

= 2006 Pacific hurricane season =

The 2006 Pacific hurricane season was the most active since 2000 , which also produced 19 tropical storms or hurricanes . Eighteen developed within the National Hurricane Center (NHC) area of warning responsibility , which is east of 140 ° W , and one storm formed between 140 ° W and the International Date Line , which is under the jurisdiction of the Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) . Of the 19 total storms , eleven became hurricanes , of which six attained major hurricane status . Within the NHC portion of the basin , the season officially began on May 15 , and in the CPHC portion , it started on June 1 ; the season officially ended on November 30 . These dates conventionally delimit the period of each year when most tropical cyclones form in the eastern Pacific basin .

The strongest storm of the season was Hurricane Ioke , which reached Category 5 status on the Saffir -Simpson scale in the central Pacific Ocean ; Ioke passed near Johnston Atoll and later Wake Island , where it caused heavy damage but no deaths . The deadliest storm of the season was Hurricane John , which killed six people after striking the Baja California Peninsula , and the costliest storm was Hurricane Lane , which caused \$ 203 million in damage in southwestern Mexico (2006 USD , \$ 238 million 2016 USD) .

Seasonal activity began on May 27 when Tropical Storm Aletta formed off the southwest coast of Mexico . No storms formed in June , though the season became active in July when five named storms developed , including Hurricane Daniel which was the second strongest storm of the season , as well as Tropical Storm Emilia . During August , Hurricanes Ioke and John formed , as well as four other storms . September was a relatively quiet month with two storms , of which one was Hurricane Lane . Three storms developed in October including Hurricane Paul and two formed in November ; this marked the second time on record , after 1961 , when more than one tropical storm developed in the basin during the month of November .

= = Seasonal forecast = =

On May 22 , 2006 , the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 's (NOAA) CPC (CPC) released their forecasts for the 2006 Atlantic and Pacific hurricane seasons . The Pacific season was expected to be hindered by the decades -long cycle that began in 1995 , which generally increased wind shear across the basin . NOAA predicted a below -normal level of activity in the Eastern Pacific , with 12 ? 16 named storms , of which 6 ? 8 were expected to become hurricanes , and 1 ? 3 expected to become major hurricanes . The Central Pacific Hurricane Center 's area of responsibility was also expected to be below average , with only two to three tropical cyclones expected to form or cross into the area . They expected that neither El Niño nor La Niña would affect conditions significantly .

On May 15 , the hurricane season began in the Eastern Pacific basin , which is the area of the northern Pacific Ocean east of 140 ° W. On June 1 , the season began in the Central Pacific warning zone (between 140 ° W and the International Dateline) ; however , no storms occurred in the region until July .

= = Seasonal summary = =

No tropical storms developed in June in the basin , which was unusual compared to the average of two storms forming during the month . Since 1966 , there have been only three other seasons in which a tropical storm did not form in June , these being 1969 , 2004 , and 2007 . After such an inactive month , the tropics became active in July when five named storms developed , including Hurricane Daniel which was the second strongest storm of the season . During August , Hurricanes Ioke and John formed , as well as four other storms . September was a relatively quiet month with two storms , of which one was Hurricane Lane . By that time , however , El Niño conditions became established across the Pacific , which is known to enhance Pacific hurricane activity .

Three storms developed in October , including Hurricane Paul . Tropical activity within the basin in

November 2006 was the most active on record , based on the Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) Index . Three tropical cyclones formed , of which two became tropical storms ; only two other seasons on record , 1961 and 2015 , produced two tropical storms in the month of November . In addition , Mexico was struck by four tropical cyclones in 2006 , none on the Atlantic coast and all along the Pacific coast . One hit Baja California Peninsula while the others made landfall on the mainland .

An extratropical storm persisted in the extreme northern central Pacific Ocean in late October . It drifted over unusually warm waters up to 3 @. @ 6 ° F (2 ° C) above normal , and gradually developed convection near the center . By November 2 , QuikSCAT satellite suggested the system attained winds of up to 60 mph (95 km / h) about 900 mi (1450 km) west of Oregon . The system also developed an eye and an eyewall . The cyclone tracked northeastward as it gradually weakened , and dissipated on November 4 . NASA considered the cyclone to be a subtropical storm . However , as it formed outside of the territory of any monitoring organization , it was not named . Operationally , the United States Navy treated the system as a tropical disturbance , numbered 91C .

= = Storms = =

= = = Tropical Storm Aletta = = =

On May 27 , 12 days into the season , Tropical Depression One formed about 190 miles (305 km) south of Acapulco . It slowly organized and became a tropical storm with 45 mph (75 km / h) sustained winds . While named tropical cyclones in May are infrequent events , Aletta marked the seventh consecutive year to have a named cyclone form in May . The storm moved toward the Guerrero coast in southwestern Mexico , prompting the Mexican government to issue tropical storm watches between Punta Maldonado and Zihuatanejo . Aletta then became stationary over the Guerrero and Oaxaca coastlines , but it later turned to the west and dissipated on May 30 .

Aletta produced moderate rainfall across Mexico , including a 24 @- @ hour rainfall total of 3 @. @ 94 inches (100 mm) in Jacatepec , Oaxaca on May 30 , and 3 @. @ 78 inches (96 mm) in La Calera , Guerrero , the next day . There were no reports of damage , flooding , or casualties .

= = = Tropical Depression Two @- @ E = = =

On the day after Aletta dissipated , a new area of disturbed weather developed off the southwest Mexican coast . High shear slowed the development of the system , although it gained enough convection and organization to be classified as a tropical depression on June 3 . The depression strengthened to near tropical storm status as it approached the coast of southwestern Mexico ; however , shear persisted over the system and it weakened before dissipating on June 4 .

Despite never becoming a named storm , heavy rain occurred , including a total of 19 @. @ 13 inches (486 mm) measured in a 48 ? hour period in Acapulco . Mudslides and flash flooding were reported , forcing 72 people from their homes . No deaths or serious damage was reported .

= = = Hurricane Bud = = =

On July 11 , after over a month of inactivity , a disturbance off the Peninsula of Baja California developed into a tropical depression . It moved west @- @ northwestward for its entire duration , quickly intensifying into a tropical storm and hurricane . A clear , well @- @ defined eye developed , and Bud became the first major hurricane of the season . On July 13 , the hurricane attained peak winds of 125 mph (205 km / h) , although cooler waters and stable air caused a marked weakening trend . By July 15 , Bud weakened to tropical depression status , and the next day it degenerated into a remnant low pressure area . The remnants of Bud produced light rainfall across Hawaii .

== Hurricane Carlotta ==

A tropical wave exited Africa on June 30 and moved across the Atlantic Ocean without development . On July 9 , while crossing Central America into the eastern North Pacific Ocean , thunderstorm activity increased , and the system organized into Tropical Depression Four @-@ E early on July 12 about 290 mi (465 km) south of Zihuatanejo , Guerrero . The large depression moved quickly to the west @-@ northwest to the south of a ridge over northwestern Mexico , and its outer rainbands moved across the coast . Rainfall totals were less than 1 inch (25 mm) . The depression intensified into Tropical Storm Carlotta just six hours after forming . By late on July 12 , the storm developed banding features , and early on July 13 Carlotta attained hurricane status about 430 mi (700 km) south of the southern tip of the Baja California peninsula .

As Carlotta intensified , the system became more compact , and it reached peak winds of 85 mph (140 km / h) on July 13 . An eye formed in the center , and the hurricane was briefly forecast to attain major hurricane status , or a Category 3 on the Saffir @-@ Simpson scale . However , Carlotta weakened due to increased wind shear from Hurricane Bud to its west , and the eye and convection deteriorated . Carlotta briefly weakened to tropical storm status late on July 14 , although a decrease in shear allowed it to reintensify into a hurricane . This was short @-@ lived as the center moved into the area of cooler waters , and Carlotta again weakened to tropical storm status . Late on July 15 , the circulation became separated from the convection , and Carlotta weakened to tropical depression status on July 16 , and the next day generated into a remnant low . The circulation continued generally westward , dissipating on July 20 about 1500 mi (2400 km) east of the Hawaiian islands .

== Hurricane Daniel ==

On July 16 , a tropical disturbance formed far to the south of the Baja California Peninsula and quickly increased in convective activity and organization , becoming a tropical depression . The system continued to organize and was designated as a tropical storm the next day . On July 18 , Daniel attained hurricane status , and two days later underwent rapid intensification ; it reached major hurricane status and was later upgraded further to Category 4 status on the Saffir @-@ Simpson Hurricane Scale . Its peak intensity was 150 mph (240 km / h) . The hurricane underwent eyewall replacement cycles , which are internal mechanisms that occur in most intense hurricanes . Daniel later became an annular hurricane , which allowed it to maintain Category 4 status for longer than it otherwise would have .

It crossed over into the Central Pacific early on July 24 and was predicted to affect Hawaii as a tropical storm ; however , Daniel encountered weak steering currents in the open ocean , causing it to slow down considerably . It rapidly degenerated to a tropical depression on July 25 , and the CPHC issued its last advisory on July 26 while the storm was still well to the east of Hawaii . Its remnants later moved across the Hawaiian islands , dropping heavy rainfall and causing flooding . West Wailuaiki on Maui recorded 3 @-@ 87 inches (98 mm) in one day , which was the highest daily rainfall total from the hurricane .

== Tropical Storm Emilia ==

The origins of Emilia were from a tropical wave that developed into a tropical depression on July 21 , a short distance off the coast of Acapulco . It moved generally north @-@ northwestward , reaching tropical storm status on July 22 and passing about 175 mi (280 km) southwest of Manzanillo , Colima . An eyewall began to form that day , and Emilia reached peak winds of 65 mph (105 km / h) . It briefly weakened due to wind shear , although restrengthening occurred as the storm turned toward the Baja California peninsula . On July 26 , Emilia again reached peak winds of 65 mph (105 km / h) , and shortly thereafter it passed about 60 mi (95 km) southwest of the southern tip of Baja California . It weakened as it turned into cooler waters , first to tropical depression status on July 27 and then to a convective @-@ less remnant low on July 28 . The

remnants dissipated on July 31 about 495 mi (800 km) west @-@ southwest of San Diego , California .

In southwestern Mexico , Emilia produced tropical storm force winds along the coastline . Rainfall in the southern portion of the Baja California peninsula caused minor flooding , and gusty winds caused damage to buildings and power lines . Moisture from Emilia reached the southwestern United States . Thunderstorms and rainfall occurred across Arizona , causing flooding . In southern California , the storm dropped light rainfall , which assisted firefighters in containing a wildfire .

= = = Tropical Storm Fabio = = =

A tropical wave crossed the west coast of Africa on July 15 and entered the Pacific on July 25 . Convection increased on July 28 , and at 1800 UTC on July 31 the system became Tropical Depression Seven @-@ E about 980 miles (1 @, @ 580 km) southwest of the southern tip of the Baja California peninsula . Six hours later , the depression was upgraded to Tropical Storm Fabio . It moved westward due to a ridge to its north , and on August 1 Fabio reached peak winds of 50 mph (85 km / h) . Later , the storm began weakening due to increased wind shear and dry air . On August 3 , Fabio deteriorated to tropical depression status , and later that day it degenerated into a remnant low pressure area . The remnants continued westward , moving across Hawaii on August 7 .

Although Fabio did not impact land , its remnants produced heavy rainfall in Hawaii . In a 24 hour period , 2 @. @ 89 inches (73 mm) of rainfall was recorded at Glenwood on the island of Hawaii ; this was the highest daily rainfall total for the month on the island . However , the heaviest precipitation fell on Mount Wai?ale?ale on Kauai , where 15 @. @ 08 inches (383 mm) fell in 24 hours ; this total alone was greater than all other monthly rainfall totals in the state . The heavy rainfall flooded the Hanalei River , which forced the closure of the Kuhio Highway when a bridge was inundated . On Oahu , the rainfall caused ponding on roadways and flooding along streams . One flooded stream stranded 24 hikers along a trail , all of whom required rescue by helicopter .

= = = Tropical Storm Gilma = = =

On July 17 , a tropical wave exited Africa and crossed the Atlantic without developing . On July 25 it entered the Eastern Pacific , gradually developing an area of organized convection . Despite marginally favorable upper @-@ level winds , the system organized enough to be declared a tropical depression on August 1 , several hundred miles southwest of Acapulco , Mexico . Initially , the depression tracked west @-@ northwestward . Despite wind shear in the area , the depression was upgraded to Tropical Storm Gilma later on August 1 . The wind shear prevented further strengthening or organization , and Gilma weakened to a tropical depression early on August 2 . The depression turned westward , and Gilma degenerated into a remnant low by August 4 .

= = = Hurricane Hector = = =

A tropical wave exited Africa on July 31 , and after no development in the Atlantic , it crossed Central America into the northeastern Pacific Ocean on August 10 . Convection gradually increased , and a broad low pressure area developed about 375 miles (605 km) south of Acapulco , Mexico on August 13 . The system continued to become organized , and it developed into a tropical depression around 1800 UTC on August 15 about 650 mi (1 @, @ 045 km) south @-@ southwest of the southern tip of Baja California . It moved west @-@ northwestward , located south of a ridge that extended westward from northern Mexico westward into the Pacific . The depression quickly intensified into Tropical Storm Hector early on August 16 . Hector was able to steadily strengthen , reaching hurricane status at 0600 UTC on August 17 . It is estimated that Hector reached its peak intensity of 110 mph (175 km / h) at 0600 UTC on August 18 , while centered about 1 @, @ 035 mi (1 @, @ 665 km) southwest of the southern tip of Baja California .

Hector remained a Category 2 hurricane for about 24 hours . Shortly thereafter , it encountered cooler waters and westerly shear , and Hector steadily weakened until becoming a tropical storm by

August 20 . Shortly thereafter , the storm reached a weakness in the subtropical ridge , which caused it to move slowly to the northwest . By August 21 , deep convection was confined to the northeast portion of the circulation . The shear was not strong enough to completely weaken the tropical cyclone and Hector remained a tropical storm with 50 mph (85 km / h) winds for about 24 hours . After the remaining shower and thunderstorm activity dissipated on August 22 , the cyclone turned westward in response to the low @-@ level easterly wind flow . Hector weakened to a tropical depression at 0000 UTC on August 23 , and to a remnant low six hours later . The remnant circulation of Hector dissipated on August 24 about 750 mi (1 @, @ 210 km) east of the Hawaiian Islands .

= = = Hurricane Ioke = = =

The cyclone developed from the Intertropical Convergence Zone on August 20 far to the south of Hawaii . Encountering warm waters , little wind shear , and well @-@ defined outflow , Ioke intensified from a tropical depression to Category 4 status within 48 hours . Late on August 22 it rapidly weakened to Category 2 status before crossing over Johnston Atoll . Two days later favorable conditions again allowed for rapid strengthening , and Ioke attained Category 5 status on August 25 before crossing the International Date Line . At the time , its barometric pressure was estimated at 915 mbar , thus becoming the strongest hurricane on record in the Central Pacific . As it continued westward its intensity fluctuated , and on August 31 it passed near Wake Island with winds of 155 mph (249 km / h) . Ioke gradually weakened as it turned northwestward and northward , and by September 6 it had transitioned into an extratropical cyclone . By then , the cyclone had lasted 19 days , reaching the equivalent of Category 5 status on the Saffir @-@ Simpson Hurricane Scale three times . The remnants of Ioke accelerated northeastward and ultimately crossed into Alaska .

Ioke did not affect any permanently populated areas in the Central Pacific or Western Pacific basins as a hurricane or a typhoon . A crew of 12 people stayed in a hurricane @-@ proof bunker on Johnston Atoll during the hurricane 's passage ; the crew estimated winds reached over 100 mph (160 km / h) , which damaged trees on the island but did not impact the island 's bird population . The hurricane left moderate damage on Wake Island totaling \$ 88 million (2006 USD) , which resulted from blown off roofs and damaged buildings , although the infrastructure of the island was left intact . All military personnel were evacuated from the island , the first full @-@ scale evacuation of the island since Typhoon Sarah in 1967 . Later , the extratropical remnants of Ioke produced a severe storm surge along the Alaskan coastline , causing beach erosion .

= = = Hurricane Ileana = = =

The origins of Hurricane Ileana were from a tropical wave that moved off the coast of Africa on August 8 . It entered the Eastern North Pacific on August 16 and developed into a tropical depression on August 21 near Acapulco . The depression strengthened into Tropical Storm Ileana six hours after forming . Ileana continued to strengthen , becoming a hurricane in 24 hours and a major hurricane a day after that . Ileana reached its peak intensity of 120 mph (195 km / h) before beginning a slow weakening phase on August 24 when it encountered cooler waters . Ileana weakened a tropical depression on the morning of August 27 and quickly degenerated into a remnant low , dissipating on August 29 . As Ileana was heading north along the Mexican coastline , slight rainfall was recorded along the coast . There were also reports of hurricane @-@ force winds on Socorro Island . One fatality was reported when a man drowned in heavy surf near Cabo San Lucas .

= = = Hurricane John = = =

On August 28 , a persistent area of low pressure southwest of Acapulco , Mexico developed into a tropical depression . Later that day it strengthened into a tropical storm , and it reached hurricane

strength 24 hours later on August 29 . John underwent rapid intensification and reached Category 3 intensity later that day and Category 4 on August 30 . Hours later , the hurricane underwent another eyewall replacement cycle , and subsequently weakened to Category 3 status as it paralleled the Mexican coastline a short distance offshore . Potentially due to its eyewall replacement cycle or its interaction with land , Hurricane John weakened to a 105 mph hurricane by late on August 31 , but restrengthened to a major hurricane shortly after . It made landfall near the southern tip of the Baja California peninsula as a Category 2 hurricane on September 1 . John continued northwestward along the eastern Baja California peninsula , weakening to tropical depression status by September 3 and dissipating on September 4 in the Gulf of California .

Along the southwestern coast of Mexico , Hurricane John produced heavy surf , strong winds , and heavy rainfall , which flooded roads , caused mudslides , and downed trees . Along the Baja California Peninsula , the hurricane dropped heavy rainfall , with a 24 @-@ hour peak of 10 @.@ 8 inches (276 mm) in Los Planes . The heavy rainfall caused flooding , closed roads , and caused a dam to overflow . The winds and rainfall destroyed thousands of flimsy houses across the region . Across Mexico , five people were killed , and damage amounted to \$ 663 million (2006 MXN , \$ 60 @.@ 8 million 2006 USD) . Moisture from the remnants of John produced flooding across Texas , which closed a ½ mile (800 m) portion of Interstate 10 in El Paso . In southern New Mexico , the rainfall caused widespread street flooding and some minor damage . Tropical moisture from the storm also produced rainfall in Arizona and southern California , where eight separate mudslides occurred , trapping 19 vehicles but causing no injuries .

= = = Hurricane Kristy = = =

On August 30 , a tropical wave located about 525 miles (850 km) south @-@ southwest of Baja California became more organized and was designated as the twelfth tropical depression of the 2006 season . It strengthened into Tropical Storm Kristy and became Hurricane Kristy the next day . It did not retain this status for long , partly due to its proximity to Hurricane John . There was a possibility of a Fujiwhara interaction between both systems , causing Kristy to weaken or perhaps be absorbed into the circulation of John . This did not occur , however . Kristy weakened steadily after its peak intensity and looked to be close to dissipating , but on September 3 and again on September 5 , convection flared up and it returned to tropical storm strength . After oscillating between storm and depression strength , the system degenerated into a remnant low on September 7 , which dissipated on September 8 without affecting land .

= = = Hurricane Lane = = =

On September 13 , a tropical disturbance located about 125 miles (200 km) west @-@ southwest of Acapulco , Mexico , gradually became better organized and was designated the thirteenth tropical depression of the 2006 season . The depression intensified in a favorable environment , and was upgraded to Tropical Storm Lane later that night . As it moved parallel to the Mexican coast it continued to strengthen and became a hurricane on September 15 , and a major hurricane early the next day . Hurricane Lane reached peak winds of 125 mph (205 km / h) before it made landfall on the coast of Sinaloa on September 16 . It quickly weakened over land and dissipated on September 17 .

Tropical Storm Lane produced heavy rainfall and high seas along the west coast of Mexico , including Acapulco where flood waters reached 16 inches (40 cm) in depth . The Acapulco airport also experienced flooding , though service was not interrupted . Throughout Mexico , the hurricane caused four deaths and \$ 2 @.@ 2 billion (2006 MXN , \$ 203 million 2006 USD) in damage , half of which in Sinaloa where heavy crop damage was reported . An estimated 4 @,@ 320 homes were affected by the hurricane , and 19 @,@ 200 miles (30 @,@ 000 km) of roads and highways were damaged to some degree , including some destroyed bridges .

= = = Tropical Storm Miriam = = =

A disturbance associated with a northerly extension of the Intertropical Convergence Zone and a tropical wave developed a closed circulation on September 15 . It moved northeastward due to the influence from nearby Hurricane Lane , and organized enough to be declared Tropical Depression Fourteen @-@ E on September 16 while located about 500 miles southwest of Cabo San Lucas , Mexico . It quickly strengthened , and organized into Tropical Storm Miriam later that day . After reaching a peak intensity of 45 mph (70 km / h) , vertical wind shear and cooler waters rapidly weakened the storm , and the circulation decoupled from the convection on September 17 . After turning more towards the north , Miriam weakened to tropical depression status , and on September 18 it degenerated to a remnant low . The remnant circulation turned to the northwest , then to the east , and dissipated on September 21 a short distance west of Baja California . No deaths or damage are associated with Miriam , and only one ship recorded winds of over tropical storm force near the center .

== Tropical Depression Two @-@ C ==

On September 19 , an area of disturbed weather associated with the Intertropical Convergence Zone became sufficiently organized to be designated Tropical Depression Two @-@ C. Initially , it was thought that the depression formed from the remnants of Hurricane Kristy , although subsequent analysis confirmed they were two separate systems . Initially , the depression was in an area of favorable conditions , with little wind shear and warm waters . As a result , the CPHC predicted significant strengthening to at least hurricane status . Instead , a high pressure system to its north increased wind shear over the depression , causing the convection to become removed from the center . The depression weakened into a remnant low on September 20 , never reaching tropical storm status .

== Tropical Depression Three @-@ C ==

During September , El Niño conditions became established across the Pacific , which produced an area of warmer waters along the International Date Line . A few days after Tropical Depression Two @-@ C dissipated , another area of disturbed weather formed , and although it was disorganized , it was also persistent . The CPHC initiated advisories on Tropical Depression Three @-@ C on September 26 after a circulation was evident in the system . Strong wind shear prevented any development , and the system dissipated on September 27 .

== Tropical Storm Norman ==

Early in October , a low pressure system began to organize to the west of the Mexican coast , and on October 9 it developed into Tropical Depression Fifteen @-@ E. It strengthened into a tropical storm the next day , but strong wind shear and low sea @-@ surface temperatures hindered development . Norman slowly began to weaken , and on October 11 it degenerated into a remnant low pressure area . Turning eastward , the system combined with a new tropical disturbance off the southwest Mexican coast , and slowly began to reorganize . The system was re @-@ designated a tropical depression on October 15 just south @-@ southeast of Manzanillo , Colima , although within a few hours it again dissipated .

The storm brought heavy rainfall to southwestern Mexico , peaking at 6 @. 35 inches (161 mm) in La Villita , Michoacán . The rainfall caused flooding and mudslides around Acapulco , affecting 170 homes , of which 20 were destroyed . About 300 hectares (740 acres) of crop fields sustained damage . Initially there were two people missing ; however , a subsequent report indicated there were no casualties associated with the storm .

== Tropical Storm Olivia ==

On September 18 , a tropical wave exited Africa and later crossed into the eastern Pacific on September 29 without development . Convection increased in the Pacific along the wave axis , spawning a broad low pressure area on October 5 . Despite the presence of wind shear , it organized enough for the NHC to initiate advisories on Tropical Depression Sixteen @-@ E on October 9 about 1 @,@ 360 miles (2 @,@ 190 km) to the west @-@ southwest of the southern tip of Baja California . Influenced by a high pressure system , the depression drifted northward . Six hours after being upgraded to a tropical storm , Olivia attained peak winds of 45 mph (75 km / h) , although the convection was limited to its northern side due to wind shear . On October 11 , the convective activity diminished and Olivia weakened to tropical depression status . Olivia deteriorated into a remnant low on October 13 . It moved towards the east @-@ southeast , and on October 15 was absorbed into the remnants of Tropical Storm Norman . Olivia never affected land .

== Tropical Depression Four @-@ C ==

In the middle of October , the Intertropical Convergence Zone extended across the central Pacific Ocean , resembling an extension of the monsoon trough . An area of disturbed weather formed well to the southwest of Hawaii , organizing slowly for several days . Late on October 13 , after the development of a low @-@ level circulation and persistent convection , the CPHC classified the system as Tropical Depression Four @-@ C about 750 mi (1 @,@ 200 km) southwest of Honolulu , Hawaii . Upon being classified , the depression was located in an unusual steering flow that caused it to track eastward . Due to the approach of an upper @-@ level trough , it was expected to dissipate quickly from wind shear , although forecasters noted the possibility for the trough to provide an outflow channel , which might allow strengthening . On October 14 , strong wind shear removed the convection completely from the center , and the system degenerated into a remnant low .

The remnant circulation continued slowly eastward , dissipating on October 16 . Concurrently , the convection tracked northeastward ahead of the upper @-@ level trough , which contributed to heavy rainfall and flooding on the island of Hawaii on October 17 . The rainfall event coincided with an earthquake striking the area .

== Hurricane Paul ==

Hurricane Paul developed from an area of disturbed weather on October 21 , and slowly intensified as it moved into an area of warm waters and progressively decreasing wind shear . Paul attained hurricane status on October 23 , and later that day it reached its peak intensity of 105 mph (165 km / h) , a strong Category 2 hurricane on the Saffir @-@ Simpson scale . A strong trough turned the hurricane to the north and northeast into an area of strong vertical shear , and Paul weakened to a tropical storm on October 24 , later passing just south of the Baja California Peninsula . Paul weakened to a tropical depression on October 25 a short distance off the coast of Mexico , and after briefly turning away from the coast it made landfall on northwestern Sinaloa on October 26 .

Paul was the third hurricane to threaten western Mexico in the season , the others being Hurricanes John and Lane . Rough surf killed two people along Baja California Sur , while two deaths from flooding were reported in Sinaloa . Paul dropped moderate rainfall across mainland Mexico , including a 24 @-@ hour total of 2 @.@ 28 inches (58 mm) in Mazatlán , Sinaloa . Damage totaled more than \$ 35 million (2006 MXN , \$ 3 @.@ 2 million 2006 USD) .

== Tropical Depression Eighteen @-@ E ==

The origins of Tropical Depression Eighteen @-@ E were from a tropical wave that exited the coast of Africa on October 7 . It briefly spawned a low @-@ pressure area as the wave continued westward without development . On October 20 , the wave entered the Pacific Ocean , developing an area of thunderstorms about four days later . By 1200 UTC on October 26 , a tropical depression formed about 155 mi (260 km) south of Manzanillo . Initially , Tropical Depression Eighteen @-@ E

was located in an area of light wind shear , and the NHC anticipated further organization and strengthening to near hurricane status . The tropical depression initially maintained a steady westward motion away from the Mexican coastline , due to a ridge north of the cyclone . By October 17 , convection had decreased , and the depression was not forecast to intensify as much . Possibly due to intrusion of dry air , the circulation became exposed from the thunderstorms , and having weakened , it turned to a southward drift . By 0000 UTC on October 28 , the system had weakened to a non @-@ convective remnant low , which dissipated the following day .

= = = Tropical Storm Rosa = = =

A tropical wave exited western Africa on October 22 and continued westward into the Pacific on November 2 , spawning a tropical depression on November 8 about 440 mi (710 km) south of Manzanillo , Colima . Environmental conditions appeared favorable , although wind shear removed the convection from the circulation . Throughout its duration , the storm maintained a northwest track through a weakness in a subtropical ridge . By November 9 , a new area of convection persisted near the center , and a banding feature formed . Despite the shear , the depression was upgraded to Tropical Storm Rosa , although the shear prevented intensification beyond its peak of 40 mph (65 km / h) . Rosa remained a tropical storm for only 18 hours , becoming a tropical depression early on November 10 and dissipating later that day . Rosa was the first tropical storm in the basin to develop during November since 2000 , and was also the first tropical depression to form in the month since 2002 's Tropical Depression Sixteen @-@ E. No impact was reported from the storm .

= = = Tropical Depression Twenty @-@ E = = =

A tropical wave moved off the western coast of Africa on October 21 , briefly developing two weak low pressure areas before the wave crossed into the Pacific Ocean on November 1 . Thunderstorm activity slowly increased as the wave interacted within the Intertropical Convergence Zone . After a curved band of convection developed , it is estimated the system formed into Tropical Depression Twenty @-@ E around 0000 UTC on November 11 , about 550 mi (1 @, @ 050 km) southwest of Manzanillo . Throughout its duration , the depression never completely separated from the Intertropical Convergence Zone . When the NHC issued its first advisory on the depression , the agency predicted slight intensification to tropical storm status and for the depression to last at least two days . This was due to a forecast of gradually increasing wind shear after the first 24 hours . Instead , the circulation became very elongated ; it is estimated the cyclone degenerated into a trough by late on November 11 .

= = = Hurricane Sergio = = =

Just days after Tropical Depression Twenty @-@ E degenerated into an open trough , Tropical Depression Twenty One @-@ E developed from a tropical wave on November 13 about 460 miles (740 km) south of Manzanillo , Colima . It steadily intensified as it tracked southeastward , reaching peak winds of 110 mph (175 km / h) on November 15 . Subsequently it began to weaken due to increased wind shear as it turned to the north . Sergio later turned to the west , remaining well off the coast of Mexico , and it dissipated on November 20 about 320 miles (515 km) west @-@ northwest of where it originally formed .

Sergio produced light rainfall along the coast of Mexico , though its effects were minimal . The formation of Sergio marked the 2006 season as the most active in 12 years and the second season in which more than one tropical storm formed in November , after 1961 . Sergio set records for the month of November in the basin , becoming the third strongest hurricane , after Sandra from 2015 , and Kenneth from 2011 as well as the longest @-@ lived November Pacific tropical cyclone with a duration of seven days .

= = Storm names = =

The following names were used for named storms that formed in the northeast Pacific in 2006 . This is the same list that was used in the 2000 season . There were no names retired from the northeast Pacific list . Therefore , the same list was reused in the 2012 season .

For storms that form in the Central Pacific Hurricane Center 's area of responsibility , encompassing the area between 140 degrees west and the International Date Line , all names are used in a series of four rotating lists . The next four names that were slated for use in 2006 are shown below , however only the name Ioke was used .

= = = Retirement = = =

The name Ioke was retired from the north @-@ central Pacific list by the WMO in the spring of 2007 and replaced with Iopa . During the 61st Interdepartmental Hurricane Conference , the Hawaii State Civil Defense requested the retirement of the name Daniel , citing that the storm had become memorable due to threat of damage . However , the request was denied , as the name remains on the tropical cyclone naming list .

= = Season effects = =

This is a table of all the storms that have formed in the 2006 Pacific hurricane season . It includes their duration , names , landfall (s) , denoted in parentheses , damages , and death totals . Deaths in parentheses are additional and indirect (an example of an indirect death would be a traffic accident) , but were still related to that storm . Damage and deaths include totals while the storm was extratropical , a wave , or a low , and all the damage figures are in 2006 USD .