

= Tropical Storm Barry (2013) =

Tropical Storm Barry was a weak and short @-@ lived tropical cyclone that brought heavy rains to parts of Central America and Mexico in June 2013 . Barry originated from a tropical wave that developed in the southern Caribbean Sea . The wave tracked northwestward and began to develop in marginally favorable conditions . On June 17 , the disturbance was upgraded to Tropical Depression Two by the National Hurricane Center . Due to its close proximity to land , the system failed to intensify before crossing the southern Yucatán Peninsula . The depression emerged over the Bay of Campeche late on June 18 and became increasingly organized . During the afternoon of June 19 , data from Hurricane Hunters revealed the system had intensified into a tropical storm . The newly named Barry attained peak winds of 45 mph (75 km / h) before making landfall in Veracruz , Mexico on June 20 . Once onshore , the storm quickly weakened and degenerated into a remnant low that night .

Areas from northern Nicaragua to South @-@ Central Mexico experienced heavy rains from the storm , with notable flooding occurring in many areas . Swollen rivers displaced thousands in Veracruz and killed two people , while two others were killed by a river in Oaxaca . In El Salvador , one person was killed by flooding .

= = Meteorological history = =

On June 8 , a tropical wave exited the west coast of Africa , moving quickly westward without development . During the evening hours of June 15 , the National Hurricane Center (NHC) began monitoring a large area of disturbed weather in association with a tropical wave over the southwestern Caribbean Sea . That day , a low pressure area developed just north of Panama . Drifting west @-@ northwest , environmental conditions were expected to be favorable for organization , but the system moved over eastern Nicaragua on June 16 . Despite moving over land , the circulation and convection became better organized , and after it emerged over open waters , the system developed into Tropical Depression Two at 1200 UTC on June 17 about 25 mi (45 km) north @-@ northwest of La Ceiba , Honduras . Located about 60 mi (95 km) east of Monkey River Town , Belize , the depression was not expected to undergo significant strengthening . Failing to intensify , the depression made landfall in southern Belize near Big Creek late on June 17 with winds estimated at 35 mph (55 km / h) . Despite a waning structure , the NHC noted that if the system emerged into the Bay of Campeche , re @-@ development and intensification was plausible .

While traversing the southern Yucatán Peninsula , the system nearly degenerated into a remnant low during the afternoon of June 18 ; however , as it neared water , sufficient convection redeveloped to maintain the system as a tropical depression . The circulation contracted over land and emerged into the warm waters of the Bay of Campeche that day . The system became increasingly organized as it turned westward in response to a mid @-@ level ridge over the northwestern Gulf of Mexico . A Hurricane Hunter reconnaissance mission into the depression during the afternoon of June 19 revealed gale @-@ force winds , prompting the NHC to upgrade and name the system Tropical Storm Barry . Based on a reconnaissance flight and Dvorak estimates , it was estimated that Barry attained peak winds of 45 km / h (75 mph) late on June 19 . At 1115 UTC on June 20 , Barry made landfall at Laguna La Mancha , just north of Veracruz , Mexico . Hours after moving inland , Barry weakened to a tropical depression as it interacted with the high terrain of Mexico . The center of circulation became increasingly ill defined , with the majority of convection located well away from the center . Late on June 20 , Barry dissipated over the Mexican state of Puebla .

= = Preparations and impact = =

= = Central America and Yucatán = =

The precursor to Barry produced significant rains in Nicaragua , causing flooding in 14 districts in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region . Heavy rains in Honduras , peaking at 4 in (100 mm) in La Ceiba , resulted in floods that damaged 60 homes and affected 300 people . Several landslides occurred in Iriona , blocking off roadways . A likely tornado struck the community of Limón , destroying 9 homes and damaging 91 more . Four people were injured when their home was lifted and dropped back down . In southern Belize , an estimated 10 in (250 mm) of rain fell in 24 hours , causing several rivers to top their banks . In some areas , culverts were washed away . At least 54 people living along Hope Creek were relocated to shelters . In El Salvador , six minors were swept away by a flooded creek ; five were quickly rescued but one remains missing and is presumed killed . Two people were injured after being struck by lightning . In the Mexican state of Yucatán , wind gusts to 48 mph (77 km / h) and heavy rains downed trees and power lines . More than 26 @, @ 000 residents temporarily lost hydroelectric power after lightning struck a power station and caused a fire .

= = = Eastern Mexico = = =

As Tropical Depression Two emerged into the Bay of Campeche on June 18 , the Government of Mexico issued a tropical storm watch for coastal areas between Punta El Lagarto and Barra Da Nautla . The watch was upgraded to a tropical storm warning early on June 19 . Following the storm 's intensification that day , the warning was expanded northward to Tuxpan . Officials dispatched 34 @, @ 250 workers to set up refugee camps throughout the state . Across Veracruz , approximately 2 @, @ 000 people sought refuge in shelters .

Heavy rains in Veracruz , peaking at 14 @. @ 6 in (370 mm) in Misantla , brought more than a dozen rivers to critical levels and triggered flash floods that killed two people . As a precautionary measure , officials urged 4 @, @ 000 residents along La Antigua River to evacuate . Several landslides occurred in the states of Guerrero and Puebla . Two people were swept away by a river in Oaxaca .