to the current year's catch. The environmental model predicts 2026 to be a 32 million pound season (Figure 20), while the sampling data model predicts a 27 million pound season (Figure 21).

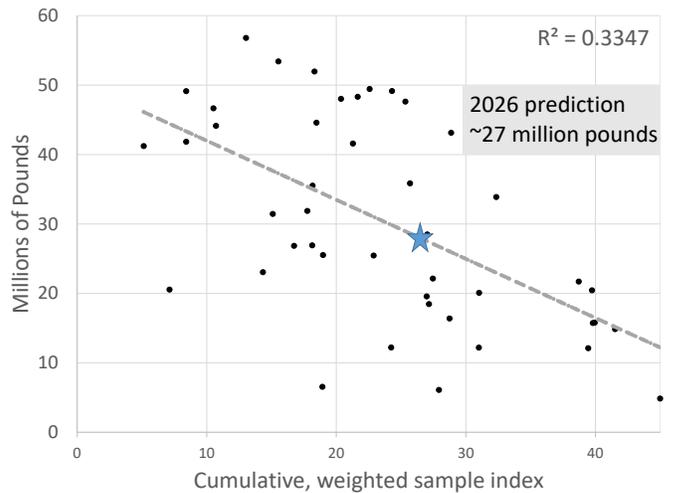
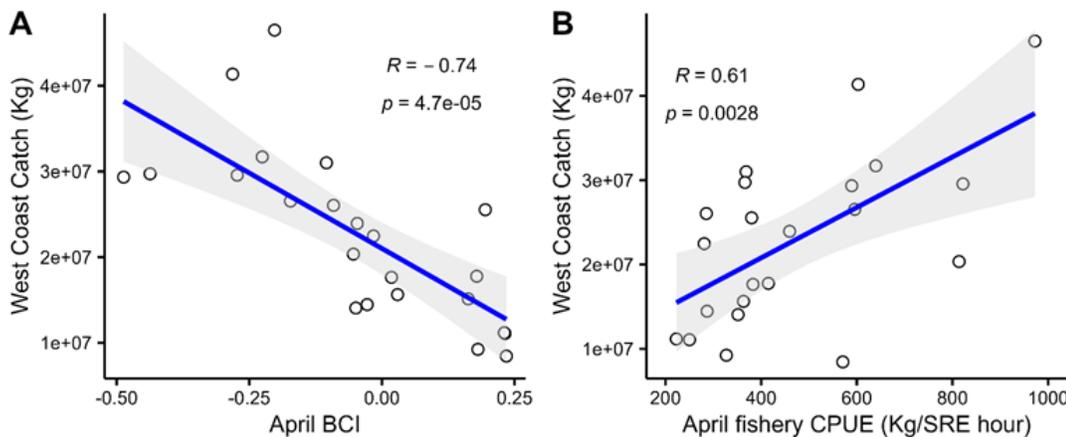


Figure 21. Cumulative, unified forecast of Oregon pink shrimp catch based on sampling data.

To give some context of the variability expected, for last year's 56.8 million pound season, the predictions were 28 (environmental model) and 35 million pounds (sampling model).

New Forecasting Methods



Due to increased variability in the forecasting results above and potential effects of environmental shifts, we are investigating the application of new fishery prediction methods as recent scientific advances are gaining traction (Figure 22). See more in our Research Priorities section on page 11.

Figure 22. Indices of annual pink shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*) abundance compared to annual catch for U.S. West Coast, 2001-2023, (A) April fishery CPUE in Oregon, and (B) pink shrimp fishery CPUE along the West Coast (Groth et al. 2026).

Regulation Info

Key regulations that apply to Oregon pink shrimp deliveries				
		Fishing off CA*	Fishing off OR**	Fishing off WA***
Areas	0-3 miles	No fishing	OR permit needed	No fishing
	3-200 miles Key closed areas	Delgada Canyon, Tolo Bank, other closed areas (see CA regs)	Nehalem Bank, Daisy Bank, Stonewall Bank, Heceta Bank, Coquille Bank	Grays Canyon (see WA regs)
Mesh size		Minimum 1-3/8"	No minimum	
BRD		≤ 3/4" spaced rigid grate		
LEDs		5 LEDs in central 16 feet of each net, spaced 4 feet apart (More LEDs may be used)		
Count per pound		≤160 shrimp/ pound		
VMS declaration		Required		
Season		April 1- October 31		
*CA Regulation details: https://marinespecies.wildlife.ca.gov/pink-(ocean)-shrimp/management/ **OR Regulation details: https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayDivisionRules.action?selectedDivision=2898 ***WA Regulation details: https://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/commercial/shrimp/coastal ****NMFS Groundfish Limits: https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-VI/part-660/subpart-F				

Enforcement Update

In 2025, Oregon State Police (OSP) spent 88 hours targeting the commercial pink shrimp fishery with 48 contacts shoreside and at sea. Overall compliance was high in this fishery.

Enforcement action was taken in seven instances for offenses relating to No Commercial Fishing License, Exceeding Count Per Pound, Unlawful Groundfish Excluding Device, and Wanton Waste of Commercial Fish Food.

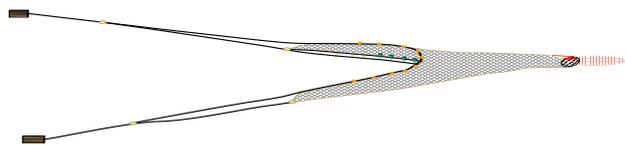
Small shrimp cases remain a concern in the early months of the season. Conditions and sizes of shrimp in each shrimp bed change from season to season.

Reminder to target shrimp of legal size and take active steps to avoid small shrimp.



Marine OSP Lieutenant Ryan Howell counting pink shrimp in Newport.

Reminder to check the functionality of your LEDs regularly. Being out of compliance with bycatch reduction devices, including LEDs and excluder grates, lessen the effectiveness of reducing non-target species in the fishery and can affect overall sustainability. At-sea OSP contacts target gear compliance within the operation of the fishery.



Example of an LED on the groundline of a shrimp trawl net.

Here, we address three research areas in priority order: 1) shrimp population dynamics, 2) non-target catch, and 3) ecosystem effects.

Priority 1: Shrimp Population Dynamics

Our documentation and analysis of pink shrimp population dynamics is the highest priority of our program. Understanding changes in the shrimp population and comparing it to past populations, environmental data, and other factors is critical to our ability to detect and address threats to the fishery. ODFW's pink shrimp program has a thorough, long-term dataset of shrimp populations, which is central to our ability to assure it is fished sustainably.

Body Condition Index:

Changing ocean conditions have impacted the reliability of the shrimp model, leading to new inquiries investigating alternative techniques for predicting and understanding shrimp population recruitment.

Utilizing lengths and weights of shrimp from biological samples obtained from the fishery, ODFW biologists (Groth et. al. 2026) developed an index from the residuals of projected sample weight as a prediction tool for overall season abundance.

The relationship between Body Condition Index (BCI) of pink shrimp strongly relates to fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE: $r = -0.86$). Previous prediction methods have involved environmental indices and post-season metrics (e.g. predator abundance and upwelling). Multiple regression analysis showed higher relative importance of BCI when compared to catch than previous methods (Figure 23).

Management Implications:

As we consider an updated Fishery Management Plan for 2028 and assess Harvest Control Rules, the application of a pre-season abundance metric could be a useful tool in increasing the sustainability and climate resiliency of the pink shrimp fishery. Early season samples collected in April can be utilized to create an accurate prediction of catch through understanding of shrimp population dynamics rather than post-season effort analysis (Figure 24).

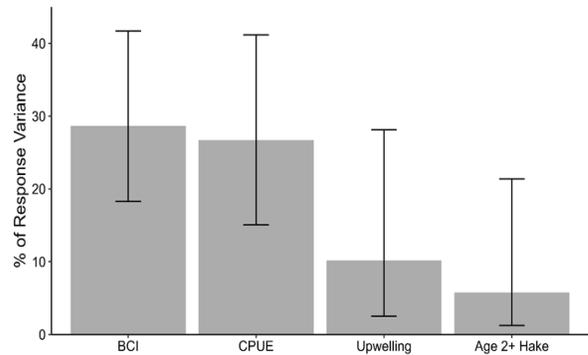


Figure 23. Multiple regression analysis of relative importance among regressors (fishery CPUE, shrimp BCI, predator abundance, and upwelling) for U.S. West Coast, 2001-2023. (Groth et. al. 2026)

2025 Sampling:

We calculated annual indices on the number of shrimp using fish ticket, logbook, and biological sample data. ODFW biologists entered data for 9,376 shrimp tows and measured 29,710 shrimp.

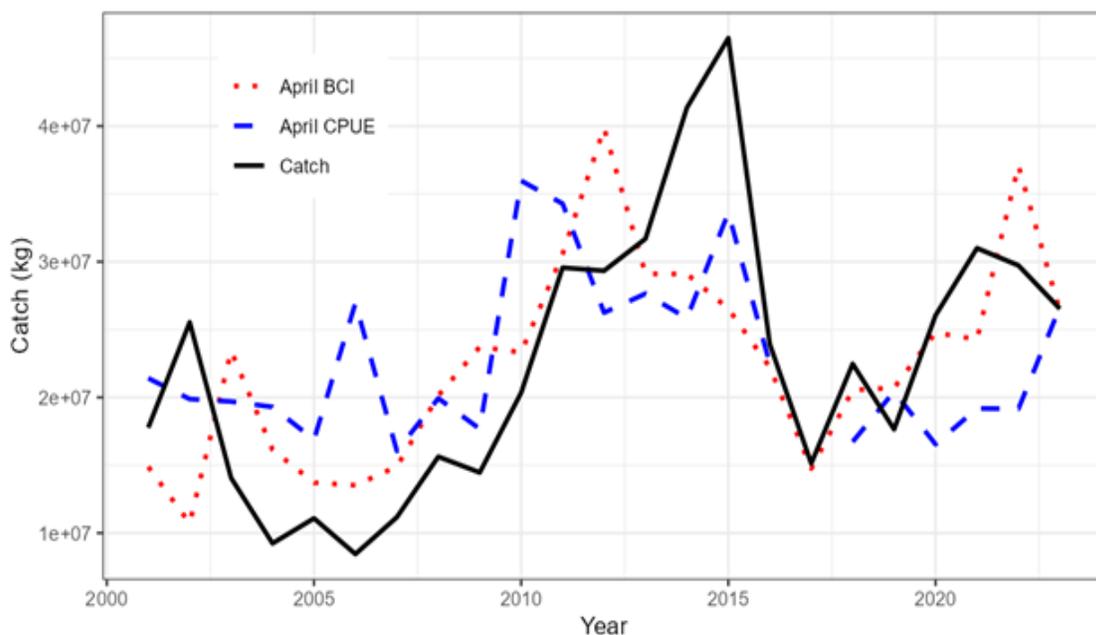


Figure 24. Measured (solid black line) versus predicted with April body condition index (dotted red line) and April catch per unit effort (dashed blue line). (Groth et. al. 2026)

Research Priorities (continued)

Priority 2: Non-target catch

The second research priority of our program addresses increased understanding of non-target catch in the fishery and developing new ways to minimize potential bycatch.

Eulachon Species Distribution Model:

The southern distinct population segment of Eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) are a species of smelt caught in the shrimp fishery as bycatch, and are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Available information about the portion of their life cycle spent in the marine environment is minimal and not well understood. The majority of information is sourced from data collected during the operation of the shrimp fishery.

ODFW biologists (Rasmuson et. al 2025) partnered with the University of California, Santa Cruz to apply 10 years of observer data to assess the effect of environmental factors on Eulachon abundance in the marine environment.

Management Implications:

Recommendations from the findings of this paper focused on encouraging vessels to utilize bottom-typing tools to avoid rock habitats while fishing to minimize overlap with likely Eulachon abundance. Other implications suggest a delayed season opener to minimize Eulachon caught, as most are caught in the early months of the season (Figure 25).

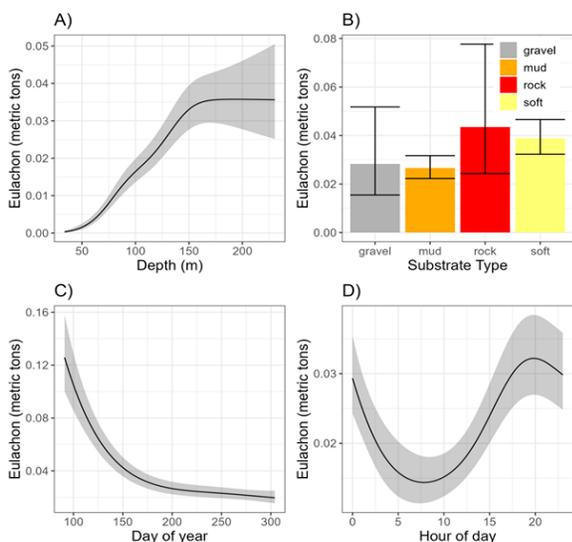


Figure 25. Affects of Depth, Substrate type, Day of year, and Hour of day on the catch of Eulachon (Rasmuson et al 2025).

Priority 3: Ecosystem Effects

Our third research priority focuses on assessing and addressing impacts to the ecosystem through increased ecological understanding and effective management.

Habitat Evaluation:

The last evaluation of habitat effects from shrimp fishing activity was conducted in 2022 at Nehalem Bank, Oregon. Comparisons were made between actively fished areas and areas that were closed to trawling in 2006 using a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV). The analysis of this data was revisited in 2024 and 2025. While the findings are preliminary, the more common type of sea whip was seen at lower densities in the trawled versus non-trawled areas (Figure 26).

Sea whip (*Balticina sp.*) observed and measured by ROV in a 2022 transect at Nehalem Bank.

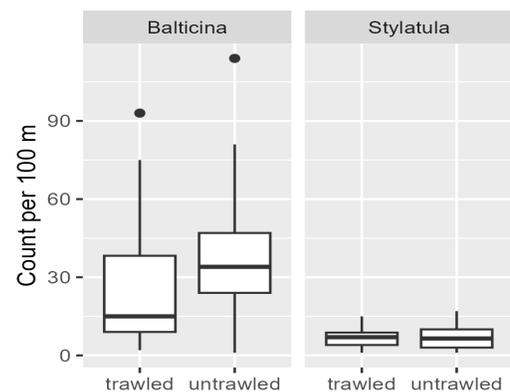


Figure 26. Relative abundance of two types of sea whips identified in ROV surveys at Nehalem Bank in 2022.

Ocean Acidification and Environmental Index:

Evaluations of other ecosystem effects include increasing climate readiness in the pink shrimp fishery. These efforts focus on understanding impacts of changing ocean conditions and ocean acidification. Tracking changes in ocean current systems, phenological timing, and shifts in indices that help us understand the pink shrimp population will be explored through collaborations and research to increase effective and proactive management.

Wind and Wave Energy

Wave Energy Update:

PacWave is an open ocean wave energy testing facility consisting of two sites operated by Oregon State University (OSU), each located in the Pacific Ocean within a few miles of Newport, Oregon.

At PacWave South, OSU installed corner marker buoys and several research buoys anchored to the seafloor by single-point moorings within the site. OSU expects the site will begin testing wave energy devices in 2026.

At PacWave North, OSU reinitiated research in 2024 and deployed an assortment of research moorings at the project site off Yaquina Head throughout 2024 and 2025. No wave energy testing is currently scheduled at PacWave North.

These sites do not impact or overlap with shrimping grounds. They could affect transit to shrimp grounds off of Newport, particularly Cape Foulweather and Cape Lookout (Figure 27).

For more information, visit <https://pacwaveenergy.org/>

Wind Energy Update:

In September 2024, the US Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) postponed the leasing of areas off Coos Bay and Brookings proposed for exploration of potential offshore wind (OSW) energy development.

In January 2025, the current administration issued a memorandum temporarily withdrawing all federal waters from OSW leasing. No OSW development is currently proposed off Oregon.

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) is drafting an Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap to define standards for any future offshore wind development process. More information about the Roadmap is available at <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/ocmp/pages/offshore-wind-roadmap.aspx>.

For more information on the work ODFW is doing, please contact Delia Kelly, ODFW's Ocean Energy Coordinator (541.961.4159 or delia.r.kelly@odfw.oregon.gov).

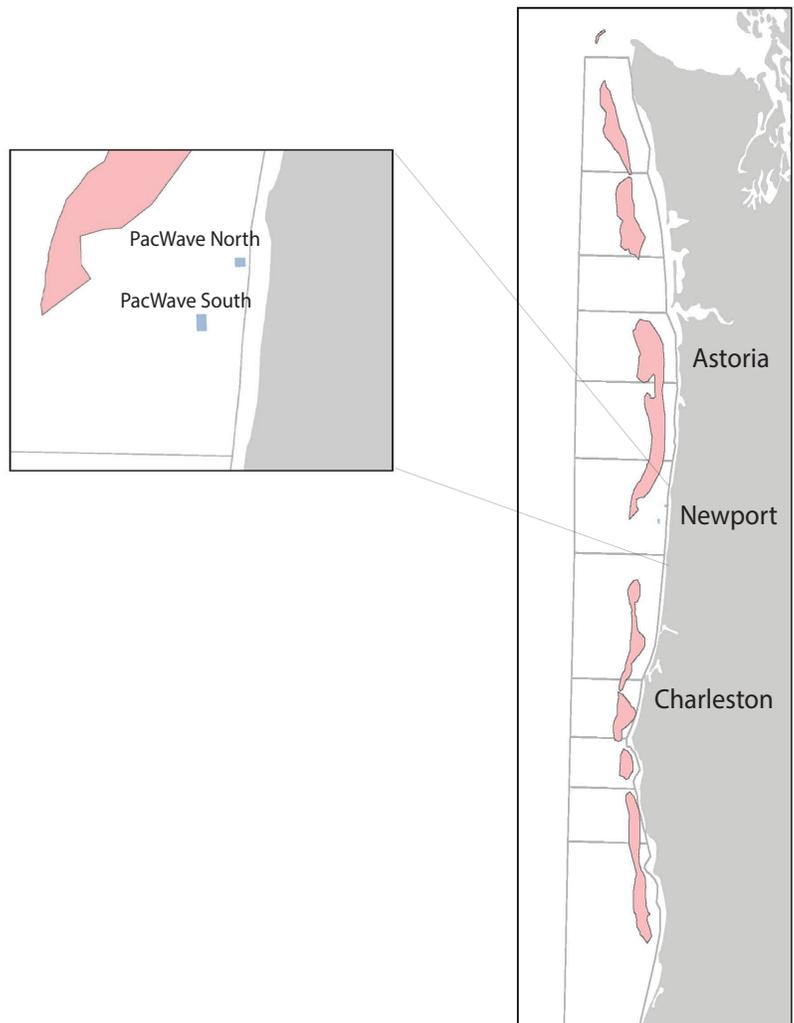


Figure 27. Locations of PacWave North and PacWave South overlaid with historic Oregon shrimp fishing grounds.



Kincardine Floating Offshore Wind Energy Project, in Aberdeen Scotland. Photo courtesy of Principle Power at <https://www.principlepower.com/news/principle-power-the-dawn-of-industrial-scale-floating-wind>.

Other Topics (continued)

Stubby Squid

Stubby, cuddly, bycatch! Have you seen these weird little critters in your shrimp catch? You might recognize them as an “unusual invertebrate bycatch” species of cephalopod (related to octopus, squid, cuttlefish).



R. pacifica found in a shrimp sample.

The stubby squid (*Rossia pacifica*), are more closely related to cuttlefish over squid, despite their name. Don't let that adorable face and googly eyes fool you, these little guys are shrimp predators! They tend to live deeper than where dense pink shrimp populations are found, but can be found around 300 meters which can overlap with deep offshore shrimp beds.

R. pacifica caught during a shrimp trip.



R. pacifica found live at depth of 900 meters during a R/V Nautilus expedition off the CA coast.

Shrimps is Bugs?

Shrimp have been having a *moment* in Portland, OR with the tagline “Shrimps is Bugs” being spray painted at locations all around the city.



So, “Are shrimps bugs?”

The short answer is no. Shrimp are crustaceans, like crab and lobster that have a hard exoskeleton, allowing us to measure and track growth in populations. Bugs are insects, which are a subdivision of arthropods, which developed after crustaceans.

A more accurate saying might be “bugs is shrimp”!

Either way, we are glad that shrimp are getting the attention they deserve.

Shrimp around the world

Shrimp found around the world in grocery stores and markets are typically divided into three categories: 1) warm-water wild-caught shrimp, 2) cold-water wild-caught shrimp, and 3) aquaculture shrimp. Cold-water shrimp are dominated by our pink shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*), and the closely related northern shrimp, (*Pandalus borealis*).

Pink shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*) found locally in a grocery store in Coos Bay, OR.



If you find cold water shrimp overseas (Norway, U.K., Germany, etc.), you will likely find the same MSC stamp we see on Oregon certified shrimp.



Cold-water shrimp (*P. borealis*) found in Munich, Germany.



Shrimp fossils found in a rock and fossil shop in Breckenridge, CO.



Cold-water shrimp (*P. borealis*) found locally in Coos Bay, OR.

Literature Cited

New reports available:

- Rasmuson LK, Groth SD, Edwards CA, Anderson ES, Blume MTO and Smith KR (2025) Importance of near-bottom oceanographic data in modeling the distribution of eulachon bycatch in the U.S. West Coast shrimp trawl fishery. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 12:1703566. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2025.1703566>
- Scott D. Groth, Eric S. Anderson, and Leif K. Rasmuson. 2026. Body condition index of a pandalid shrimp, a novel method for assessing ocean shrimp populations. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*. 83: 1-11. <https://cdnsciencepub.com/doi/10.1139/cjfas-2024-0386>

How to cite this report:

Smith, K. (2026). Oregon's Annual Pink Shrimp Review. Newport, OR, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 37: 16 p.

What We Do

ODFW's mission is to protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

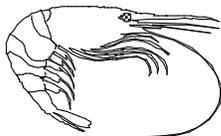
The pink shrimp fishery project is managed with the following long term objectives:

1. Maximize biomass yield from the pink shrimp fishery, consistent with detecting and addressing any significant growth or recruitment overfishing that develops.
2. Operate the fishery, to the extent possible, under a stable regulatory environment that allows vessel operators maximum flexibility in deciding where, when and how to fish for pink shrimp.
3. Through collaborative research with vessel operators and the sharing of research findings, develop and implement measures to minimize direct bycatch mortality, the unseen mortality of animals that escape capture, and any adverse effects on seafloor habitat from the operation of the fishery.

Oregon's pink shrimp project is spread out among the major ports of Oregon to:

1. Collect fishery dependent data (biological samples and logbooks).
2. Assist and communicate with shrimpers.

Good Luck
Shrimping in 2026!



Questions?

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