



West Coast Weather Information



Central America
Mexico
California
Oregon
Washington
British Columbia
Alaska

USA – San Diego to Seattle Weather Pattern

It is a common misconception with skippers new to the area that summer brings calm conditions to the west coast. This is far from accurate as the following discussion will point out.

The weather between Point Conception and Cape Flattery can be divided according to the four seasons:

1. Winter time storms
2. Spring calms and transition period
3. Summer time NW winds (like trade winds)
4. Fall calms and transition period

The general cycle is predictable on the large scale. It is the daily fluctuations and timing that are difficult.

Winter brings storms from a westerly direction. They are well tracked and there is normally a warning that they are coming. Sometimes the storms form close to the coast and there is less warning but this is infrequent.

Prevailing winds are from the NW. As a storm or gale approaches in the form of a cold front, the winds switches to the SW or S or even the SE and increase to 30-40 knots and several times a winter up to 50-70 knots. Winds stay out of this direction for 12-36 hours and seas build to 10-20 feet, sometimes more. When the front passes the wind switches to the NW and may blow harder for 24-48 hours. With the NW winds, seas may be 20-30 feet and higher. If this is an isolated frontal passage then winds and seas will start calming down after 24-48 hours.

There may be a calm period between fronts with light and variable winds or the storms may come in quick succession and winds may stay strong out of the NW for days or weeks on end. This past winter had a string of gale and storm conditions that lasted from the beginning of December to mid January with winds varying between south west and north west 35-40 the entire time.

Spring brings a longer gap between systems. Typically, April 1st-May 15 is the best time to target a north bound passage. During this time period, calms may last 5-7 days and odds are in your favor to find a weather window to run north non stop with winds below 20 knots. However, a window like this requires a flexible schedule and an ability to wait for the correct conditions and forecasts.

Summer winds are a machine with the trade wind characteristics of strength and consistency. Basically it works like this. High pressure becomes stationary in the north pacific and blocks the passage of fronts. The higher the pressure the stronger the winds. The desert heats up inland of the coastal ranges of California and Oregon. When inland locations record day time temperatures in the 90's, the winds along the coast are blowing out of the north west at 20-25 plus in the afternoons. When the inland temps are over 100, which is typical during June, July, August and September, the winds will blow 30 plus day and night from the north west.

There are several factors which join together to enhance and steer the winds.

1. Wind along the east side of the high naturally curve around the high and blow from the NW.
2. The thermal low inland created by the extreme day time high temperatures creates a vacuum.
3. The water temps along the coast never get above the mid 50's.
4. The cold air at the coast caused by the cold water gets sucked inland to fill the void left by the rising hot air.
5. The coastal mountain ranges create a venturi effect where the wind gets squeezed up against the west side of the mountains and accelerates.

USA – San Diego to Seattle Weather Pattern

When the 5 points combine in unison from the beginning of June to late September it creates the trade like winds that are common between Point Conception and Cabo Blanco Oregon. During this time frame it is normal to have winds out of the NW at 25-35 with swell of 8-10 feet, seas of 4-8 feet for a combined height of 12-18 feet, and dominant wave period of 6-8 seconds. These conditions will prevail unless a weather feature approaches from the west in the manner of an un seasonal summer front or high pressure inland, which results in relief from the incessant winds.

A north bound passage between Point Conception and Cape Flattery can be very difficult between early June and late September and there may be a several week wait for winds below 25 knots. When the calmer winds come they are usually short lived. The trip will most likely have to be taken in several pieces with long waits in port.

Late September and October bring the more settled weather of fall. Conditions are similar to Spring. Inland temperatures drop, the pacific high breaks down, the occasional front passes thru. Weather windows are common. And if the wind is blowing from the NW, it is a downhill run.

One of the challenges along the coast is frequent fog. Calms are frequently accompanied by fog. It is not unusual to have ¼ mile of visibility or less for long stretches of the run from Cape Flattery to Point Conception.

Areas of concern from south to north are Point Conception and Arguello, Point Sur, Point Reyes, Cape Mendocino, Cabo Blanco and between the Colombia River and Cape Flattery. All of these locations have a common trait of higher winds and seas.

It is common to see winds 40-50 out of the North West with seas 15-18 feet at Cape Mendocino. These conditions occur June – late September and are generally accompanied by blue skies.

Between the Colombia River and Cape Flattery is stretch of unusual water. The volume of water exiting the Colombia River and the Straits of Juan De Fuca is tremendous. Added to that are various near shore currents and large ground swell. It all mixes together to make for an uncomfortable area. Rounding Cape Flattery should always be done with extreme caution.

Of particular importance is the fact that once north of Point Conception, the harbor entrances may be impassable when seas are over a certain size. If you have to hide from weather then commit early. If you wait too long you may not be able to get in or the risk associated with crossing the bar or harbor entrance may be unacceptable. Do your homework and find out at what sea height the bar crossing becomes dangerous at all potential harbors of refuge.

A north bound passage is best done during the transition period of Spring for the best odds of a reasonable delivery time. A south bound passage can be done just about any time between June and October in a sound vessel and winds will be strong but generally aft of the beam. Passages in either direction during the winter should be done only with an expert eye on current and forecasted weather conditions and a well planned route with stops for shelter from the gales and storms.

USA – West Coast - Weather Forecasts and Discussions

San Diego California <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/sgx/>

- Extreme Southern California weather discussion
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/sgx/display_special_product_versions.php?sid=SGX&pil=AFD
- Mexican border to San Mateo Point - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.ksgx.cwf.sgx.txt>

Los Angeles California <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/lox/>

- Los Angeles area weather discussion
<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/lox/scripts/getprodplus.php?sid=lox&pil=afd&back=yes>
- San Mateo Point to Piedras Blancas - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.klox.cwf.lox.txt>

San Francisco California <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/mtr/>

- San Francisco area weather discussion
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/forecasts/display_special_product_versions.php?sid=mtr&pil=afd
- Piedras Blancas to Point Arena - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.kmtr.cwf.mtr.txt>

Eureka California <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/eka/>

- Eureka area weather discussion
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/forecasts/display_special_product_versions.php?sid=eka&pil=afd
- Point Arena to Point St. George - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.keka.cwf.eka.txt>

Medford Oregon <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/mfr/>

- Southern Oregon weather discussion
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/forecasts/display_special_product_versions.php?sid=mfr&pil=afd
- Point St. George to Florence Oregon - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.kmfr.cwf.mfr.txt>

Portland Oregon <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/>

- Portland area weather discussion
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/total_forecast/getprod.php?wfo=pqr&pil=AFD&sid=PQR
- Florence Oregon to Cape Shoalwater - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.kpqr.cwf.pqr.txt>

Seattle Washington <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/sew/>

- Seattle area weather discussion
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/total_forecast/getprod.php?wfo=sew&pil=afd&sid=sew
- Shoalwater to Cape Flattery and Flattery to Victoria - fcst
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/data/raw/fz/fzus56.ksew.cwf.sew.txt>

USA – Reference Points in NWS Marine Forecasts on the West Coast

Forecast Label	Approximate Latitude	Geographic Reference
Mexican Border	32 32 n	South of Imperial Beach
San Mateo Point	33 23 n	San Clemente
Point Mugu	35 04 n	South of Port Hueneme
Point Arguello	34 34 n	Lompoc
Point Piedras Blancas	35 40 n	San Simeon
Point Pinos	36 38 n	Monterey
Pigeon Point	37 11 n	South of Half Moon Bay
Point Arena	38 57 n	Manchester
Cape Mendocino	40 26 n	South of Eureka
Point St George	41 49 n	Crescent City
Cape Blanco	42 50 n	Port Orford
Florence Oregon	44 00 n	Florence
Cascade Head	45 03 n	Lincoln City
Cape Shoalwater	46 44 n	South of Westport
Point Greenville	47 18 n	Tahola
James Island	47 54 n	La Push
Cape Flattery	48 23 n	Neah Bay

Canada - British Columbia – Weather

Environment Canada for all weather information

http://www.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/canada_e.html

Good site with a snap shot of temp, wind, conditions at many locations

http://www.wunderground.com/global/CA_BC.html

Aviation weather

http://www.flightplanning.navcanada.ca/cgi-bin/CreePage.pl?Langue=anglais&NoSession=NS_Inconnu&Page=forecast-observation&TypeDoc=html

5 Day Weather Outlook from South to North

- Vancouver
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/city/pages/bc-74_metric_e.html
- Nanaimo
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/city/pages/bc-20_metric_e.html
- Campbell River
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/city/pages/bc-19_metric_e.html
- Port Hardy
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/city/pages/bc-89_metric_e.html
- Prince Rupert
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/city/pages/bc-57_metric_e.html

Marine Weather Forecast From South To North

- Juan De Fuca Strait – west entrance
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=07007
- Juan De Fuca Strait – central
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=07010
- Juan De Fuca – East entrance
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=07003
- Haro Strait
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=06100
- Straits of Georgia – South
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=14305
- Straits of Georgia – North
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=14301
- Howe Sound
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=06400
- Johnstone Straits
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=06800
- West coast Vancouver Island – South
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=03&siteID=16200
- West coast Vancouver Island – North
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=02&siteID=15300
- Queen Charlotte Straits
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=02&siteID=12400
- Central Coast from McInnes Island to Pine Island
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=02&siteID=12400

Canada - British Columbia – Weather

Marine Weather Forecast From South To North

- Queen Charlotte Sound
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=02&siteID=12300
- Hecate Strait
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=02&siteID=06200
- West Coast Charlottes
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=01&siteID=15200
- Douglas Channel
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=01&siteID=03700
- Dixon Entrance East
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=01&siteID=03300
- Dixon Entrance West
http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine/forecast_e.html?mapID=01&siteID=03400

USA – Southeast Alaska – Weather

General Weather Sites

- Snap shot of many locations with wind, weather, temps
<http://www.wunderground.com/US/AK/>
- National Weather Service Juneau
<http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/>
- Alaska Aviation Weather site
<http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/aviation.php>

Six day area forecasts from south to north

- Ketchikan area forecast
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ028/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ028
- Petersburg area forecast
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ026/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ026
- Juneau area
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ025/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ025
- Sitka
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ023/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ023
- Hoonah
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ021/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ021
- Gustavus
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ020/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ020
- Haines
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ020/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ020
- Skagway
http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=AKZ/AKZ018/FPAK57PAJK_AKZ018

Marine Forecasts

- Southeast Alaska Coastal Waters From Dixon Entrance to Cape Suckling Out 100 NM
<http://www.arh.noaa.gov/wmofcst.php?wmo=FZAK52PAJK&type=marine>
- Southeast Alaska Inside Waters From Dixon Entrance To Skagway
<http://www.arh.noaa.gov/wmofcst.php?wmo=FZAK51PAJK&type=marine>
- Offshore Waters Forecast for Gulf Of Alaska East of 144 West
<http://www.arh.noaa.gov/wmofcst.php?wmo=FZAK67PAJK&type=marine>
- Southeast Alaska Forecast Discussion
<http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=public/FXAK67PAJK>
- Southeast Alaska – All Zones Forecast
<http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/fcst.php?fcst=public/FPAK57PAJK>

Alaska Waters Forecast Maps

- 24 hours
<http://pafc.arh.noaa.gov/data/graphics/mar24.gif>
- 48 hours
<http://pafc.arh.noaa.gov/data/graphics/mar48.gif>
- 96 hours
<http://pafc.arh.noaa.gov/data/graphics/mar96.gif>

Mexico and Central America – Weather Links

Text Weather Forecasts

- Caribbean weather which helps fcst Tehuatepecers and Papagayos
<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/NHC/OFFNT3>
- Pacific Ocean Equator to 30N east of 140w
<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/text/MIAHSFEP2.shtml>
- Tropical weather discussion for Eastern North Pacific
<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/text/MIATWDEP.shtml>

Graphics

- **Surface analysis N. America, Caribbean and Central America**
 - 00z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/TSA_00Zbw.gif
 - 06z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/TSA_06Zbw.gif
 - 12z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/TSA_12Zbw.gif
 - 18z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/TSA_18Zbw.gif
- **Tropical East Pacific surface analysis**
 - 00Z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb_latest/EPAC_latest.gif
 - 00z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/PACFUL_00Zbw.gif
 - 06z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/PACFUL_06Zbw.gif
 - 12z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/PACFUL_12Zbw.gif
 - 18z http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/PACFUL_18Zbw.gif
- **Tropical East Pacific surface forecast**
 - 0000z 24 hr fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pacsfc24_00bw.gif
 - 1200z 24 hr fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pacsfc24_12bw.gif
 - 0000z 48 hr fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pacsfc48_00bw.gif
 - 1200z 48 hr fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pacsfc48_12bw.gif
 - 0000z 72 hr fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pacsfc72_00bw.gif
 - 1200z 72 hr fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pacsfc72_12bw.gif
- **Wind and Waves Tropical East Pacific**
 - 24 hr 00 utc http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb_latest/pac24_latestBW.gif
 - 48 hr 00 utc http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb_latest/pac48_latestBW.gif
 - 72 hr 00 utc http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb_latest/pac72_latestBW.gif
- **Wind and Sea forecast for East North Pacific**
 - 00z 48 hours fcst http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pac48_00bw.gif
 - 12z 72 hr <http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/fax/PWFK92.gif>
- **Sea state analysis**
 - Current 00 utc http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb_latest/pacsea_latestBW.gif
- **Eastern north pacific sea surface temp**
 - <http://www.ssd.noaa.gov/PS/TROP/DATA/RT/SST/PAC/20.jpg>
 - http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/pac_anal.gif
- **Eastern north Pacific tropical weather outlook**
 - http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/gtwo_epac.shtml

Mexico and Central America – Weather Links

www.stormsurf.com

Free surfing site for various weather details with excellent technical text about what is coming our direction.

www.iwindsurf.com

Free windsurfing site with excellent information, pay for premium membership for more detailed information.

www.wavewatch.com

Free cameras ashore focused at surf spots showing surf size and sea state.

www.surflines.com

Free surfing site with forecasting and cameras, pay for premium membership for more detailed information.

www.wetsand.com

Free surfing site.

<http://weather.noaa.gov/fax/ptreyes.shtml#WIND>

NOAA National Weather Service North Pacific and Tropical East Pacific weather links

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/index.shtml>

NWS National Hurricane Center

Mexico – Sea of Cortez Weather

John Kinney is the author of this Sea of Cortez weather information.

The worst thing I can think of is a Cruising Boat getting caught in the middle of the Sea of Cortez when the north wind kicks up. I did it once and decided I needed to learn a few more things about Predicting Mexican Weather. I hope this will help a few people out.

The Sea Of Cortez from the months of November to May can and does have a clear sky-high wind system caused by a High Pressure system in the Great Basin region of the United States. This can last from 2 to 5 days at a time, with North to Northwest winds from 20kns to 50kns. The Sea is known for its short and very steep wave action. With very high winds and 10 to 15 foot waves that can get into a life threatening or boat damaging situation fast. So hear is what I have learned from the school of getting my rear kicked.

First the Great Basin is the high plateau east of the Sierra's and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah. Around late October the Pacific High slides south allowing low-pressure systems to move thru the Northwest region of the U.S. When the cold front of these system passes the Rocky Mountains it allows an over pressurization to fill in the Great Basin.

This sets a condition called Santa Anna Winds. These winds pass thru the passes of the Sierra's to the Pacific and down the Sierra's and Rockies between California and Arizona and into The Sea of Cortez. This normally happens two to three days after the low-pressure system clears the Rocky Mountains. There is normally a 24-hour time lag in the Sea from time the Santa Anna starts in California and the beginning of the high winds in the Sea. The same with the calming of the winds. In the mid-winter months the storm systems start back up in the North Pacific and start moving thru the northwest in a faster cycle normally causing more but shorter Santa Anna conditions.

In late winter the cycle slows down causing fewer but more intense wind conditions. When late winter or early spring arrives the deserts of the southwest starts warming up and a Thermal Low begins to build over the Yuma area of the U.S. These are non-weather low-pressure systems. They are caused by warm air rising from the warming deserts of the Southwest.

The Yuma low blocks the Santa Anna winds from entering the Sea of Cortez. In late winter or early spring the Yuma Lows are knocked out by another Pacific storm moving thru the Southwest and opening the Sea for another Santa Anna blow. Then by Mid April or early May the Pacific High moves north forcing the North Pacific storms to move thru Northern Canada and ending the cycle of the Great Basin High and allowing the Yuma Low to fill in as a full time Low blocking the North Winds.

That is Why and now things to watch for:

- Pacific Low Pressure Systems moving thru Northwest from November thru May
- High Pressure filling over Great Basin area.
- Santa Anna Winds blowing in California. (Remember 24 Hr. Time Lag)
- Large Pressure Gradient between San Diego and La Paz (Higher in San Diego)
- Thermal Low building over Yuma (Cruisers best friend)

A few things I have learned over the years by my Mexican Fisherman Friends most of the times they know more than the experts:

- If you see Mares Tail Clouds this is a good sine of Northers coming within 24 Hr.
- If Shrimpers don't go out at night sleep in tomorrow.
- If the wind starts at night, sleep in late.

Capt Juan, S/V Wand-rin Star

Mexico – Mainland Weather

Along the entire mainland Mexico coastline from the La Paz area to Puerto Vallarta and on down to Bahias Huatulco, the temperatures experienced during the winter are excellent. Daytime highs are in the 80's while night lows are in the high 60's to low 70's.

Bahia Banderas and Puerto Vallarta generally have nearly perfect weather during the winter months. Winds within Bahia Banderas are light and variable during the morning hours and onshore 10-20 knots in the afternoon. By sunset the winds die off. Most days will be beautiful and cloud free.

Out at Cabo Corrientes on the south west side of Bahia Banderas the winds usually blow hard all winter. By day expect frequent 25-35 knots with 15-25 during the late night and very early morning hours. These winds carry on down the coast until you reach Bahia Tentacatita, NW of Manzanillo. From there running south east past Manzanillo, Ixtapa, and Acapulco to Puerto Angel winds are onshore 10-15 during the day with maximum winds between 1300-1500. By sunset winds die off. Glassy until after midnight then turning offshore at 10-12 knots. December to April is dry season and any rain would be an isolated thunderstorm. The storms form in the inland mountains and rarely make it to the coast during the dry winter season.

Running southbound, once you pass Puerto Angel you have entered the Gulf of Tehuantepec. If there is a strong gale blowing in the Gulf, you will likely experience the first effects in the way of a short period NE wind chop at 4-6 feet and a current from the NE at 2-3 knots offshore. Near shore within 2 miles there can be a strong counter current from the SW at 2-4 knots. This counter current opposing the NE chop can make for an uncomfortable run to Huatulco. Between Puerto Angel and Huatulco you may not experience any wind, just the NE chop.

If you are forced by timing issues to run in strong NE winds across the gulf then you can hug the coast with not much concern. The rough stretch will be from Huatulco to Salina Cruz. Every mile you go NE from Huatulco puts you closer to the source of the wind. Again, you may be running in no wind with a heavy NE chop and opposing current. Stay close to shore within 1 nm and the ride will be dramatically calmer.

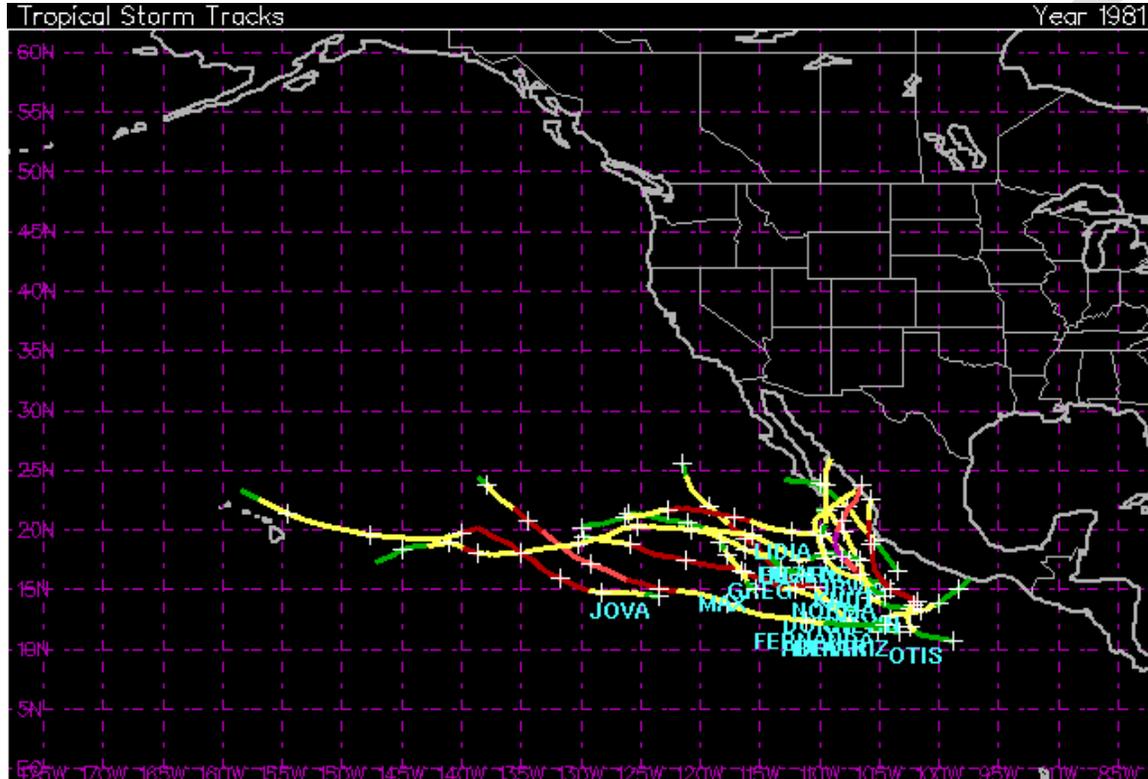
Around Salina Cruz there can be commercial traffic, vessels at anchor that are unlit, unlit buoys, long tender lines attached to buoys, floating pipelines etc., all near the port. Just past Salina Cruz is Bahia Ventosa which is the source of the strongest winds. It is a 2-5 mile stretch. Once past Salina Cruz run within a mile of the coast if the winds are up. This can be done safely in 50-55 knots of wind with no concerns except for keeping a close eye on traffic, the dept sounder, and the distance from shore. The shoreline is low and sandy. You can safely run up the inside of the shrimp trawlers.

Off the major lagoon entrances the wind will **increase** by up to 25 knots, but will die off as you leave the lagoon entrance zone. Southbound, as you proceed across the gulf close to shore, the wind will switch to be N then NNW and finally NW as you approach Puerto Madero. The wind generally follows the coast. As you leave the windy area your distance offshore can increase. At Puerto Madero you are out of reach of all but the strongest of Tehuantepecers.

Note: This general weather discussion is based on previous personal experience and observation. Unusual conditions not identified in this discussion may be experienced at anytime.

Mexico – Historical Hurricane Tracks

1981 Tracks



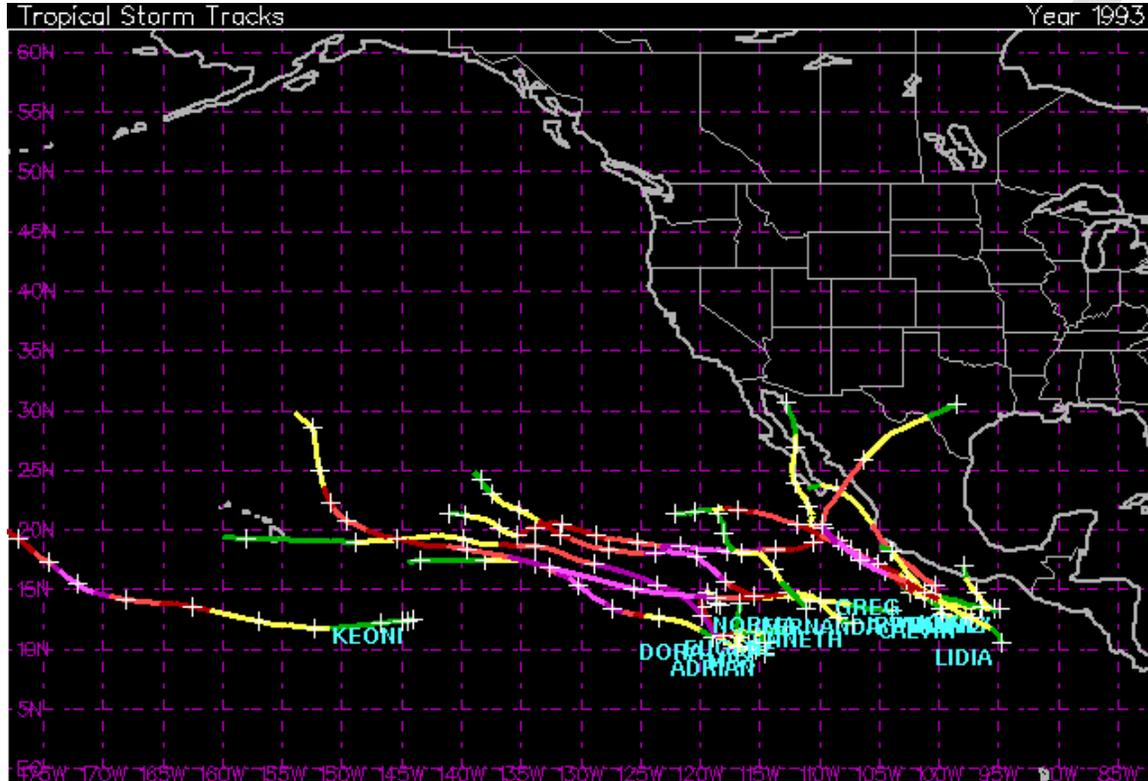
Individual Storm Summary

Winds in knots, pressure in millibars, category is based on Saffir-Simpson scale.

#	Name	Date	Cat
1	Tropical Storm ADRIAN	30 MAY- 4 JUN 40 - -	
2	Hurricane BEATRIZ	28 JUN- 4 JUL 75 -	1
3	Tropical Storm CALVIN	4- 9 JUL 45 - -	
4	Hurricane DORA	10-16 JUL 80 -	1
5	Tropical Storm EUGENE	16-21 JUL 45 - -	
6	Hurricane FERNANDA	6-13 AUG 90 -	2
7	Hurricane GREG	13-22 AUG 65 -	1
8	Hurricane HILARY	21-28 AUG 75 -	1
9	Tropical Storm IRWIN	27-31 AUG 45 - -	
10	Hurricane JOVA	14-21 SEP 75 -	1
11	Tropical Storm KNUT	19-21 SEP 55 - -	
12	Tropical Storm LIDIA	6- 8 OCT 45 - -	
13	Tropical Storm MAX	7-10 OCT 45 - -	
14	Hurricane NORMA	8-12 OCT 110 -	3
15	Hurricane OTIS	24-30 OCT 75 -	1

Mexico – Historical Hurricane Tracks

1993 Tracks



Individual Storm Summary

Winds in knots, pressure in millibars, category is based on Saffir-Simpson scale.

#	Name	Date	Wind	Pres	Cat
1	Hurricane ADRIAN	11-19 JUN	75	979	1
2	Tropical Storm BEATRIZ	18-20 JUN	55	995	
3	Hurricane CALVIN	4- 9 JUL	95	966	2
4	Hurricane DORA	14-20 JUL	115	945	4
5	Hurricane EUGENE	15-25 JUL	110	948	3
6	Hurricane KEONI	9-29 AUG	115		4
7	Hurricane FERNANDA	9-19 AUG	125	934	4
8	Hurricane GREG	15-28 AUG	115	948	4
9	Hurricane HILARY	17-27 AUG	105	957	3
10	Tropical Storm IRWIN	21-22 AUG	60	999	
11	Hurricane JOVA	29 AUG- 5 SEP	115	948	4
12	Hurricane KENNETH	5-17 SEP	130	932	4
13	Hurricane LIDIA	8-14 SEP	130	930	4
14	Tropical Storm MAX	30 SEP- 4 OCT	40	1000	
15	Tropical Storm NORMA	2- 6 OCT	45	1000	