NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER
TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT

HURRICANE ERICK

(EP052025)

17–20 June 2025

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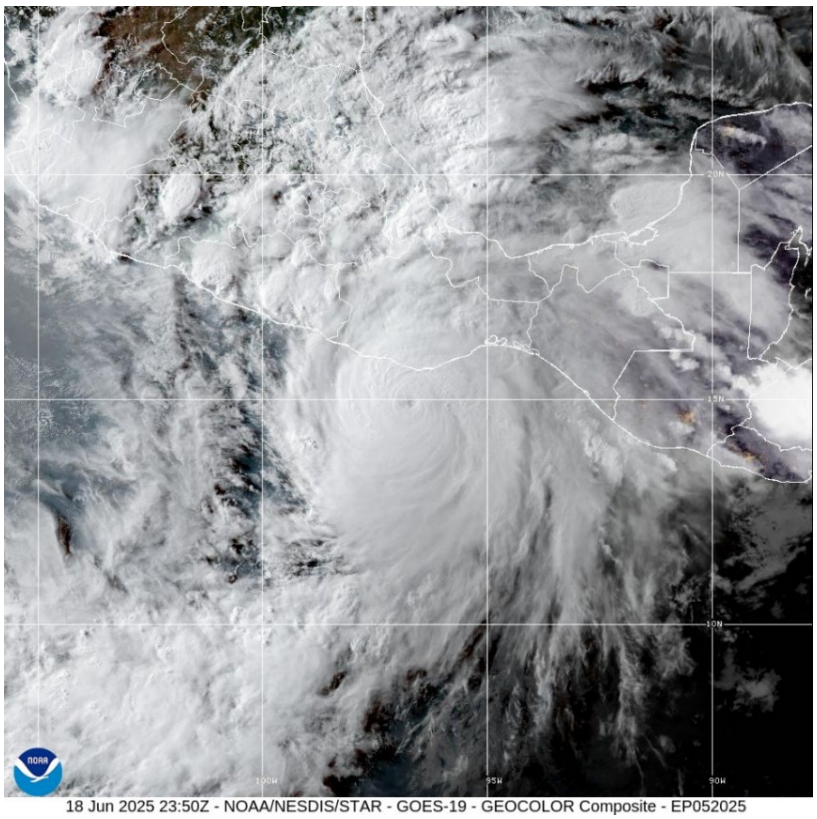
National Hurricane Center
10 November 2025



GOES-19 GEOCOLOR IMAGE OF HURRICANE ERICK AT 2350 UTC 18 JUNE 2025. IMAGE COURTESY OF NOAA/NESDIS/STAR.

Erick was a rapidly strengthening category 4 hurricane (on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale), that made landfall as a category 3 hurricane in the municipality of Santiago Domingo Armenta, in the far western portion of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. Erick was responsible for at least one direct fatality in Guerrero.

Hurricane Erick

17–20 JUNE 2025

SYNOPTIC HISTORY

The genesis of Erick can be traced back to a slow-moving tropical wave that crossed Panama and Costa Rica on 12–13 June. The wave emerged into the eastern North Pacific basin on 14 June, where a broad area of low pressure began to consolidate west of Costa Rica. Disorganized showers and thunderstorms persisted near the disturbance as it moved westward over very warm waters near 29°C. During the next day or so, the convection gradually became better organized, and the low became better defined. The disturbance continued to organize while moving within a moist, low wind shear environment, and it became sufficiently organized to designate it as a tropical depression by 0000 UTC 17 June. The "best track" chart of Erick's path is given in Fig. 1, with the wind and pressure histories shown in Figs. 2 and 3, respectively. The best track positions and intensities are listed in Table 1[1].

Deep convection associated with the depression continued to steadily organize during the next 12 h while the system moved west-northwestward along the southwestern periphery of a mid-level ridge situated over Mexico. The depression strengthened into Tropical Storm Erick by 1200 UTC 17 June. Environmental conditions were ideal for further intensification, and once a well-defined inner core developed, Erick began a period of rapid intensification around 0000 UTC 18 June. The cyclone became a hurricane by 0600 UTC 18 June about 185 n mi south of Salina Cruz, Mexico, and continued to rapidly strengthen, reaching category 3 status on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale shortly after 1800 UTC that day when it was located about 85 n mi south of Puerto Angel, Mexico. Microwave satellite imagery from shortly after 1952 UTC 19 June (Fig. 4) indicated the development of a concentric eyewall structure, suggesting that an eyewall replacement cycle was beginning. A microwave image shortly after 0000 UTC 19 June Fig. 5) shows a lingering fragment of the inner eyewall, suggesting that the eyewall replacement cycle was nearing completion. A Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) microwave satellite image also captured the lingering fragment of the inner eyewall (Fig. 6). Erick intensified further following the eyewall replacement cycle, reaching its estimated peak intensity of 120 kt (category 4) at 0600 UTC 19 June. The hurricane weakened slightly soon thereafter, with its eye becoming cloud filled on satellite images, possibly due to the circulation interacting with the mountainous terrain of Mexico. Erick made landfall as a category 3 hurricane near 1130 UTC 19 June in the municipality of Santiago Domingo Armenta, located in the far western portion of Oaxaca, Mexico. A graphic showing the structural evolution of Erick through the eyewall replacement cycle, and degradation prior to landfall is given in Figure 7.

[1] A digital record of the complete best track, including wind radii, can be found on line at ftp://ftp.nhc.noaa.gov/atcf. Data for the current year's storms are located in the *btk* directory, while previous years' data are located in the *archive* directory.

Once inland, Erick rapidly weakened over the high terrain of southern and southwestern Mexico. Erick weakened to a 65-kt hurricane by 1800 UTC, and further weakened into a tropical depression by 0000 UTC 20 June. The circulation dissipated shortly thereafter.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

Observations in Erick (Figs. 2 and 3) include subjective satellite-based Dvorak technique intensity estimates from the Tropical Analysis and Forecast Branch (TAFB) and the Satellite Analysis Branch (SAB), objective Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT) estimates and Satellite Consensus (SATCON) estimates from the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies/University of Wisconsin-Madison. Observations also include flight-level, stepped frequency microwave radiometer (SFMR), and dropwindsonde observations from two flights (Fig. 8) of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the U.S. Air Force Reserve Command (AFRES). Data and imagery from NOAA polar-orbiting satellites including the Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit (AMSU), the NASA Global Precipitation Mission (GPM), the European Space Agency's Advanced Scatterometer (ASCAT), the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) satellites, and the Time-Resolved Observations of Precipitation structure and storm Intensity with a Constellation of Smallsats (TROPICS) satellites, among others, were also useful in constructing the best track of Erick.

There were no ship reports of tropical storm force winds associated with Erick. Selected surface observations from land stations and data buoys are given in Table 2.

Winds and Pressure

Erick's peak intensity of 120 kt is based on subjective Dvorak data T-numbers of T6.5/127 kt and T6.0/115 kt from SAB and TAFB respectively, as well as several objective intensity estimates that ranged from 110 to 129 kt from UW-CIMSS at 0600 UTC 19 June. The two reconnaissance missions by the AFRES into Erick provided valuable data. The first mission sampled peak flight-level winds of 93 kt, 10 n mi to the northeast of the flight-level center at 1709 UTC 18 June. Using standard reduction factors from flight-level (700 mb), the surface winds were estimated to be around 85 kt. The aircraft was only able to make one pass through the northeastern quadrant during that mission, about an hour prior to 1800 UTC. Given the ongoing rapid strengthening during that time, subjective Dvorak intensity estimates at 1800 UTC of 5.0/90 kt and 5.5/102 kt seem well calibrated based on the aircraft flight-level wind data. The second mission into Erick sampled peak flight-level winds of 102 kt, about 20 n mi to the northwest of the flight-level center at 2331 UTC 18 Jun. Using standard reduction factors from flight-level (700 mb), the surface winds were estimated to be 92 kt. Unfortunately, the aircraft was unable to sample the northeast quadrant of the cyclone where the strongest winds were likely located, making a comparison with the available subjective Dvorak intensity estimates less insightful.

Erick's minimum pressure of 944 mb was based on the Knaff-Zehr-Courtney pressure-wind relationship. The first AFRES mission into Erick measured a minimum central pressure of 976 mb at 1523 UTC 18 June. The second mission flown into Erick measured a minimum central pressure of 952 mb at 2324 UTC 18 June. The decrease in pressure occurred during a period of rapid intensification, with the minimum central pressure of Hurricane Erick dropping 24 mb in 8 hours.

The intensity at landfall was estimated to be 110 kt, based in part on the deterioration in the cyclone's satellite appearance (Fig. 7), which showed a degrading microwave structure during the three hours prior to landfall. An independent subjective Dvorak analysis using the embedded center technique yielded a data T-number of 4.5 within 30 minutes of the estimated time of landfall. However, due to Dvorak constraints, the final T-number was T5.0 with the Dvorak Current Intensity (CI) number of T6.0 or 115 kt. Objective intensity estimates from UW-CIMSS ranged from 98 to 127 kt around the time of landfall. Using a blend of these data yields the estimated 110 kt landfall intensity. The minimum central pressure at landfall was estimated to be 954 mb, based on the Knaff-Zehr-Courtney pressure–wind relationship.

There were no wind observations available near the hurricane's landfall point, which occurred along a sparsely populated section of the Mexican coastline. A Kestrel 5500 portable weather station located in the central municipal plaza of San José Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, measured a minimum pressure of 975.7 mb at 1140 and 1145 UTC 19 June (credit: Josh Morgerman, iCyclone). This observation was taken within the eastern eyewall of Hurricane Erick near the time of landfall during the period of destructive winds. A barogram from the portable station shows a sharp pressure drop as the eastern eyewall passed over the site (Fig. 9). The highest measured wind gust in Mexico associated with Erick was 50 kt at Puerto Ángel at 1000 UTC 19 June (Table 2).

Storm Surge[2]

Erick made landfall in a sparsely populated portion of southern Mexico near the municipality of Santiago Domingo Armenta, in the far western part of Oaxaca. The nearest tide gauge to the landfall location was at Puerto Angel, located about 195 km (105 n mi) to the east, where a peak storm surge of 32 cm (1.05 ft) above normal tide levels was recorded. Additional gauges farther east measured slightly lower values, with peak surges of 20 cm (0.66 ft) at Huatulco and 22 cm (0.72 ft) above normal tide levels at Salina Cruz. To the west, the tide gauge at Acapulco—about 195 km (105 n mi) from the landfall location—recorded a peak storm surge of 10 cm (0.33 ft) above normal tide levels.

Given the distance of these observation sites from the point of landfall, the actual storm surge near where Erick came ashore was higher than indicated by the available tide gauge measurements.

[2] Several terms are used to describe water levels due to a storm. **Storm surge** is defined as the abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tide, and is expressed in terms of height above normal tide levels. Because storm surge represents the deviation from normal water levels, it is not referenced to a vertical datum. **Storm tide** is defined as the water level due to the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide, and is expressed in terms of height above a vertical datum, i.e. the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) or Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW). **Inundation** is the total water level that occurs on normally dry ground as a result of the storm tide, and is expressed in terms of height above ground level. At the coast, normally dry land is roughly defined as areas higher than the normal high tide line, or Mean Higher High Water (MHHW).

Rainfall and Flooding

Heavy rainfall associated with Hurricane Erick caused widespread flooding and landslides in Oaxaca and Guerrero, with some areas receiving in excess of 10 inches (~250 mm) of rain. The peak storm total rainfall during Erick occurred in Presidente Benito Juarez, in Mexican state of Oaxaca, where 14.13 inches (359 mm) of rainfall was recorded. El Marques, also in Oaxaca, recorded a storm total rainfall amount of 14.05 inches (356.9 mm). A map of the rainfall from 17-19 June, during the time of Erick, is given in Figure 10.

CASUALTY AND DAMAGE STATISTICS

According to media and government reports, Erick was responsible for at least 2 fatalities in Mexico. Of these, one was a direct fatality: a one-year-old boy drowned in a swollen river in Guerrero. The indirect fatality occurred in Oaxaca, where a man was electrocuted while assisting with post-storm debris removal.

Heavy rainfall and strong winds caused widespread infrastructure damage in the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Guerrero, affecting at least 22 municipalities. Damage assessments indicated impacts to 42,552 homes, 468 schools, 1,665 km of federal highways, 1,243 km of state roads, 8 bridges, and 1 tunnel. Power outages disrupted service to at least 276,885 customers across the two states. In the town of San Jose Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, near where the eastern eyewall moved through, wind damage was reported. Most homes and buildings in the town experienced significant roof damage, with many completely torn off. There was also significant infrastructure damage, with a large communications tower toppled, wreckage littered the town, and roads were blocked by fallen trees and power lines. The core of the most destructive damage occurred over a relatively narrow corridor, as damage was reported to have decreased dramatically near the towns of Macuernas and Pinotepa Nacional, approximately 11 n mi from where the center of Hurricane Erick made its closest approach.

Agricultural losses were severe. In Oaxaca, damage to papaya, lemon, mango, plantain, corn, and coconut palm crops contributed to an estimated $119 million in economic losses. In Guerrero, roughly 6,300 hectares of mango, watermelon, corn, and lemon crops were affected. Losses in Acapulco alone totaled $112 million. The Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero reported damages exceeding $1.6 million at its Costa Chica campuses. In response to the widespread devastation, the Mexican government allocated $1.07 billion for recovery and reconstruction.

Localized impacts included evacuations due to flooding in Pinotepa Nacional, structural damage to homes in Punta Maldonado, wind damage to businesses in Laguna de Corralero, and community isolation by landslides in Ometepec. In Acapulco, downed trees and power lines disrupted phone and electricity services. River flooding in Juchitán de Zaragoza affected thousands of homes. Figures 11, 12, and 13 depict damage in San Jose Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, approximately 5 n mi northeast of where Hurricane Erick's center passed by. Figures 14, 15, and 16 depict damage in Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, Mexico, approximately 30 n mi northeast of where Hurricane Erick's center passed by.

FORECAST AND WARNING CRITIQUE

The genesis of Erick was well anticipated. The tropical wave from which Erick developed was first highlighted in the Tropical Weather Outlook (TWO) 138 h prior to formation (Table 3). The 7-day genesis probability was raised to the medium category nearly 60 h before formation and to the high category 30 h in advance. Two-day genesis forecasts were less skillful; low probabilities were introduced 60 h prior to formation, medium probabilities 30 h prior, and high probabilities only 18 h before development occurred.

Forecasts of Erick's genesis location were highly accurate, with the system forming within the center of each hatched-area genesis forecast, resulting in a 100% hit rate within the areas depicted in NHC's Graphical TWO (Fig. 17). Given the system's proximity to the southern coast of Mexico and the potential for tropical-storm- or hurricane-force winds to affect the region within 72 h, advisories were initiated on Potential Tropical Cyclone Five-E at 2100 UTC 16 June.

A verification of NHC official track forecasts for Erick is presented in Table 4a. Official track forecast errors were lower than the 5-year mean at all forecast intervals. A homogeneous comparison of the official track errors with selected guidance models is given in Table 4b. The official track forecasts outperformed nearly all guidance at all forecast intervals. The only exception was the CTCI model, which exhibited slightly lower average track errors at 24, 36, and 60 h.

Verification of official intensity forecasts is given in Table 5a. Official intensity forecast errors exceeded the 5-year mean at all forecast intervals, likely the result of Erick's rapid intensification and short duration as a tropical cyclone. A homogenous comparison of the official intensity errors with selected guidance is given in Table 5b. The official intensity forecasts performed better than nearly all guidance at 12, 24, and 36 h. At 48 and 60 h, several intensity aids outperformed the official forecast. Among guidance models, the HFIP Corrected Consensus Aid (HCCA) provided the most skillful intensity forecasts, outperforming OFCL at 36, 48, and 60 h. The first official advisory package on Erick, issued at 2100 UTC 16 June, forecast rapid intensification of the cyclone, showing an increase of 30 kt between 12 h and 36 h. Erick was first forecast to reach major hurricane status with the advisory package issued at 1500 UTC 18 June. That forecast showed Erick reaching a peak intensity of 100 kt within 24 h.

Coastal watches and warnings issued for Erick are summarized in Table 6.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Figure 8 was produced by Dr. Lisa Bucci (National Hurricane Center). Figure 9, 11, 12 and 13 were provided by Josh Morgerman (iCylone). Figure 17 was created by Dr. Philippe Papin (National Hurricane Center). Meteorological observations and damage statistics resulting from Hurricane Erick were provided by M. en C. Fabian Vázquez Romana (Coordinador General, Servicio Meteorológico Nacional). Minimum pressure and Damage information in San Jose

Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, provided by Josh Morgerman (iCyclone). Storm surge information associated with Hurricane Erick was provided by M. en C. Octavio Gómez Ramos (Jefe del Servicio Mareográfico Nacional, Instituto de Geofísica, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). Damage photos in Figures 14, 15, and 16 were courtesy of: Jorge Luis Plata, Reuters.

Table 1. Best track for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025.

Date/Time (UTC)	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Pressure (mb)	Wind Speed (kt)	Stage
16 / 1800	10.6	91.5	1009	30	disturbance
17 / 0000	11.3	92.4	1007	30	tropical depression
17 / 0600	11.7	93.3	1007	30	"
17 / 1200	12.1	93.7	1005	35	tropical storm
17 / 1800	12.3	94.0	1001	45	"
18 / 0000	12.6	94.6	996	55	"
18 / 0600	13.1	95.1	990	65	hurricane
18 / 1200	13.7	95.7	982	75	"
18 / 1800	14.2	96.3	965	95	"
19 / 0000	14.9	96.8	951	110	"
19 / 0600	15.5	97.5	944	120	"
19 / 1130	16.3	98.3	954	110	"
19 / 1200	16.4	98.4	958	105	"
19 / 1800	17.1	99.3	988	65	"
20 / 0000	17.8	100.3	1006	25	tropical depression
20 / 0600					dissipated
19 / 0600	15.5	97.5	944	120	maximum wind and minimum pressure
19 / 1130	16.3	98.3	954	110	landfall near Santiago Domingo Armenta, Oaxaca, Mexico

Table 2. Selected surface observations for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025.

Location	Minimum Sea Level Pressure		Maximum Surface Wind Speed			Storm surge (ft)[c]	Total rain (in)
	Date/ time (UTC)	Press. (mb)	Date/ time (UTC)[a]	Sustained (kt)[b]	Gust (kt)		
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Sites							
Puerto Angel(1) (15.67N 96.49W)	19/1000	999	19/0200	30	50	1.05	3.61
Salina Cruz (16.16N 95.23W)			19/0230	18	34	0.72	8.78
Zihuatanejo			20/0020	8	31		6.11
Las Vigas (16.75N 99.23W)			19/1510	14	30		3.64
Ciudad Altamirano			19/2130	8	28		0.82
Benito Juarez			19/1630	8	28		N/A
Chilpancingo			19/2150	12	26		1.34
Nochistlan			19/1650	13	23		0.49
Miahuatlan (16.34N 96.58W)			19/2330	8	23		N/A
Puerto Angel (2)							4.31
Salina Cruz (2)							10.65
Chilpancingo (2)							2.01
Huatulco						0.66	
San Jose Estancia Grande (16.36N 97.70W)	19/1140	975.7					

[a] Date/time is for sustained wind when both sustained and gust are listed.
[b] Except as noted, sustained wind averaging periods for C-MAN and land-based reports are 2 min; buoy averaging periods are 8 min.
[c] Storm surge is water height above normal astronomical tide level.

Table 3. Number of hours in advance of formation of Erick associated with the first NHC Tropical Weather Outlook forecast in the indicated likelihood category. Note that the timings for the "Low" category do not include forecasts of a 0% chance of genesis.

	Hours Before Genesis	
	48-Hour Outlook	**168-Hour Outlook**
Low (<40%)	60	138
Medium (40%-60%)	30	60
High (>60%)	18	30

Table 4a. NHC official (OFCL) and climatology-persistence skill baseline (OCD5) track forecast errors (n mi) for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025. Mean errors for the previous 5-yr period are shown for comparison. Official errors that are smaller than the 5-yr means are shown in boldface type.

	Forecast Period (h)							
	12	24	36	48	60	72	96	120
OFCL	**19.8**	**21.2**	**24.5**	**27.5**	**52.0**	-	-	-
OCD5	29.2	54.9	88.4	120.1	152.3	-	-	-
Forecasts	10	8	6	4	2	-	-	-
OFCL (2020-24)	22.4	33.6	43.5	53.2	65.1	79.4	108.6	135.2
OCD5 (2020-24)	38.2	75.3	117.2	161.0	206.0	252.0	340.7	422.7

Table 4b. Homogeneous comparison of selected track forecast guidance models (in n mi) for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025. Errors smaller than the NHC official forecast are shown in boldface type. The number of official forecasts shown here will generally be smaller than that shown in Table 4a due to the homogeneity requirement.

Model ID	Forecast Period (h)							
	12	24	36	48	60	72	96	120
OFCL	15.1	15.8	20.8	17.2	24.9			
OCD5	27.7	46.3	82.8	120.1	153.6			
GFSI	22.8	38.3	65.4	116.4	100.5			
HWFI	27.6	47.4	68.1	85.6	78.0			
HMNI	17.7	30.1	42.1	47.4	67.8			
HFAI	21.7	18.9	**17.6**	28.8	53.0			
HFBI	20.6	29.6	27.1	24.5	32.1			
EMXI	25.8	20.9	29.5	21.4	39.9			
NVGI	29.6	39.5	55.4	80.2	84.2			
CMCI	26.3	30.9	52.4	97.3	145.0			
CTCI	20.2	**14.3**	**20.7**	43.6	**12.9**			
TVCE	16.5	20.7	25.5	31.4	34.6			
TVCX	16.8	20.7	23.8	28.0	29.5			
GFEX	18.9	26.1	39.6	52.9	33.2			
TVDG	16.2	23.0	30.6	33.3	26.6			
HCCA	21.0	21.1	22.3	27.0	**21.0**			
FSSE	18.3	26.3	36.6	39.3	**13.3**			
AEMI	18.1	25.2	46.9	53.2	58.2			
TABS	34.5	43.6	92.7	104.2	126.3			
TABM	29.0	40.8	75.6	84.9	98.3			
TABD	29.5	41.9	79.2	90.6	113.2			
Forecasts	6	4	4	2	1	0	0	0

Table 5a. NHC official (OFCL) and climatology-persistence skill baseline (OCD5) intensity forecast errors (kt) for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025. Mean errors for the previous 5-yr period are shown for comparison. Official errors that are smaller than the 5-yr means are shown in boldface type.

	Forecast Period (h)							
	12	24	36	48	60	72	96	120
OFCL	9.0	13.1	19.2	25.0	22.5			
OCD5	14.4	25.6	28.3	30.8	23.0			
Forecasts	10	8	6	4	2	0	0	0
OFCL (2020-24)	5.7	8.9	10.8	12.9	14.4	15.5	17.0	18.6
OCD5 (2020-24)	7.4	12.4	16.2	19.2	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.6

Table 5b. Homogeneous comparison of selected intensity forecast guidance models (in kt) for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025. Errors smaller than the NHC official forecast are shown in boldface type. The number of official forecasts shown here will generally be smaller than that shown in Table 5a due to the homogeneity requirement.

Model ID	Forecast Period (h)							
	12	24	36	48	60	72	96	120
OFCL	9.2	18.8	18.8	25.0	20.0			
OCD5	13.7	31.8	30.0	31.0	**3.0**			
HWFI	16.8	25.8	19.8	26.0	26.0			
HMNI	17.7	**18.2**	19.0	**15.0**	29.0			
HFAI	16.0	25.2	35.2	34.5	**12.0**			
HFBI	21.0	29.8	38.8	26.0	**2.0**			
DSHP	12.0	25.5	22.5	**19.0**	**9.0**			
LGEM	12.3	29.2	24.8	**18.0**	24.0			
ICON	14.3	24.2	20.5	**18.5**	22.0			
IVCN	15.7	25.8	25.8	**19.5**	**9.0**			
IVDR	16.0	25.2	27.5	**20.0**	**8.0**			
CTCI	17.3	27.5	36.5	39.5	**16.0**			
GFSI	16.0	27.0	30.0	28.5	**5.0**			
EMXI	28.0	39.5	41.0	36.5	44.0			
HCCA	18.5	18.8	**15.5**	**15.5**	**10.0**			
FSSE	13.8	21.0	26.0	**20.5**	**2.0**			
CMCI	24.5	46.2	55.8	59.5	45.0			
NVGI	20.0	38.5	42.5	37.0	**8.0**			
AEMI	22.0	38.5	40.0	37.0	**15.0**			
Forecasts	6	4	4	2	1	0	0	0

Table 6. Watch and warning summary for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025.

Date/Time (UTC)	Action	Location
17 / 0300	Tropical Storm Watch issued	Salina Cruz to Bahia De Huatulco
17 / 0300	Hurricane Watch issued	Bahia De Huatulco to Punta Maldonado
17 / 1500	Tropical Storm Watch discontinued	All
17 / 1500	Tropical Storm Warning issued	Salina Cruz to Puerto Angel
17 / 1500	Hurricane Watch modified to	Punta Maldonado to Acapulco
17 / 1500	Hurricane Warning issued	Puerto Angel to Punta Maldonado
18 / 0000	Hurricane Watch modified to	Acapulco to Tecpan de Galeana
18 / 0000	Hurricane Warning modified to	Puerto Angel to Acapulco
18 / 1500	Tropical Storm Warning issued	Acapulco to Tecpan de Galeana
18 / 1500	Hurricane Watch discontinued	Bahia De Huatulco to Puerto Angel
19 / 1500	Hurricane Watch changed to Tropical Storm Warning	Acapulco to Tecpan de Galeana
19 / 1500	Tropical Storm Warning discontinued	Salina Cruz to Puerto Angel
19 / 1500	Hurricane Warning modified to	Puerto Escondido to Acapulco
19 / 2100	Tropical Storm Warning modified to	Punta Maldonado to Tecpan de Galeana
19 / 2100	Hurricane Warning discontinued	All
20 / 0000	Tropical Storm Warning discontinued	All

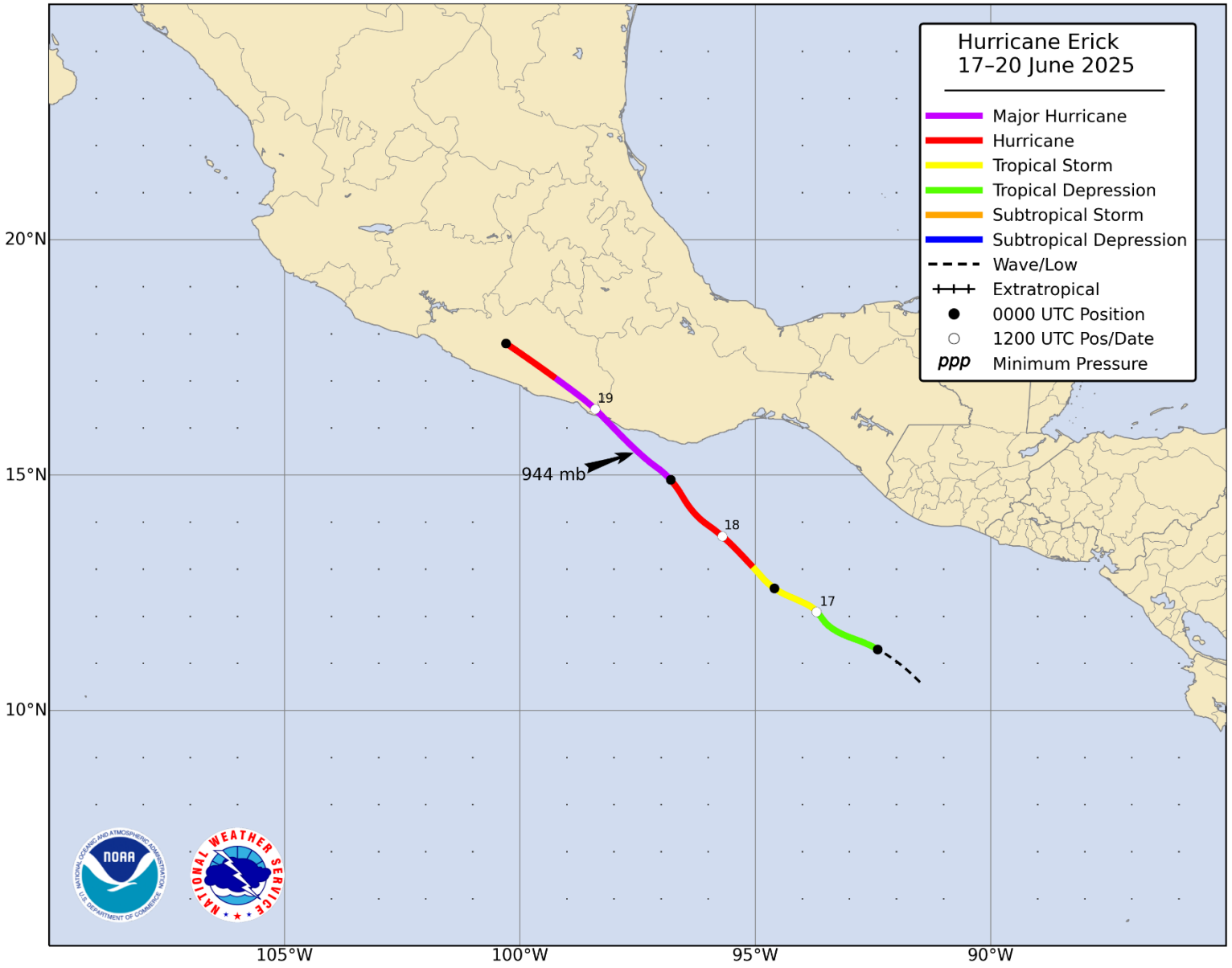


Figure 1. Best track positions for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025.

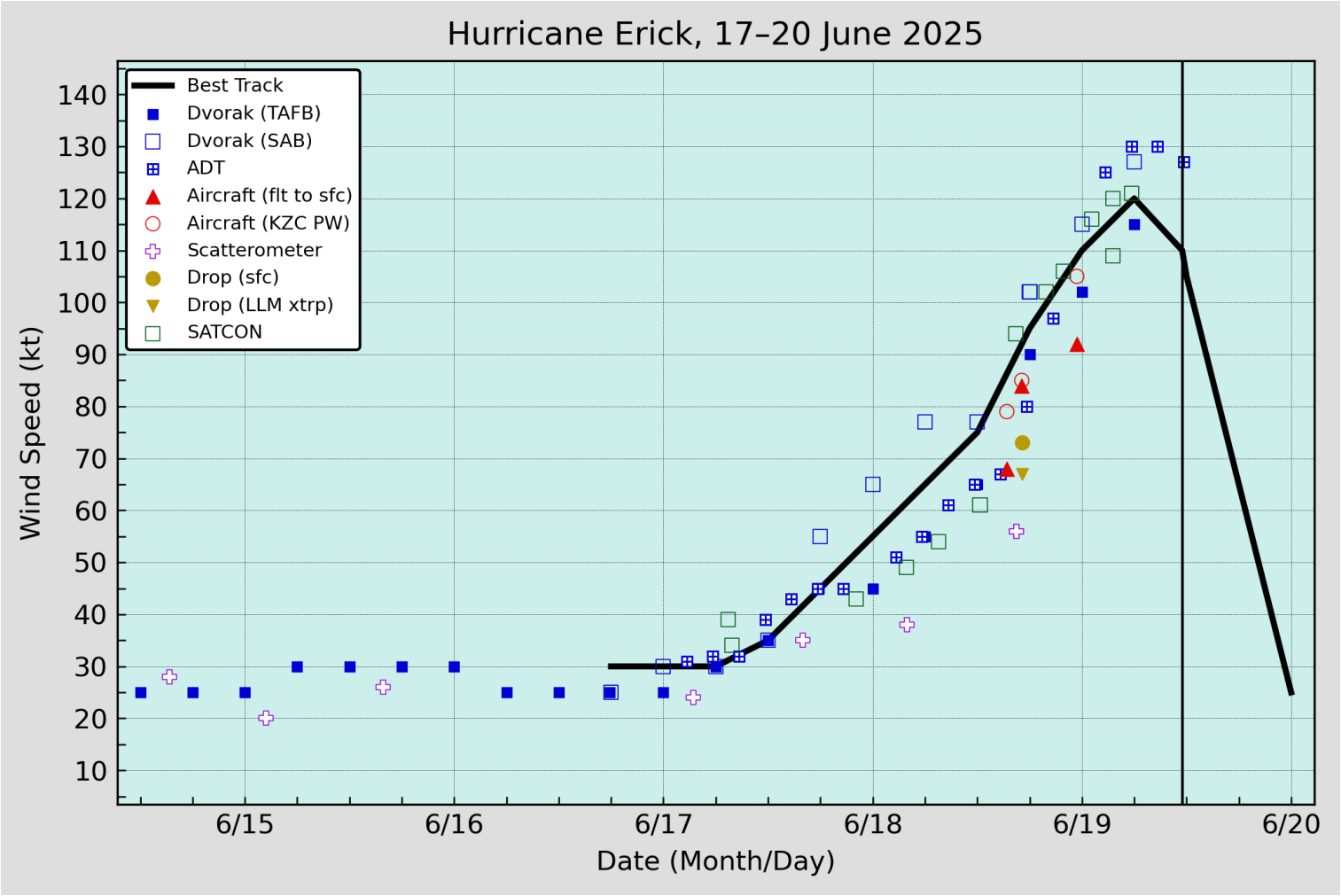


Figure 2. Selected wind observations and best track maximum sustained surface wind speed curve for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025. Aircraft observations have been adjusted for elevation using a 90% adjustment factor for observations from 700 mb. Dropwindsonde observations include actual 10 m winds (sfc), as well as surface estimates derived from the mean wind over the lowest 150 m of the wind sounding (LLM). Advanced Dvorak Technique estimates represent the Current Intensity at the nominal observation time. SATCON intensity estimates are from the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies. Dashed vertical lines correspond to 0000 UTC, and the solid vertical line corresponds to landfall, which occurred at 1130 UTC 19 June 2025.

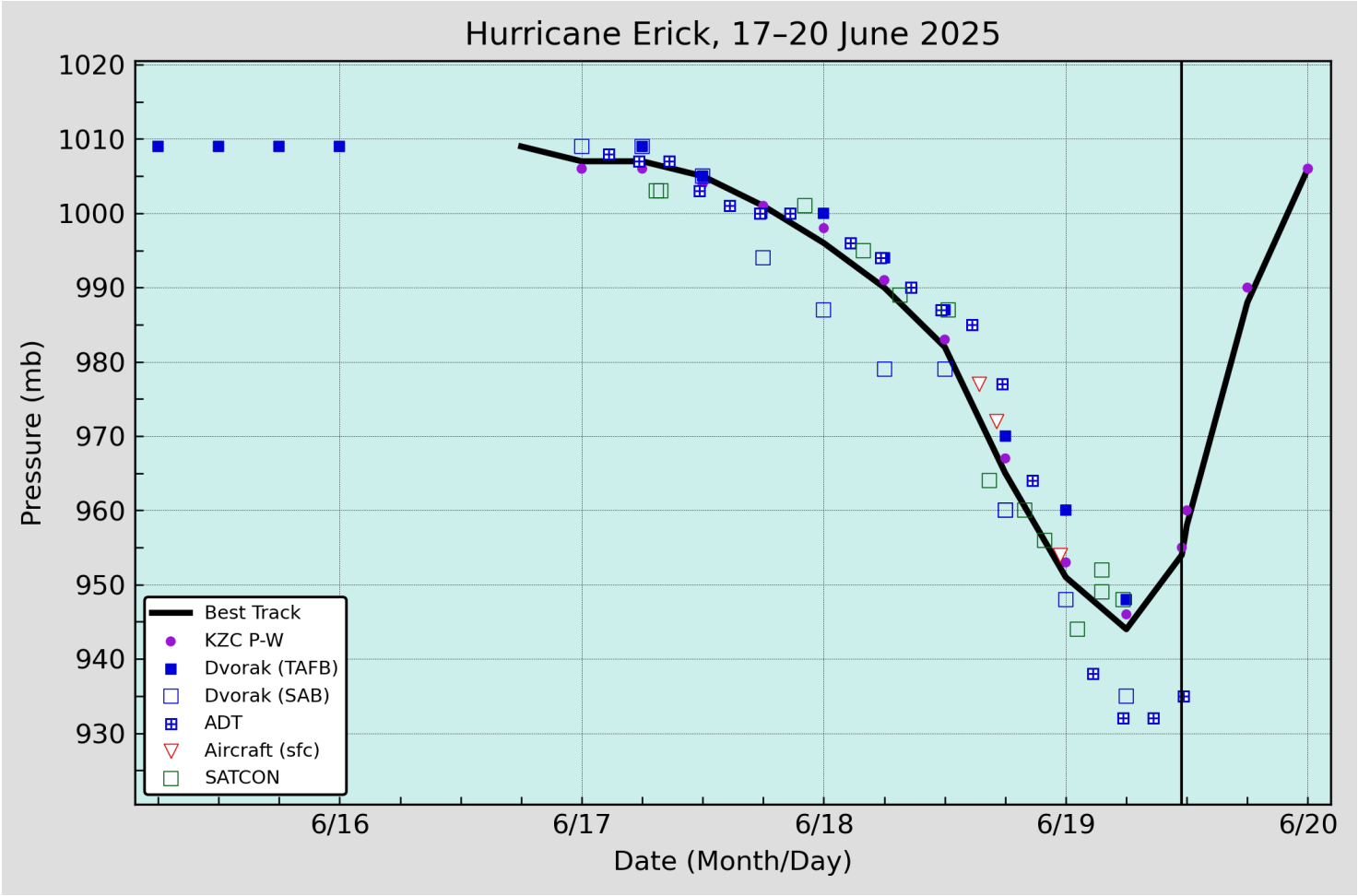


Figure 3. Selected pressure observations and best track minimum central pressure curve for Hurricane Erick, 17–20 June 2025. Advanced Dvorak Technique estimates represent the Current Intensity at the nominal observation time. SATCON intensity estimates are from the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies. KZC P-W refers to pressure estimates derived using the Knaff-Zehr-Courtney pressure-wind relationship. Dashed vertical lines correspond to 0000 UTC, and the solid vertical line corresponds to landfall, which occurred at 1130 UTC 19 June 2025.

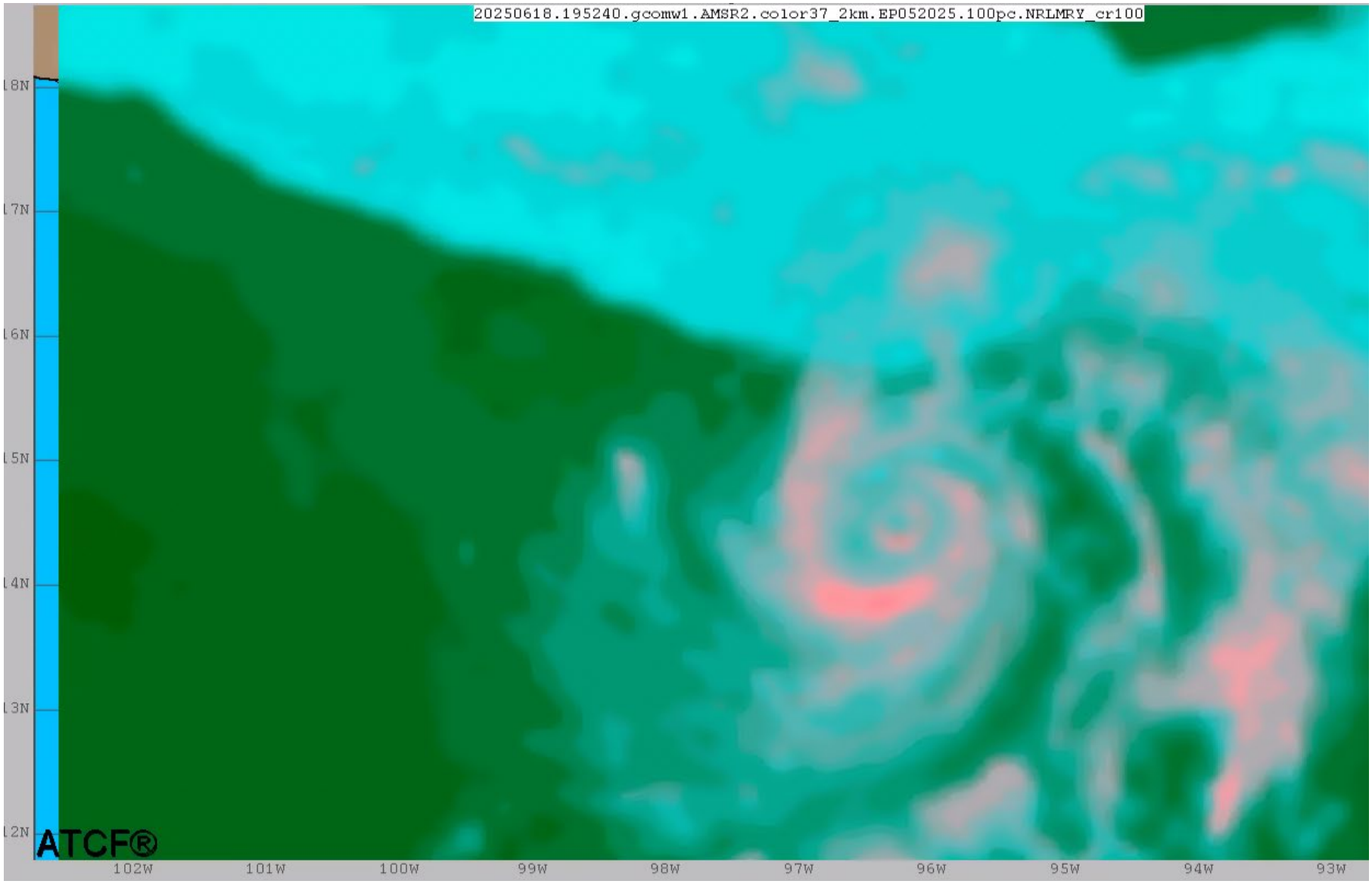


Figure 4. Global Change Observation Mission 1st-Water Satellite Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer 2 (GCOMW1 AMSR2) 37 GHz microwave satellite image of Hurricane Erick showing concentric eyewall structure at 1952 UTC 18 June.

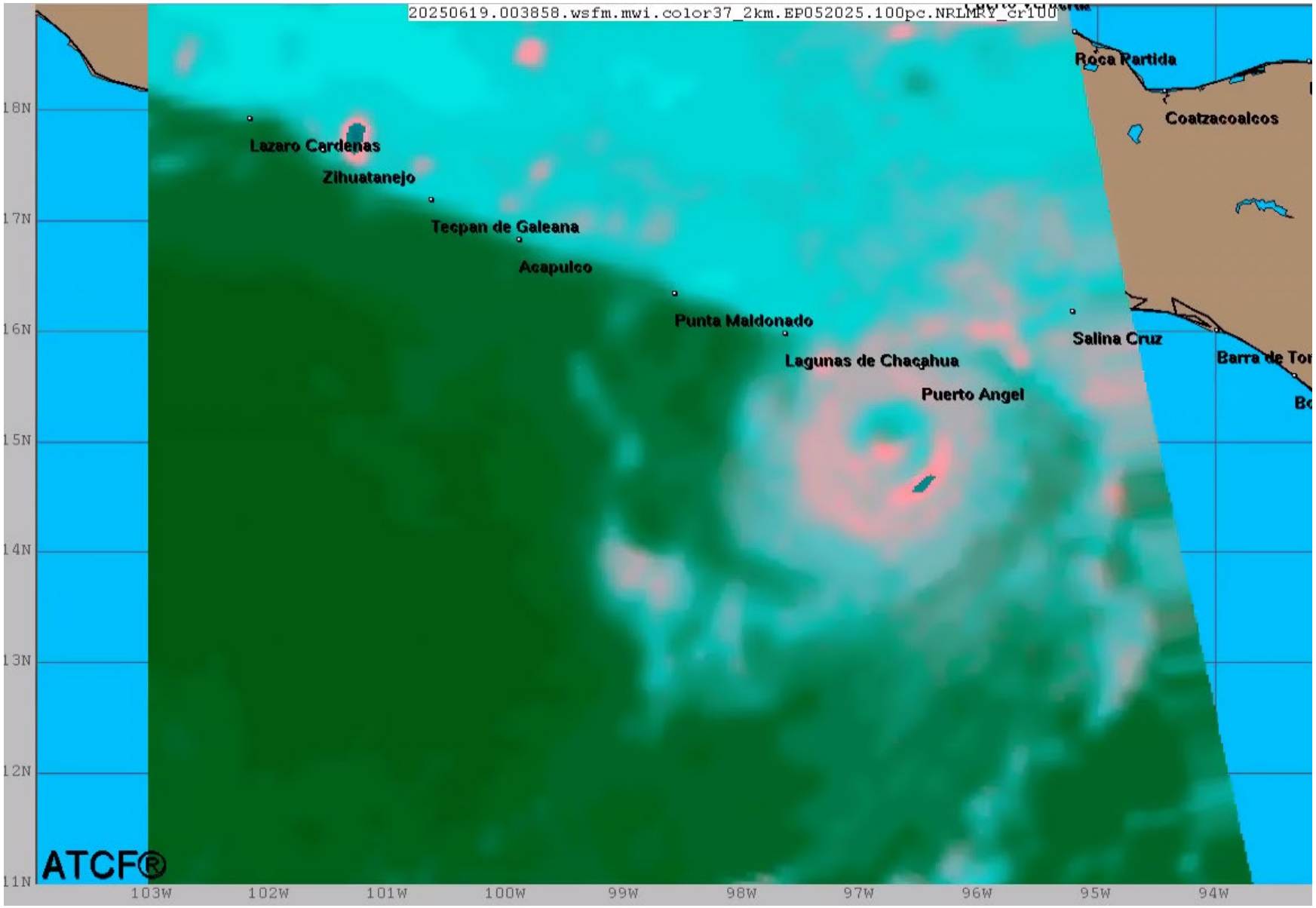


Figure 5. Weather System Follow-on Microwave (WSFM) 37 GHz microwave satellite image of Hurricane Erick showing a fragment of a decaying inner-eyewall surrounded by an outer-eyewall at 0039 UTC 19 June, or around 11 hours prior to landfall.

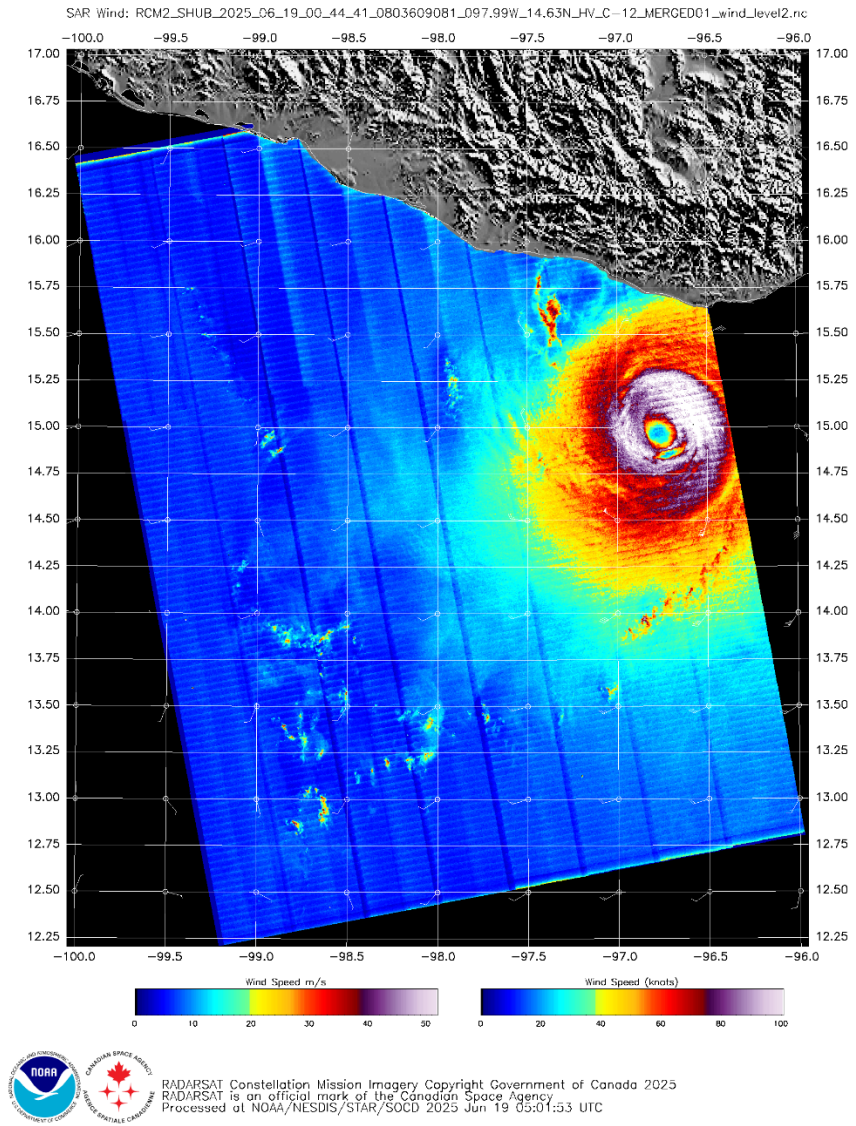


Figure 6. Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) microwave satellite image of Hurricane Erick showing concentric eyewall structure at 0044 UTC 19 June.

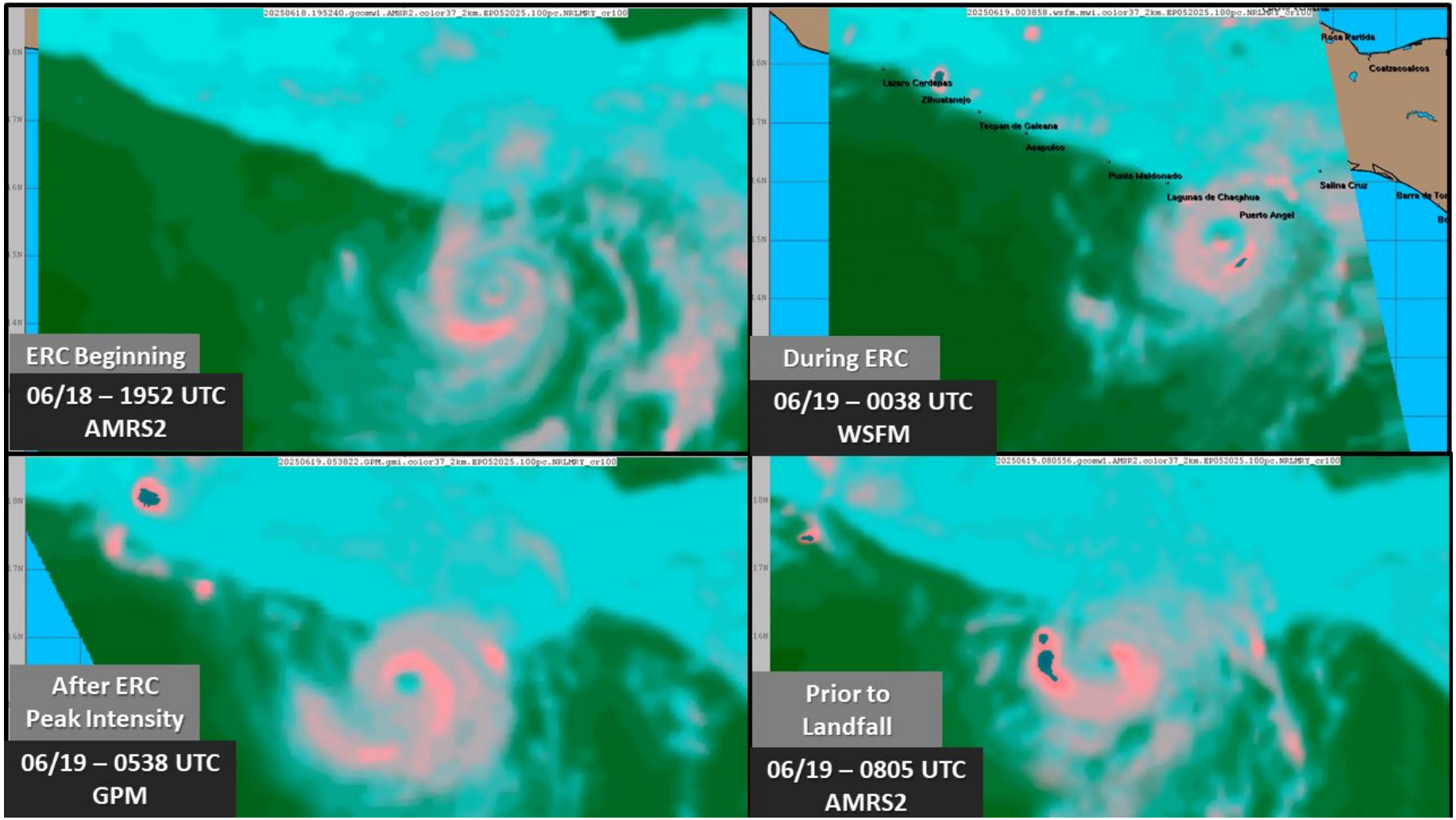


Figure 7. Structural evolution of Erick in microwave images prior to landfall and through an eyewall replacement cycle (ERC).

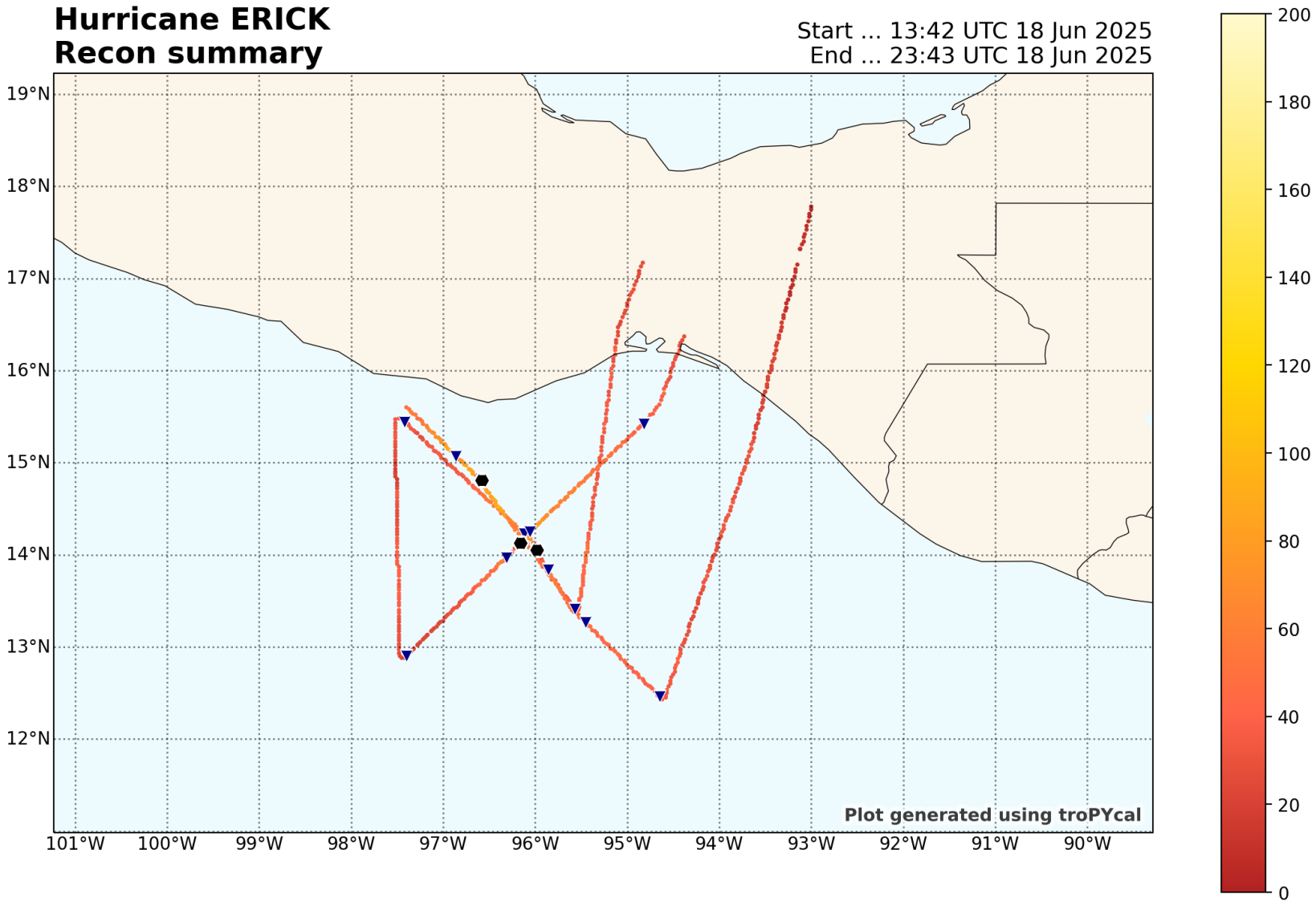


Figure 8. Air Force Reserve aircraft flight tracks (colored lines) from reconnaissance missions into Hurricane Erick from 18 June 2025. The blue triangles indicate dropsonde locations. The color of the flight track represents the observed flight-level wind speed in knots at that location (see legend).

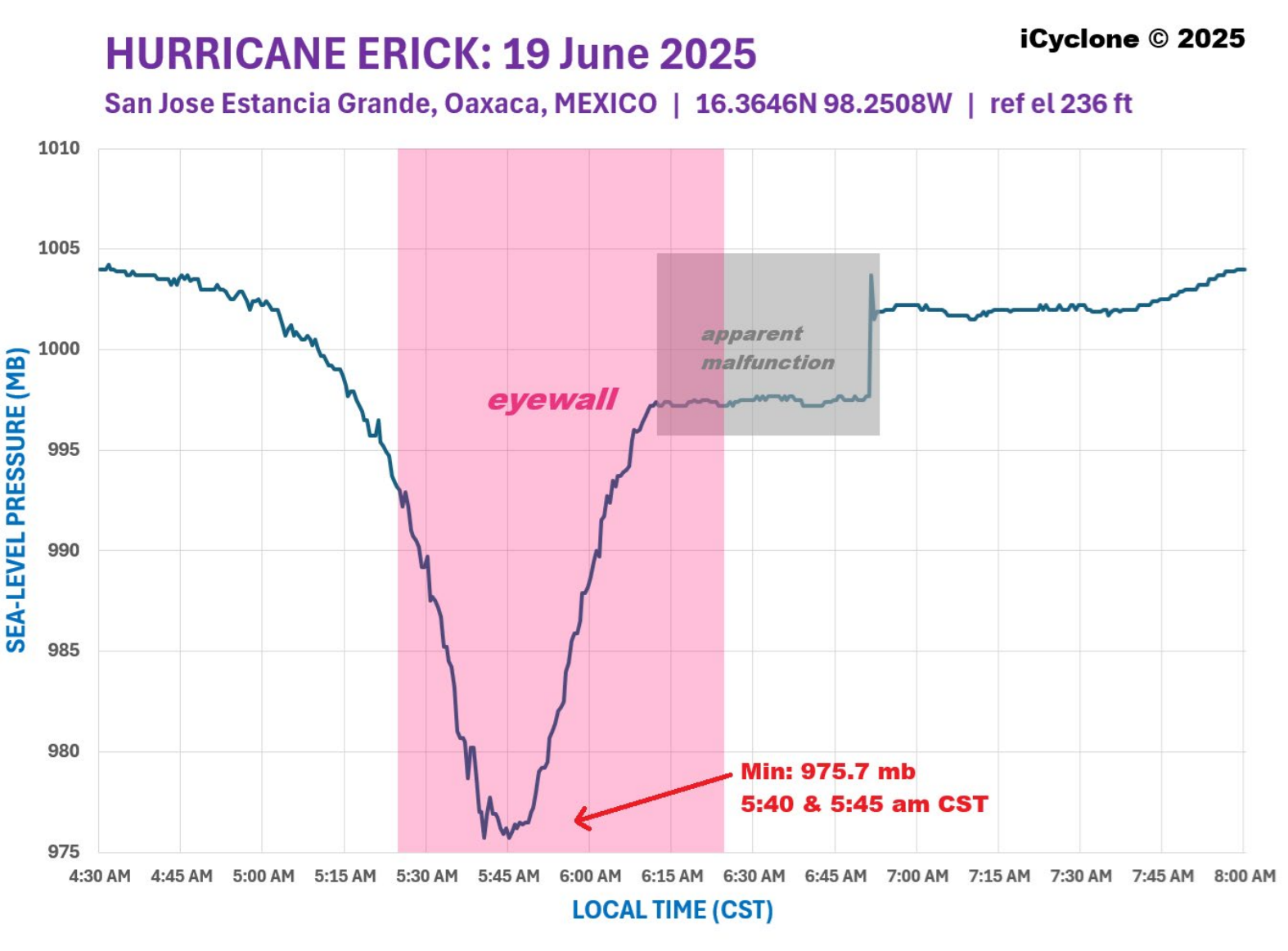


Figure 9. Barogram depicting the change in pressure measured by a Kestrel 5500 portable weather station in the town of San Jose Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, in the eastern eyewall around the time Hurricane Erick made landfall. Graphic courtesy of: Josh Morgerman, iCyclone.

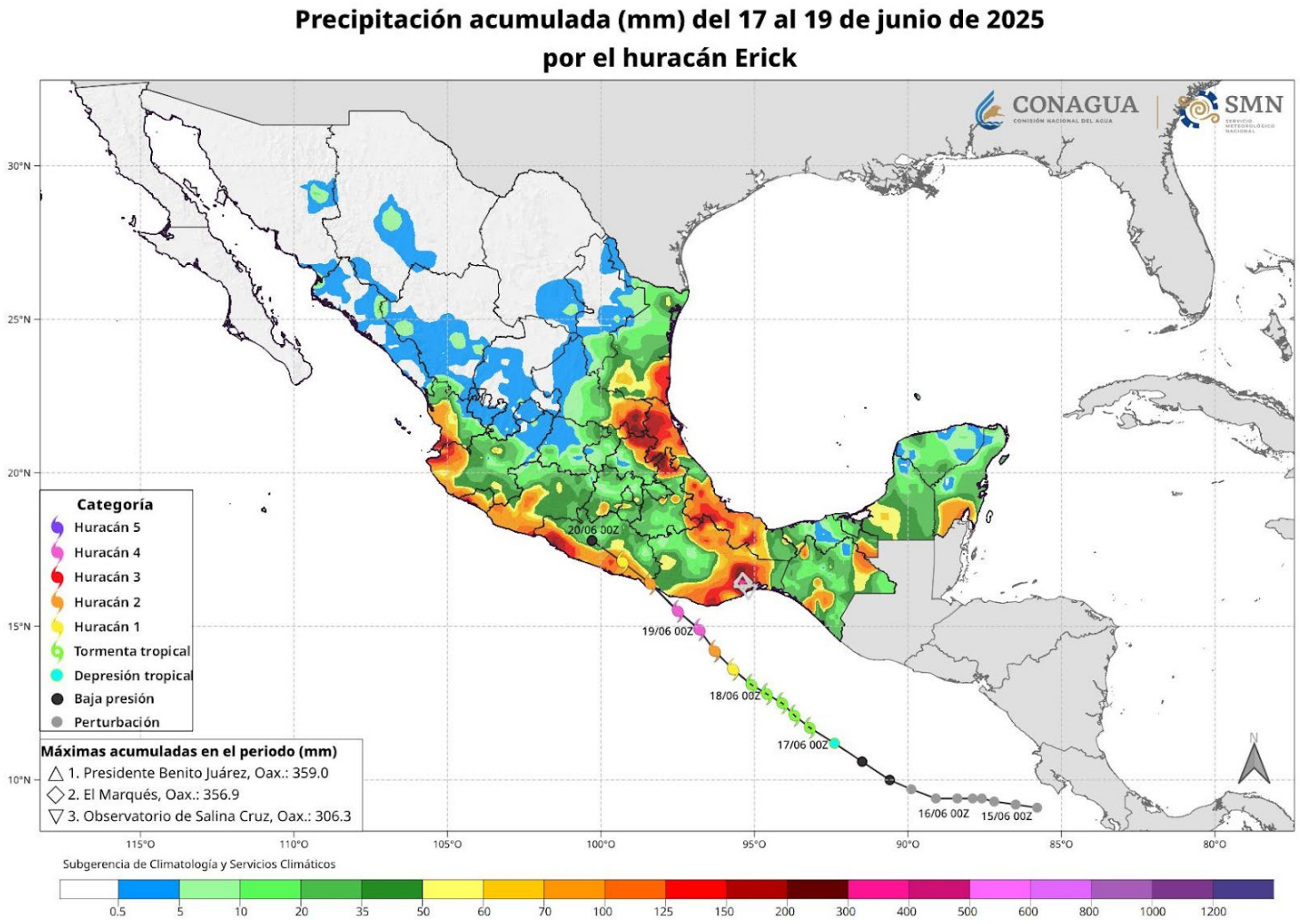


Figure 10. Rainfall accumulations (mm) in Mexico from Hurricane Erick, 17–19 June 2025. Track and intensity are based on the operational NHC assessment. Not all of the rainfall depicted here is related to Erick. Image courtesy of CONAGUA, the national meteorological service of Mexico.

Figure 11. Entire metal roof destroyed from recreational space building in San Jose Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, following the landfall of Hurricane Erick. Image courtesy of Josh Morgerman, iCyclone.

Figure 12. A utility poll knocked down along with other debris in San Jose Estancia Grande, Mexico following the landfall of Hurricane Erick. Image courtesy of Josh Morgerman, iCyclone.

Figure 13. A palm tree knocked down along with other debris in San Jose Estancia Grande, Oaxaca, Mexico, following the landfall of Hurricane Erick. Image courtesy of Josh Morgerman, iCyclone.

Figure 14. A billboard knocked down in Puerto Escondido, Mexico following the landfall of Hurricane Erick. Image courtesy of Jorge Luis Plata, Reuters.

Figure 15. People assess damage on the beach in Puerto Escondido, Mexico, after Hurricane Erick made landfall. Image courtesy of Jorge Luis Plata, Reuters.

Figure 16. Locals walk amongst the debris left by Hurricane Erick in Puerto Escondido, Mexico. Image courtesy of Jorge Luis Plata, Reuters.

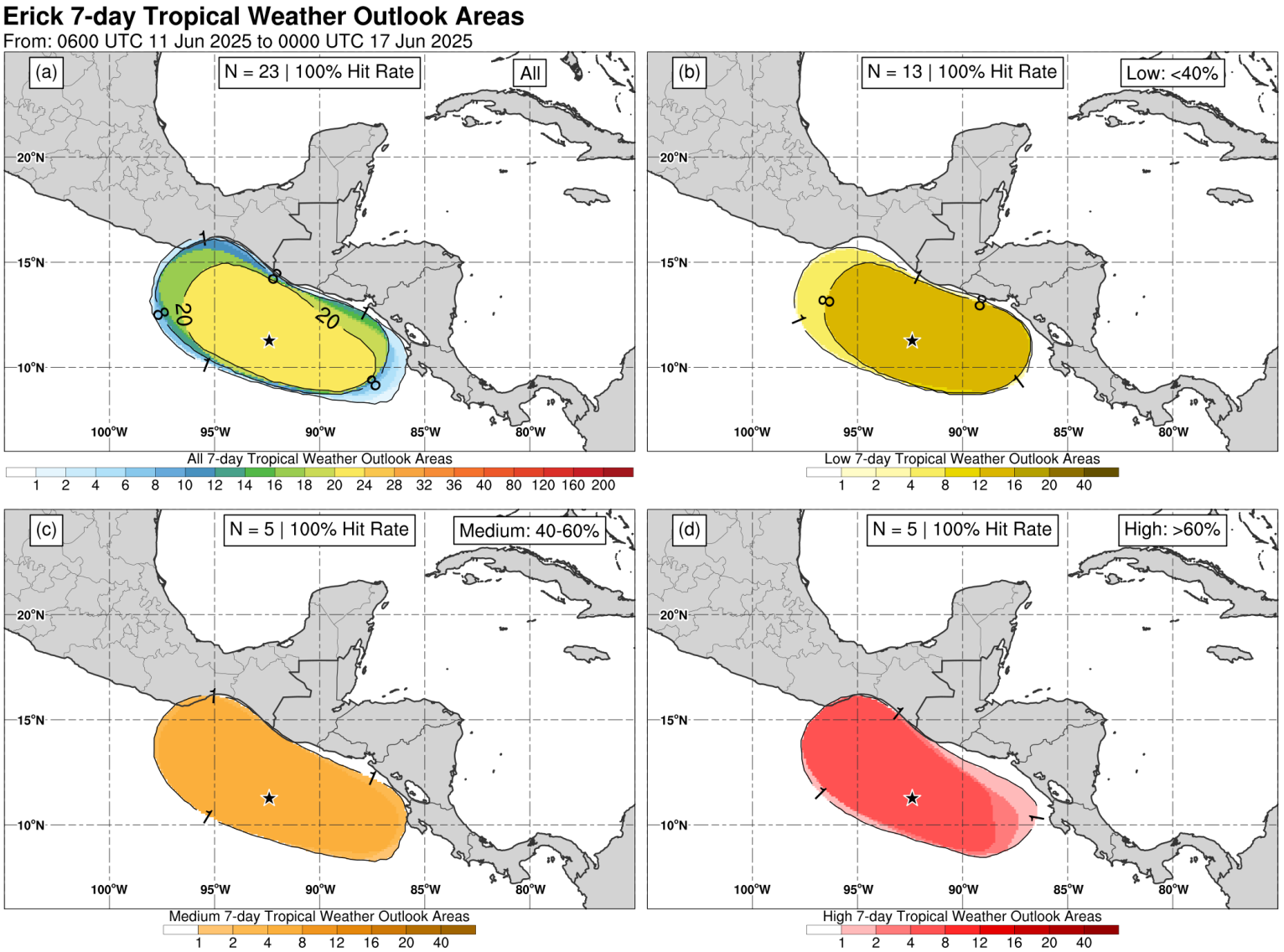


Figure 17. Composites of 7-day tropical cyclone genesis areas depicted in NHC's Tropical Weather Outlooks prior to the formation of Erick for (a) all probabilistic genesis categories, (b) the low (<40%) category, (c) medium (40–60%) category, and (d) high (>60%) category. The location of genesis is indicated by the black star.