= Hurricane Andres (2009) =

Hurricane Andres was the first named storm and hurricane of the 2009 Pacific hurricane season . Forming on June 21 , Andres gradually intensified as it tracked along the Mexican coastline . Deep convection developed around the center of circulation and by June 23 , the storm attained hurricane @-@ status , peaking with winds of 80 mph (130 km / h) . Upon attaining this intensity , the storm featured a developing eyewall within a central dense overcast . Within 36 hours , the storm rapidly degenerated , having most of the convection being displaced by high wind shear , becoming a non @-@ tropical trough during the afternoon of June 24 .

Prior to becoming a tropical depression , Andres produced heavy rainfall in Oaxaca and Honduras , resulting in two deaths . Rough seas off the coast of Guerrero resulted in one fatality . Inland , flooding caused by heavy rains killed two additional people . An additional 20 people were injured . Several dozen structures were damaged and a few were destroyed . Total losses from the hurricane reached MXN 3 million ($ 231 @,@ 000 USD) in Colima . Following the storm , roughly 350 people were left homeless .

= = Meteorological history = =

Hurricane Andres originated out of a tropical wave that entered the eastern Pacific basin on June 16 after crossing Central America . Over the following few days , showers and thunderstorms began to organize around the wave . At this time , the National Hurricane Center (NHC) remarked upon the possibility for tropical cyclone formation . By June 20 , the wave spawned an area of low pressure roughly 175 mi (280 km) south @-@ southeast of Acapulco , Mexico . Around 1200 UTC the following day , the system had become sufficiently organized for the NHC to designate the low as Tropical Depression Two @-@ E. The depression briefly track westward before turning towards the northwest , a track which it would maintain for the remained of its existence , due to a mid @-@ tropospheric ridge located northeast of the system .

It continued to organize throughout the day on June 21 , developing banding features and increased convection . Several hours after being classified a depression , the system intensified into a tropical storm , at which time it received the name Andres . Upon being named , Andres marked latest date that the first named storm of a season developed since 1969 when Tropical Storm Ava developed on July 1 of that year . By the morning of June 22 , very deep thunderstorm activity existed near the center , and the overall convective pattern had become more symmetric in nature . Favorable conditions , warm sea surface temperatures , allowed Andres to gradually intensify as it tracked near the Mexican coastline . However , strong wind shear , a factor that generally weakens tropical cyclones , had little effect on the developing storm .

By the evening of June 22 , satellite imagery indicated the formation of an eyewall ; by this time Andres was near hurricane @-@ status . Early the next day , the center of circulation became embedded within a central dense overcast and Andres intensified into a hurricane , the first of the season , around 0600 UTC . At this time , the storm attained its peak intensity with winds of 80 mph (130 km / h) and a minimum barometric pressure of 984 mbar (hPa ; 29 @.@ 06 inHg) ; the storm was located roughly 80 mi (130 km) southwest of Lázaro Cárdenas upon attaining this intensity . Twelve hours after becoming a hurricane , most of the deep convection associated with the storm had weakened ; however , Hurricane Hunters still recorded 75 mph (120 km / h) winds despite the ragged appearance of Andres .

By the evening of June 23 , Andres weakened to a tropical storm due to increasing wind shear , decreasing sea surface temperatures as it entered a more stable air mass . The system began to rapidly degenerate , as convection became dislocated from the center and the overall structure of Andres degraded . By 1200 UTC on June 24 , the storm weakened into a tropical depression while situated roughly 100 mi (155 km) west of Cabo Corrientes , Mexico . Shortly after , the depression sharply turned north and degenerated into a trough of low pressure , no longer a tropical cyclone .

= = Preparations and impact = =

The NHC issued several watches and warnings for portions of the Mexican coastline ; the first was a tropical storm watch for areas between Zihuatanejo and Manzanillo on June 22 . Several hours later , a portion of the watch was upgraded to a warning as Andres neared the coastline . By 1500 UTC , a hurricane watch was declared for areas between Lazaro Cardenas and Cabo Corrientes and the tropical storm watch for Zihuatanejo to Lazaro Cardenas was discontinued . Roughly six hours later , a hurricane warning was raised for Punto San Telmo to Cabo Corrientes and the tropical storm warning and hurricane watch were extended northward to Punto San Telmo . By the following afternoon , the hurricane watch was discontinued and several hours later , areas under a tropical storm warning followed suit . Early on June 24 , all watches and warnings associated with Andres were discontinued as it rapidly dissipated offshore . Authorities closed ports in Lázaro Cárdenas , Manzanillo and Puerto Vallarta because of rough seas . Schools throughout Colima were closed prior to the storm and Mexican officials raised the awareness level to orange .

Prior to classification as a tropical cyclone , the storm dropped over 160 mm (6 @.@ 3 in) of rainfall in some areas , triggering flooding and landslides . Heavy rain , produced by the wave that spawned Andres , in Honduras killed two people . A river overflowed its banks , flooding homes and surrounding land . On Mexican Federal Highway 200 , gusty winds blew down about fifteen trees . In the city of Acapulco , it was reported that fallen trees damaged two cars . Rough seas led to the drowning of a fishermen in a lagoon at Tecpán de Galeana , Guerrero , while flooding caused by the storm prompted the evacuation of 200 people ; 14 shelters were opened to accommodate the evacuees . Additionally , some trees were downed along the coast . Swells up to 4 m (13 ft) caused structural damage along the Mexican coastline , with the worst being around Acapulco where several bars and restaurants were damaged or destroyed . In Jalisco , 20 temporary shelters were opened to house evacuees following the storm . The Civil Protection System prepared relief materials , consisting of 600 blankets , 600 mattresses and 700 cots to house people in emergency shelters .

In the municipality of Atoyac de Alvarez , in the community of Cerro Prieto , 350 people were left homeless by the storm . Similarly , the paths that connect the towns of San Vicente de Jesus San Vicente and La Soledad Benítez @-@ Paradise in this town , there were cuts in solitary vehicle traffic . In the community of La Soledad , heavy rains accompanied by hail hit 38 homes , crops and coffee grounds cultivation in the region . In Colima , 50 homes and two hotels were inundated by flood waters , leaving MXN 3 million ($ 231 @,@ 000 USD) in damage . In Puebla , heavy rains produced by the outer bands of the hurricane triggered flooding that killed two people . In addition to the fatalities , 20 people were injured by the storm . In the wake of the storm , the Government of Mexico allocated roughly MXN 3 million ($ 231 @,@ 000 USD) in funds which would be distributed to 96 businesses significantly affected by the storm . These funds accounted for supplies , such as refrigerators and stoves to help restart their industries .