

Landfalling tropical cyclones on the Pacific coast of Mexico: 1850-2010

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Received December 1, 2011; accepted October 16, 2012

RESUMEN

Se revisaron periódicos y documentos históricos de los estados del Pacífico mexicano ubicados al norte de 14° N, para determinar la frecuencia de eventos de entrada a tierra de ciclones tropicales desde 1850 hasta 1949, cuando comienza la base de datos del Centro Nacional de Huracanes de Estados Unidos. Los documentos consultados únicamente existen en repositorios nacionales, estatales y municipales, y la búsqueda sistemática realizada en este estudio ha aportado información valiosa que no puede hallarse en otro lugar. A partir de estos documentos se ha reconstruido una base de datos que se remonta a 1850, la cual indica que ha habido tanto periodos activos como de poca incidencia de eventos de entrada a tierra. En promedio se observan 1.8 ± 1.6 eventos de este tipo por año, considerando el periodo 1850-2010. Cuando la serie se limita al periodo 1880-2010, sin considerar los primeros 30 años, en los que podría haber una subestimación de casos de entrada a tierra, el valor promedio aumenta a 2.1 ± 1.6 por año. El análisis espectral y de ondeletas de la serie completa de 161 años indica que la entrada a tierra por el Pacífico mexicano está modulada por la Oscilación Decenal del Pacífico. La influencia de El Niño/Oscilación del Sur y de la Oscilación del Atlántico Norte parece estar presente en la serie reconstruida pero la correlación es menor que con la Oscilación Decenal del Pacífico.

ABSTRACT

Historical documents and newspapers from Mexican Pacific states (north of 14° N) were reviewed to determine the incidence of landfalling tropical cyclones from 1850 to 1949, prior to the start of the United States National Hurricane Center database. The reviewed documents are only found in Mexican repositories at national, state and municipal level and the systematic search embarked upon in this study yielded valuable information that cannot be found elsewhere. A time series of landfall was reconstructed back to 1850, indicating active and quiet periods.

An average of 1.8 ± 1.6 landfalls per year is determined from the time series for 1850-2010. When the series is limited to 1880-2010, eliminating the first 30 years that may have some undercounting, the average increases to 2.1 ± 1.6 cases per year. Spectral and wavelet analysis of the 161 years of landfalling tropical cyclones indicates that the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) modulates the activity. The influence of El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) on the landfall frequency may be present throughout the reconstruction period but both oscillations have lower correlations compared to that from the PDO.

Keywords: Tropical cyclones, landfalling, Pacific coast of Mexico.

1. Introduction

The last two decades, since the studies reported in Bradley and Jones (1992) were published, have experienced a large increase in the number of publications that make use of different variables as well as historical documents as proxies to retrieve information about the past climate. García *et al.* (2001) and García-Herrera *et al.* (2003) reconstructed atmospheric circulation changes in the Tropical Pacific from the voyages of the Spanish galleons from 1590 to 1750. They were able to infer that the sailing time between modern Mexico and the Philippines was a function of the strength of the trade winds and the location of the western Pacific monsoon trough. They concluded that the atmospheric circulation of the western Pacific underwent a large decadal fluctuation during the 18th century.

The compilation by García-Acosta *et al.* (2003) provides a unique catalogue of climatically-induced agricultural disasters from pre-hispanic times (958 AD) to the first half of the 20th century, making use of codex and colonial documents in the Mesoamerican region. They identified several cases of landfalling tropical cyclones (TCs) in the Mayan region (starting in 1462) as well as a few events that affected the Pacific in 1530 (Sinaloa), in 1573 (Colima) and in 1586 (Nayarit). Only two events were reported in the 1600s in Guerrero and Chiapas (both located in the southern coast of Mexico), while five landfalling events were reported in the same region during the 18th century. A systematic study is currently underway to determine the full extent of landfalling cyclones in the aforementioned region as well as in the Yucatán peninsula and the Gulf of Mexico coast (García-Acosta and Padilla-Lozoya, personal communication). The TC that in 1959 caused the destruction of about 75% of the town and hundreds of deaths in Minatitlán (Colima) has been extensively documented by Padilla-Lozoya (2007). Late in the 2011 season, the same area was affected by the landfall of TC Jova.

Serra (1971) presented a first reconstruction of eastern Pacific TC trajectories between 1921 and 1969, calculating a probability of 90% or greater that at least one TC per year would affect one of five of the 10 Mexican states. However, the study does not clearly indicate how the trajectories were estimated, presumably based upon ship reports located far from the coastline. Moreover, Serra (1971) estimated that the landfall probabilities in the Baja California peninsula and the state of Sinaloa were approximately 50 and 40%, respectively. Englehart *et al.* (2008) have analyzed the period 1921-2005 and conclude that there is non-random behavior in the number of near-shore TCs and point towards long-term variability.

Romero-Vadillo *et al.* (2007) present a general climatology of TCs in the eastern North Pacific and also discuss the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) influence on the observed variability. Jáuregui (2003) provides a spatial distribution of landfalling cyclones updated to 2000, highlighting the large number that affect the southern tip of the Baja California peninsula. The influence of

topography on the trajectories was explored by Zavala-Sansón (2004), suggesting that trajectories tend to be “trapped” near the coast, which would lead to more frequent landfalls in the southern peninsula and this is consistent with the available observations.

More recently, Camargo *et al.* (2008) identified through cluster analysis three distinct types of trajectories and determined that only 15% made landfall, when considering all the TC trajectories in the records of the United States National Hurricane Center (NHC). However, they identified that only one cluster had a 35% landfall frequency (independent of ENSO phase). Tropical cyclones that have trajectories in such cluster appear to originate further south and closer to the coast of Mexico than TCs in the other clusters.

Tropical cyclones that develop in the eastern North Pacific basin and make landfall in Mexico play a significant role on the availability of water in the arid and semi-arid regions of the northwest (NW). Moreover, TC activity in this basin influences the summer monsoon in the region. Englehart and Douglas (2001) analyzed the precipitation in 18 stations, from Oaxaca to Baja California Sur (BCS) and determined the rainfall contribution associated with TCs to the total rainfall. They concluded that the TC contribution was more spatially coherent than the non-TC contribution. More recently, Larson *et al.* (2005) extended the Englehart and Douglas (2001) results by using a gridded precipitation dataset for the period 1950-1998 to estimate the TC influence over the whole country, identifying the variability in terms of spatial and monthly distributions. Between 80 and 90% of the October precipitation in NW Mexico is associated with TCs.

The limited coverage of the available NHC dataset for the eastern Pacific, from 1949 to the present, extended back to 1921 by Serra (1971), prevents the analysis of the longer term variability of landfalling TCs. The objective of this study is to extend the time series of landfalling TCs onto western Mexico, back to 1850 and evaluate its variability. Our study is similar to that carried out by Fernández-Partagás and Diaz (1996) for the Atlantic basin, but limited only to landfalling events.

2. Historical records

The time series reconstruction of landfalling TCs onto the Pacific coast of Mexico was determined from a variety of sources. The national library of Mexico (Biblioteca Nacional) and the national newspaper archive (Hemeroteca Nacional) constitute the national repositories since 1867 and 1921, respectively. A search was conducted for documents related to loss of life and property damage in the Pacific states associated with heavy rains and winds for the period 1850-1949 (Table I). In this first stage of the survey, the decision was made to limit the study period to the 100 years prior to the start of the NHC database for the Eastern Pacific. Even though there are questions about the validity of the total number of cyclones in the database before the satellite era, we consider that this is adequate if the focus is only on the landfalling TCs. The search at the national repositories provided the startup documentation that was then supplemented by visits to local libraries in major Mexican cities (Acapulco, Chilpancingo, Guadalajara, Colima, Mazatlán, Culiacán and La Paz). Documents found in those cities were mostly official government reports requesting financial aid to the central government to cope with the losses associated with meteorological phenomena. Photographs from the early 20th century were also found, that documented floods as well as general damage to infrastructure (such as piers, roads, etc.) and to private property. The local repositories also had local and regional newspapers (as shown in Fig. 1) that provided a

Table I. Sample excerpts from different types of documents consulted for this study.

Date/state	Source	Transcript of text describing the event	Reference	Repository
1857/09/30-10/01 Baja California Sur	Historical document	The hurricane started the evening of 30 September in La Paz.	AHPLM 2206, 2207, 2209, 2210, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215.	Archivo Histórico Pablo L. Martínez
1884/10/13 Michoacán	Regional newspaper: <i>Ecos de la Costa</i>	At 10:00 am on 13 October 1884 another cyclone from the south moved almost parallel to our coasts sinking the American ship <i>Granada</i> that was caught by the winds off-shore of the limit between Michoacán and Colima, and luckily its force was not felt on shore.	F. Hernández Espinosa: "Los meses de octubre a través del tiempo en nuestras costas", cited in <i>Ecos de la Costa</i> , pp. 8-9 (9 Jan 1960).	Archivo Histórico y Hemeroteca de la Universidad de Colima
1895/09/30 Baja California Sur	Thesis, based on original newspaper report	At El Triunfo (located in Baja California Sur) the storm lasted from the 30th till the 2nd with extraordinary violence.	E. Villanueva González: "Presencia de huracanes en Baja California Sur, el caso del ciclón Liza", pp. 61-62. "El Temporal, en la Baja California", in <i>El Correo de la Tarde</i> (12 Oct 1895).	Biblioteca Ángel Palerm, CIESAS, México D.F. Archivo Histórico Municipal de Mazatlán, Sinaloa
1902/09/24, 25, 26 Guerrero	Government report	The hurricane affected Chilpancingo, Chilapa, Tlapa, Ometepec, Acapulco, Huamuxtitlán, Montes de Oca, Tabares, Ayutla and Abasolo.	Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del estado de Guerrero (26 Sep. 1902)	Hemeroteca Nacional Digital de México, UNAM
1930/10/15 Michoacán	Chronology by the Secretaría de Recursos Hidráulicos (Ministry of Hydraulic Resources)	A cyclone affected directly the central Pacific coast between 15 and 21 October 1930.	Secretaría de Recursos Hidráulicos, Dirección de Hidrología (1961): "Fechas en que ocurrieron los ciclones que se estima afectaron directamente la zona Pacífico-Centro", in <i>Boletín Hidrológico</i> 16, 503 (data from the central Pacific region).	Archivo de la Comisión Nacional del Agua
1932/08/29 Michoacán	History book	A cyclone affected directly the coast up to the highlands of the Sierra Madre del Sur: Arteaga, Aguililla, Coalcomán, Aquila and Villa.	J. Oseguera Velásquez (1989). <i>Ejemérides de Colima y de México 1325- 1989</i> . Guadalajara: Impre-Jal, 128 pp.	Archivo Histórico del Municipio de Colima

wealth of information, which has been catalogued for further research. Over one thousand records were created in association with the information retrieved, and were filed as cards specifically designed for this project (an example is shown in Fig. 2). The records were divided into months, and in this study we only focus on the evidence of landing tropical systems, considering events from May through November. Most of the Pacific coast was considered, encompassing the states of Guerrero, Jalisco, Sinaloa and BCS. The state of Sonora was not investigated, since in

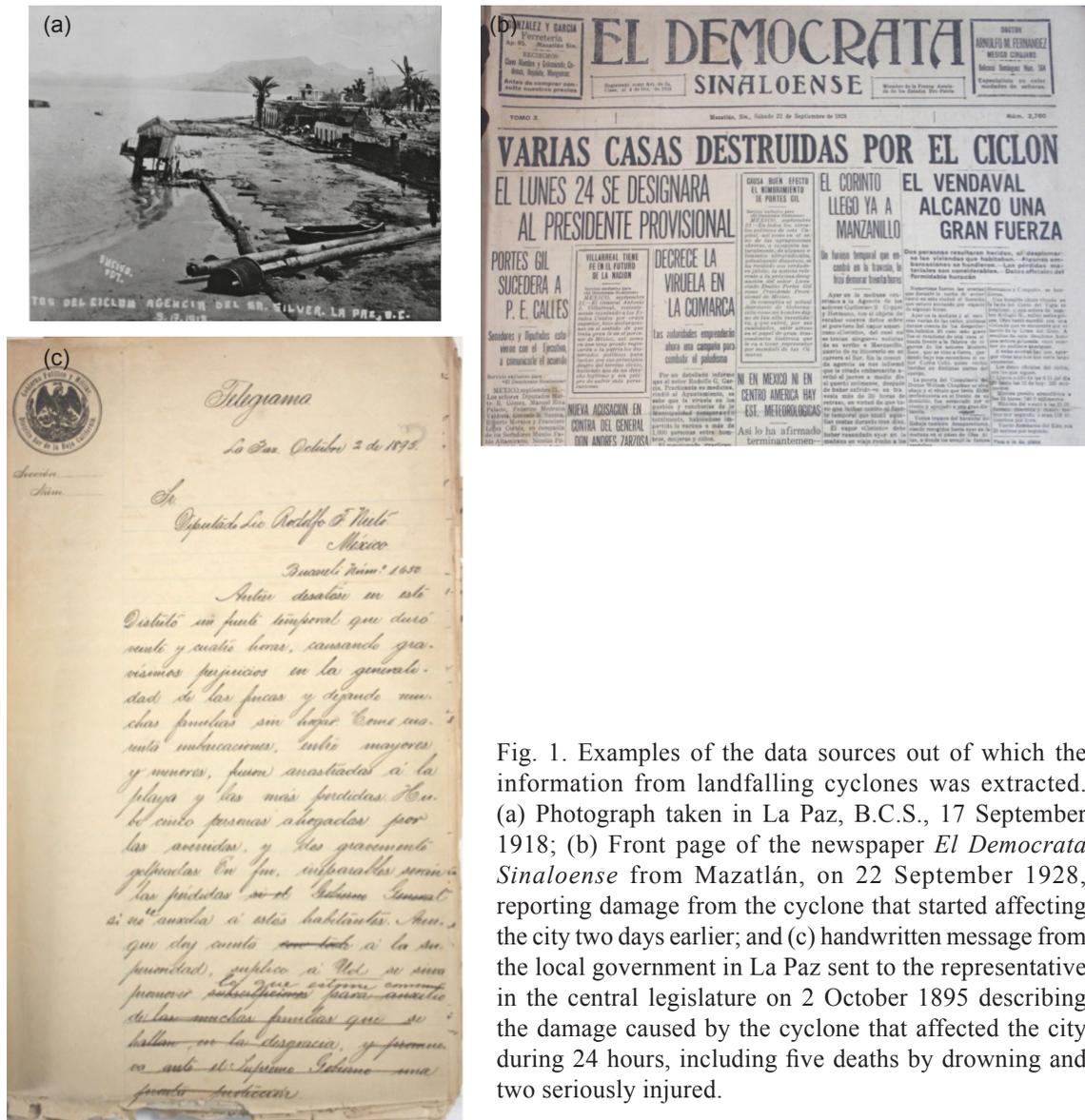


Fig. 1. Examples of the data sources out of which the information from landfalling cyclones was extracted. (a) Photograph taken in La Paz, B.C.S., 17 September 1918; (b) Front page of the newspaper *El Demócrata Sinaloense* from Mazatlán, on 22 September 1928, reporting damage from the cyclone that started affecting the city two days earlier; and (c) handwritten message from the local government in La Paz sent to the representative in the central legislature on 2 October 1895 describing the damage caused by the cyclone that affected the city during 24 hours, including five deaths by drowning and two seriously injured.

the modern era, most of the cyclones that have affected this state had first moved across BCS. We also left out Chiapas and Oaxaca where very few cases have entered in the modern era and because they are included in another study currently under way to document TC landfalls from early colonial times and to investigate the social responses and population adaptation under the natural threats associated with TCs (García-Acosta and Padilla-Lozoya, personal communication).

3. Results

The total number of TCs that made landfall in each of the four states analyzed from 1850 to 1949, binned in two-year periods, is presented in Figure 3. Early in the period, from 1850 to 1863, there

Huracanes en Baja California Sur 1850-1950		
Ficha: 1		Por Betty Bracamontes
Entidad federativa:	Baja California Sur	Municipio: La Paz (San Bartolo), San José del Cabo, Todos Santos (La Poza), El Triunfo, Santiago, San Antonio
Tipo de fuente:	Documento histórico	Fecha: 1918/09/16-17
Fuente:	AHPLM 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 415, 417, 423, 424, 436, 437, 438, 439, 441, 442, 443, 445, 447, 448, 466, 472, 474, 476, 501, 502	
Repositorio:	El Informador	
Manifiestación:	Archivo Histórico Pablo L. Martínez	
	Ciclón - huracán	
	(Perturbación, Depresión, Tormenta tropical, Huracán)	
Características físicas:	En San José del Cabo, desde la mañana del 16 del actual, a las siete, se inició una lluvia que con ligeros intervalos y aunque no muy copiosa estuvo cayendo en esta villa y sus contornos, asentándose más pasado el medio día sin que hubiera viento, hasta declararse desde las siete de la noche en un fuerte huracán o tormenta que fue aumentando en intensidad de esa hora en adelante, y lo álgido de ella fue de las nueve y media a las cuatro de la mañana más o menos, ocasionando muy graves perjuicios en vidas e intereses de toda la población y los pueblitos vecinos. No menos de treinta horas de lluvias se abatieron	
	(Categoría, tamaño, temperatura, presión barométrica, viento y precipitación pluvial)	
Efectos		
Inundación:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lahar: <input type="checkbox"/> Viento: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deslave:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flujo de escombros: <input type="checkbox"/> Marea de tormenta: <input type="checkbox"/>
Avenida súbita:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marejada: <input type="checkbox"/> Oleaje: <input type="checkbox"/>
Otro:	En San José del Cabo, el arroyo nos trajo	
Impactos		
Muertos:	Murieron 16 personas, 14 de ellas en San José del Cabo. En Santiago, se lamenta la muerte de una señora que	Viviendas:
Heridos y/o enfermos:	En San José, resultaron muchas personas lesionadas en distintas formas, algunas de ellas, bastante	Edificios eclásícticos:
Dañificados:	En San Bartolo municipalidad de San Antonio, el ciclón dejó a muchas familias pobres sin hogar.	Edificios civiles:
Desaparecidos:	En San José del Cabo, hubo algunas personas que desaparecieron y de las que no podemos precisar cuántas ni	Centros educativos:
Evacuados:		Centros hospitalarios:
Reubicados:		Presas:
Epidemias:	En Santiago fueron dramáticos los efectos posteriores: más de dos meses después del cataclismo, habían muerto	Drenaje:
Pérdidas animales:	En Santiago, en mucho ranchos se perdieron animales y corrales. En La Paz, una vaca fue arrastrada por la	Suministro de agua potable:
Pérdidas agrícolas:	En San José del Cabo, la mañana del 17 se nos presentó en general un cuadro de miseria y de ruina, la agricultura	Comunicaciones y transportes:
Pérdidas económicas:	En La Paz, los daños fueron estimados en 289,650.00 pesos, de los cuales solamente 80,000.00 correspondían a	Energía:
		El alumbrado público en ruinas.

Fig. 2. Example of the cards designed with to transcribe the information for the different historical and newspaper sources. There are entries for location (state, municipality/county, city) and date, as well as: type of phenomenon, effects (high wind, swell, waves, floods), number of deaths, number of displaced, estimates of agricultural losses, estimates of economic losses, affected infrastructure (government buildings, schools, hospitals, roads, dams, sewage and energy).

are a number of reports from the state of BCS. but very few in the other three states. Even though there were plenty of documents available, almost no cyclones were reported affecting Sinaloa, Jalisco and Guerrero in those 14 years. In contrast, a maximum of four landfalls is reported in the biennium 1854-1855 in BCS. This relatively high activity is followed by 16 years (1864-1879) of very low activity, as reported in the documents found in the historical archives. A large increase in reports in all four states is seen after 1880, particularly in the Baja California Peninsula where four cyclones made landfall in the period 1882-1883. Up to 1911 there are numerous reports in all four states and then again there is a decrease to very few reports from 1912 to 1916. A large

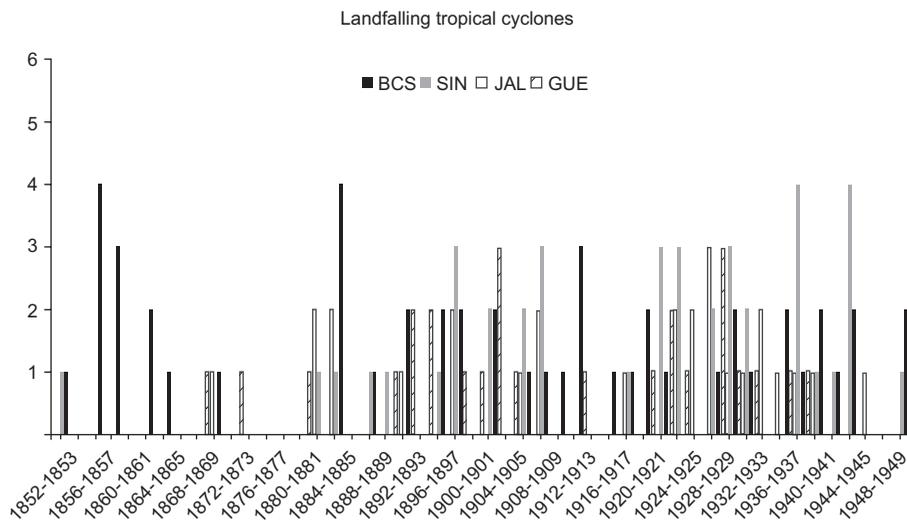


Fig. 3. Total number of landfalling tropical cyclones (binned every two years) from 1850 to 1949, for the states of Baja California Sur (BCS), Sinaloa (SIN), Jalisco (JAL) and Guerrero (GUE).

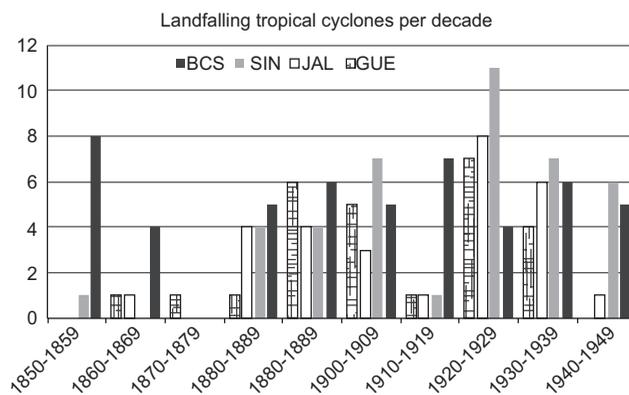


Fig. 4. Total number of landfalling tropical cyclones per decade from 1850 to 1949, for the states of Baja California Sur (BCS), Sinaloa (SIN), Jalisco (JAL) and Guerrero (GUE).

increase in the number of reports is observed in the following 12 years, and then again a relative minimum from 1932 to 1935, a pattern that repeats itself a couple more times up to the end of the reconstructed series in 1949.

The decadal variability as a function of the state where landfall occurred is shown in Figure 4. The decade with the highest number of landfalls is 1920-1929, with a total of 30 TCs. In contrast, the decade from 1870 to 1879 constitutes the minimum of the whole period, with only one landfall in the state of Guerrero (the southernmost of the four states considered here) and no landfalls in the northwest, where typically most of the landfalls occur in the official NHC dataset (*e.g.*, Blake *et al.*, 2009). The largest number of TCs that made landfall in the southern half of the Baja California peninsula (BCS) in a single decade (eight) occurred between 1850 and 1859, at the beginning of

Table II. Basic statistics of the reconstructed time series of landfalling tropical cyclones for the period 1850-2010.

Parameter	Value	95% CI
N	161	
Mean	1.8	(1.6, 2.1)
SD	1.6	(1.4, 1.7)

the reconstructed series.

The historical series was combined with the official NHC record up to 2010 to generate a reconstructed time series of 161 years in length and to evaluate basic statistics and variability. A total of 295 TCs made landfall for the abovementioned states in the period 1850-2010, but no cyclones made landfall during 38 of the 161 years. Table II presents the basic statistics of the time series, with

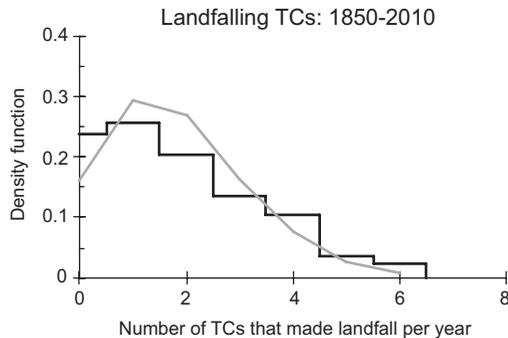


Fig. 5. Distribution of the total number of tropical cyclones that made landfall between 1850 and 2010 onto the Pacific Mexican states of Guerrero, Jalisco, Sinaloa and BCS. The grey curve corresponds to the Poisson fit.

a mean of 1.8 landfalls per year and a standard deviation of 1.6. The 95% confidence interval for the mean is (1.6, 2.1). No landfall was observed in 38 (23.6%) out of the 161 years analyzed, while years in which four or more TCs made landfall have occurred in 16.8% of the analyzed period. The probability density function is shown in Figure 5 as a histogram (black line). The gray curve corresponds to the values of a Poisson distribution with a lambda parameter of 1.8, corresponding to the mean of the distribution. This Poisson fit allows us to estimate that there is a 26.8% probability that two landfalls would occur in any given year, while the probability of five landfalls is only 2.7%.

A basic spectral analysis of the time series results in the periodogram shown in Figure 6a, with a significant peak at about 40 years. Providing complementary information, the wavelet analysis (Fig. 6b) indicates that throughout the whole time series there is power associated with phenomena that exhibit a 2-5 year period. But most strikingly, there is a large peak in power for periods between 30 and 50 years that started developing towards the beginning of the 20th century.

In order to explore the nature of this variability, we consider the natural modes of the coupled atmosphere-ocean system: El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), which are responsible for inter-annual variability and may influence the landfalling events. ENSO is known to significantly affect the frequency and trajectories of TCs in the Atlantic basin, but has only a minor role in the frequency at the eastern Pacific basin (Romero-Vadillo *et al.*,

Table III. Spearman correlation coefficient between the reconstructed annual time series of landfalling tropical cyclones and climate indices related to well-established patterns. The indices were provided by the Climate Prediction Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Period	Index	Correlation
1850-2010	NAO	0.22*
1866-2009	SOI	0.13**
1900-2010	PDO	0.31*
1856-2010	Niño3	0.22*

*Value significant at the 99% level.

**Value significant at the 90% level.

NAO: North Atlantic Oscillation; SOI: Southern Oscillation Index; PDO: Pacific Decadal Oscillation

2007), and only significantly affects the frequency of occurrence of category 4 and 5 hurricanes. The phases of the NAO are related to the strength and position of the Azores-Bermuda anticyclone, and may be related to the flow responsible for steering eastern Pacific TCs onshore. We also wish to consider the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) as a possible influence in modulating landfalls in the decadal timescale.

The Spearman rank correlation coefficients between the reconstructed time series for landfall and several annually averaged climate indices are presented in Table III. Note that both ENSO, as characterized by the Niño3 index, and the NAO show the same correlation (0.22), significant at the 99% level evaluated using a *t*-test with *n*-2 degrees of freedom. This low correlation is evident in somewhat elevated power in the wavelet analysis (see Fig. 6b). We have separated the time series into two subsets: (i) cases of landfall events when the Niño3 index is larger than 0.5 (73 cases) and (ii) cases of landfall events when the index is less than -0.5 (49 cases). There is no significant difference in the average of landfalls between these two subsets. Moreover, 57% of the landfalls occur during neutral years when the Niño3 index has values between -0.5 and 0.5, but the average landfalls per year are not significantly different than during either El Niño or La Niña conditions. Therefore, it appears that the ENSO phenomenon does not significantly influence the average cases of landfall of TCs that originate in the eastern North Pacific basin.

The largest correlation of the landfalling time series is with the PDO index (0.31, significant at the 99% level). The PDO pattern has been shown to also correlate with other observations in the region. Englehart and Douglas (2001) explored the relationship of rainfall variability in western Mexico with the equatorial rainfall index (ERI) and an index for the PDO and determined that the first mode of variability of the *TC rainfall* is significantly (95%) related to the PDO. Brito-Castillo *et al.* (2002) also observed that the fill capacity of dams, related to the precipitation over land, was correlated with the PDO. The results of those previous studies are based upon modern records of observations from 1921 to 1999 (Brito-Castillo *et al.*, 2002) and the period 1927-1997 (Englehart and Douglas, 2002). The reconstructed time series presented in our study extending back in time for several decades, to 1850, indicates that landfalling TCs from Guerrero to BCS appear to be primarily modulated by the PDO.

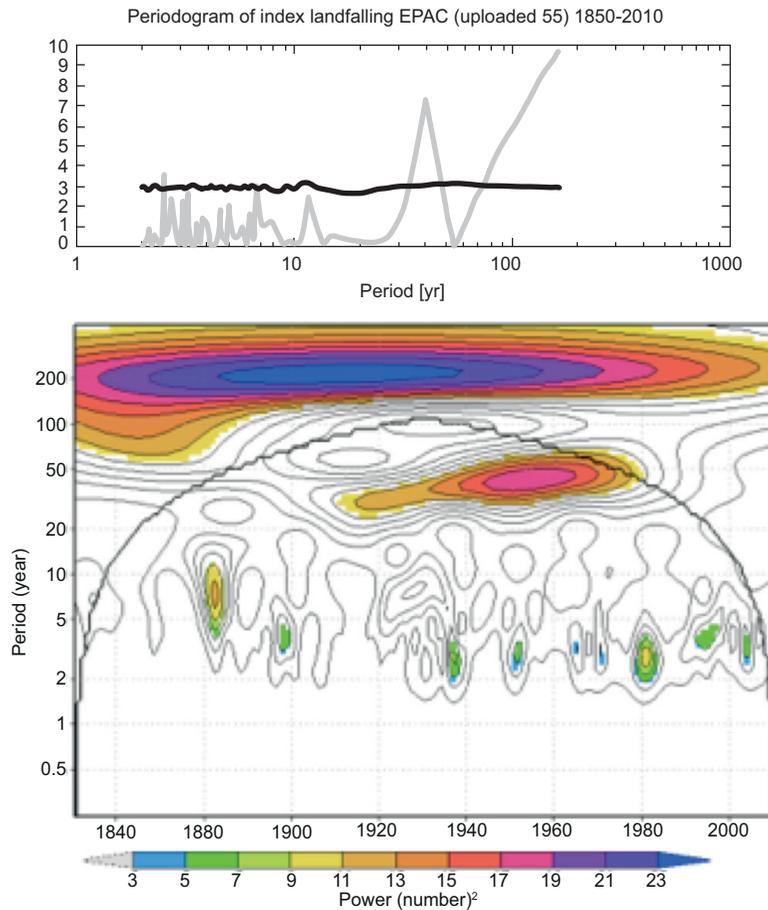


Fig. 6. (a) Periodogram of the time series of the total number of tropical cyclones that made landfall between 1850 and 2010 onto the Pacific Mexican states of Guerrero, Jalisco, Sinaloa and BCS (the black solid line indicates that values below are not significant at the 95% level). (b) Wavelet analysis of the same time series (the black heavy line indicates the influence cone).

4. Conclusions

A time series of landfalling TCs onto the Pacific coast of Mexico was reconstructed, from archived newspapers and historical documents, for a 100-year period: 1850-1949. The study by Serra (1971) reconstructed TCs in the eastern Pacific basin back to 1921 and the NHC database for this basin starts in 1949. Historical documents available only in Mexico have made possible this valuable reconstruction. This study constitutes a major improvement over the currently available information on landfall, extending back the series by another 70 years.

The variability observed in the reconstructed time series is similar to that observed in the NHC database, from 1949 to the present. The analysis of the full time series from 1850 to 2010 results in an annual average of 1.8 ± 1.6 landfalls on the west coast of Mexico. No landfalls were observed in 23.6% of the 161 years analyzed, while years with four or more landfalls occurred in only 16.8% of the period. A Poisson distribution was fitted to the observed density function and allowed us to estimate that there is a probability of 26.8% that two landfalls would occur in any given year, while the probability of five landfalls is only 2.7%.

The analysis to determine the nature of the variability of the landfalling time series indicates that both ENSO and NAO have comparable influences and they are observed throughout the whole 161-year period. A decadal modulation is also observed, particularly strong in the period 1950-1970, but present since the early 20th century. The largest correlation (0.31) is found with the PDO index, at a 99% confidence level. The suggestion on long-term variability presented by Englehart *et al.* (2008) in their analysis of the period 1921-2005, is consistent with the variability determined using the dataset from 1850-2010 developed in this study.

Finally, the wealth of social information collected is currently being analyzed and will provide more insight into the full magnitude of the losses due to TC landfalls as well as into the strategies developed by the population to cope with the threat of these recurring natural phenomena.

Acknowledgements

This work was carried out with the aid of the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI, Grant CRN II 2048), which is supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation (Grant GEO-0452325).

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