= Tropical Depression One @-@ E (2009) =

Tropical Depression One @-@ E was the earliest known tropical cyclone to impact the Mexican state of Sinaloa . The first system of the 2009 Pacific hurricane season , One @-@ E formed out of an area of disturbed weather on June 18 , 2009 , and initially tracked slowly northwards . Throughout the day , convection developed around the center of circulation and the system was anticipated to become a tropical storm . Late on June 18 , the National Hurricane Center noted that the system was on the verge of becoming a tropical storm ; it would have been named Andres had this occurred . However , the following day , strong wind shear caused the depression to rapidly degenerate into a trough of low pressure before dissipating off the coast of Sinaloa .

Although no longer a tropical cyclone , the remnants of the depression brought moderate rainfall to parts of Sinaloa , Nayarit and Jalisco . High winds accompanied the rainfall and left about 50 @,@ 000 residences without power . Several trees were downed and some structures sustained damage from fresh water flooding . Landslides occurred along major highways and significant structural damage was reported around Mazatlán . However , there was no loss of life or reports of injuries .

= = Meteorological history = =

Tropical Depression One @-@ E originated from a tropical wave that exited the coast of Africa on May 29 . Little convective activity was associated with the system as it traveled across the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea . On June 10 , the wave crossed Central America and entered the northeastern Pacific basin . Over the following few days , the system gradually became better organized and on June 15 , an area of low pressure developed from the wave . The system continued to organize , and on June 17 the National Hurricane Center (NHC) noted the likelihood for tropical cyclogenesis ; although , at the time , the circulation was not well @-@ defined . It organized further , and on June 18 , the NHC initiated advisories on the first tropical depression of the 2009 season about 350 miles (565 km) south @-@ southwest of Mazatlán , Sinaloa . Deep convection persisted near the southern portion of the depression ; however , the northern portion of the depression was partially devoid of convective activity . The depression traveled northward along the periphery of a mid @-@ level ridge over Mexico and an unusually strong mid to upper @-@ level trough situated over the Baja California Peninsula .

Later on June 18 , forecast models indicated that the system might rapidly degenerate prior to landfall . However , the NHC continued to forecast that the depression would attain tropical storm @-@ status before landfall . Shortly after , the depression became increasingly disorganized as convection separated from the center of circulation due to increasing wind shear . Stable air ahead of the system inhibited the possibility of rapid development as warm waters supported intensification . By the morning of June 19 , the center of circulation was situated along the southern edge of deep convection , indicating that the depression was beginning to degenerate . Despite this , the NHC continued to anticipate intensification prior to landfall . Embedded within an easterly flow ahead of a mid @-@ level trough , the storm turned towards the north @-@ northeast and accelerated slightly . At 11 : 00 am PDT (1800 UTC) , the depression reached its peak intensity with winds of 35 mph (55 km / h) and a barometric pressure of 1003 mbar (hPa ; 29 @.@ 62 inHg) . Operationally , the depression was considered to be slightly stronger , having a minimum pressure of 1001 mbar (hPa ; 29 @.@ 56 inHg) . Later that day , the depression began to degenerate into an open trough as it was situated underneath cirrus clouds instead of cumulonimbus clouds . Visible satellite imagery showed that the depression became increasingly ill @-@ defined and the NHC estimated that the depression degenerated into a trough of low pressure near the Islas Marías during the afternoon of June 19 . The remnants of the depression were monitored by the United States Naval Research Laboratory for several more hours until the system moved inland over Sinaloa .

= = Preparations and impact = =

When the storm was declared a depression on June 18 , a tropical storm watch was declared by

the Mexican Government for the Islas Marías , as well as for areas between Topolobampo and El Roblito in Sinaloa . The captain of the Mazatlán port advised ships to remain at port due to rough seas . A blue alert was declared for Sinaloa due to the possibility of deadly mudslides . Crews throughout the state quickly cleared debris from streams and streets to allow for better drainage . Shelters were prepped for possible evacuees but never opened . Late on June 18 , a tropical storm warning was declared for the Islas Marías and the watch along Sinaloa was extended southward to Cabo Corrientes in Jalisco . The following day , the Government of Mexico discontinued the warning for the Islas Marías and the watch for areas south of El Roblito was also discontinued . Upon the storm 's sudden dissipation later that day , the remaining watch areas were discontinued .

On June 19 , 2 @.@ 44 in (62 mm) of rain fell in Mazatlán , near where the remnants of the depression moved ashore . Rainfall rates in the region exceeded 1 in / h (25 mm / h) at times . High winds in Mazatlán knocked down several trees , cutting power to local residents . Heavy rains also triggered street flooding throughout the city . Several hours after the storm , electric companies reported than an estimated 50 @,@ 000 residences were without power . Following an assessment of damage to the power grid , 20 power poles were found to have been damaged , 15 circuit breakers were damaged and 15 sections of power lines were downed . Numerous villages were flooded , some requiring the evacuation of residents . Around 11 : 00 am PDT (1800 UTC) six people were stranded offshore Sinaloa . High winds caused significant structural damage throughout Mazatlán .

Traffic lights were downed by high winds , causing numerous traffic delays . Landslides along major roadways caused several accidents , one involving a bus that was damaged by rocks . One business was significantly damaged , with at least one main wall collapsing . To speed up the removal of debris , members of the Mexican army were deployed throughout Sinaloa . According to officials in Mexico , Tropical Depression One @-@ E was the first known tropical cyclone to impact the state of Sinaloa during the month of June on record . With the system impacting land on June 19 , it marked the earliest date that a tropical cyclone had impacted the state , with the average date of first impact being August 15 .