

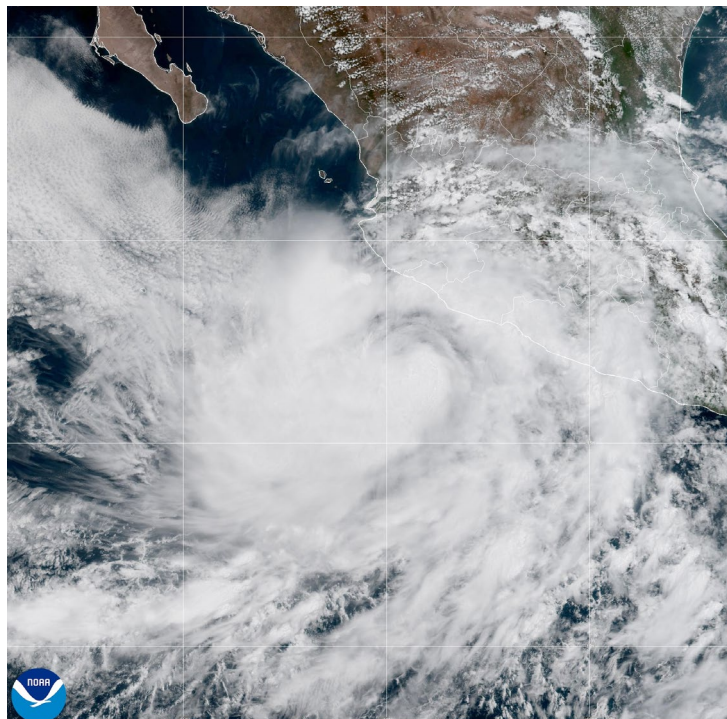


NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT

TROPICAL STORM DALILA (EP042025)

13–15 June 2025

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National Hurricane Center
11 August 2025



14 Jun 2025 20:00Z - NOAA/NESDIS/STAR GOES-West - GEOCOLOR Composite - TS Dalila
**GOES-WEST GEOCOLOR IMAGE OF TROPICAL STORM DALILA NEAR PEAK INTENSITY AT
2000 UTC 14 JUNE 2025. IMAGE COURTESY OF NOAA/NESDIS/STAR.**

Dalila was a tropical storm that moved near the coast of Mexico, but did not make landfall. It brought locally heavy rains to portions of southwestern Mexico. It was the east Pacific's earliest fourth named storm since reliable records began in the 1970s.

Tropical Storm Dalila

13–15 JUNE 2025

SYNOPTIC HISTORY

Dalila appeared to originate from a tropical wave that crossed Central America around 8 June. The system moved westward for a few days accompanied by disorganized deep convection. On 11 June the showers and thunderstorms became a little better organized to the south-southwest of the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Deep convection became more consolidated on 12 June, but the system lacked a well-defined low-level center and was being influenced by moderate northeasterly shear. By around 1200 UTC 13 June, it is estimated that there was a sufficiently well-defined surface center and organized deep convection to designate the formation of a tropical depression centered about 250 n mi south of Zihuatanejo, Mexico. The “best track” chart of Dalila’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 1¹.

After formation, the convection associated with the tropical cyclone slowly became more organized while the system turned from a north-northwestward to a northwestward heading. Although the inner core of the cyclone was rather broad, Dalila was able to strengthen into a tropical storm by 1800 UTC 13 June. A mid-level ridge built somewhat over Mexico, and Dalila moved northwestward for the next day or two, remaining offshore of the coast. Further strengthening was rather slow, likely due to moderate easterly vertical wind shear. Nonetheless, deep convection increased near the cyclone center, and the storm strengthened to its peak intensity of 55 kt by 1800 UTC 14 June, while centered about 160 n mi south of Manzanillo, Mexico. Dalila maintained more or less its 55-kt intensity through 0600 UTC 15 June while turning toward the west-northwest, and moving away from Mexico. The system then weakened slowly but steadily while it traversed progressively cooler waters and the associated showers and thunderstorms gradually diminished in coverage and intensity. After 1800 UTC 15 June, Dalila became mostly void of deep convection and thus had become a post-tropical cyclone. The cyclone soon weakened into a remnant low that moved generally westward for a couple of days before losing its identity late on 17 June several hundred miles southwest of the southern tip of Baja California Sur.

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.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

Observations in Dalila (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. 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 Dalila.

There were no reliable ship reports of winds of tropical storm force associated with Dalila.

Winds and Pressure

The 55-kt peak intensity of Dalila was based on a blend of subjective and objective Dvorak estimates. The storm's estimated minimum pressure, 992 mb, was based on the Knaff-Zehr-Courtney pressure-wind relationship.

The highest wind report from Mexico was a gust to 26 kt at Manzanillo at 2210 UTC 14 June. However, there are few observing sites along Mexico's southern coast, so higher winds likely occurred somewhere in that country.

Rainfall and Flooding

The outer circulation of Dalila brought locally heavy rains to portions of southwestern Mexico, primarily in the states of Guerrero, Michoacán, and Colima. Figure 4 is a map of the rainfall totals. The highest observed rainfall total was 7.48 in (190 mm) at Laguna de Coyuca, Guerrero, near Acapulco.

CASUALTY AND DAMAGE STATISTICS

Some flooding and mudslides occurred near Acapulco, Mexico, and there was a media report of about 40 million U.S. dollars in associated damage. There were no known casualties associated with Dalila.

FORECAST AND WARNING CRITIQUE

Dalila's genesis was well forecast (Table 2). The wave from which the storm developed was introduced into the Tropical Weather Outlook 156 h prior to genesis with a low (<40%) probability of formation within 7 days. The 7-day formation probability was raised to high (>60%) 84 hours before genesis. The 2-day formation chance was set to low 66 h before genesis, and raised to high 24 hours before the tropical cyclone developed. The location of Dalila's genesis was well predicted (Fig. 5), with the indicated genesis region encompassing the location of the storm's formation for all of the genesis forecasts.

Given the high probabilities of genesis and the proximity of the system to the southern coast of Mexico, Potential Tropical Cyclone (PTC) advisories were issued prior to Dalila's formation. PTC advisory packages were issued for the 1800 UTC 12 June cycle and the 0000 and 0600 UTC 13 June cycles.

A verification of NHC official track forecasts for Dalila is given in Table 3a. Official track forecast errors were comparable to the mean official errors for the previous 5-yr period. Since the storm was short-lived, there were only forecasts through the 48-h interval to verify. A homogeneous comparison of the official track errors with selected guidance models is given in Table 3b. Among the model guidance, COAMPS (CTCI), NAVGEM (NVGI), and TABM had lower mean errors than the official forecast at all forecast intervals. The GFS (GFSI) and HWRF (HWFI) were rather poor performers for the Dalila track forecasts.

A verification of NHC official intensity forecasts for Dalila is given in Table 4a. Official intensity forecast errors for Dalila were quite good, with mean errors well below the mean official errors for the previous 5-yr period. A homogeneous comparison of the official intensity errors with selected guidance models is given in Table 4b. In all but a few cases, the official forecasts had lower mean errors than the model guidance. The NHC forecasts never called for Dalila to become a hurricane, which turned out to be correct.

Watches and warnings associated with Dalila are given in Table 5. A Tropical Storm Watch was issued for a portion of the coast of southwestern Mexico about 48 h prior to the closest approach of Dalila to the coast, and a Tropical Storm Warning was issued about 30 h before the closest approach. The initial watch was issued in the first PTC advisory package. Based on the limited available observations, it does not appear that tropical-storm-force winds occurred on the coast of Mexico, however.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Philippe Papin of the NHC produced Figs. 1 and 5. CONAGUA provided the rainfall map for Mexico (Fig. 4)

Table 1. Best track for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 June 2025.

Date/Time (UTC)	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Pressure (mb)	Wind Speed (kt)	Stage
12 / 1800	11.1	100.1	1006	30	disturbance
13 / 0000	11.5	100.5	1006	30	"
13 / 0600	12.5	100.8	1006	30	"
13 / 1200	13.4	101.3	1005	30	tropical depression
13 / 1800	14.2	101.8	1001	35	tropical storm
14 / 0000	14.9	102.5	1001	40	"
14 / 0600	15.6	103.2	999	45	"
14 / 1200	16.2	103.8	995	50	"
14 / 1800	16.8	104.5	992	55	"
15 / 0000	17.5	105.5	994	55	"
15 / 0600	17.9	106.6	996	55	"
15 / 1200	18.1	107.4	998	50	"
15 / 1800	18.3	108.0	1002	40	"
16 / 0000	18.5	108.8	1004	35	low
16 / 0600	18.7	109.7	1005	30	"
16 / 1200	18.8	110.5	1006	25	"
16 / 1800	18.9	111.1	1007	20	"
17 / 0000	18.9	111.7	1007	20	"
17 / 0600	19.0	112.4	1008	15	"
17 / 1200	19.2	113.2	1008	15	"
17 / 1800	19.5	114.0	1009	15	"
18 / 0000					dissipated

Date/Time (UTC)	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Pressure (mb)	Wind Speed (kt)	Stage
14 / 1800	16.8	104.5	992	55	maximum winds and minimum pressure

Table 2. Number of hours in advance of formation 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%)	66	156
Medium (40%-60%)	42	132
High (>60%)	24	84

Table 3a. NHC official (OFCL) and climatology-persistence skill baseline (OCD5) track forecast errors (n mi) for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 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	26.1	37.3	42.1	38.2				
OCD5	29.1	25.4	36.1	80.5				
Forecasts	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)	3.2	75.3	117.2	161.0	206.0	252.0	340.7	422.7

Table 3b. Homogeneous comparison of selected track forecast guidance models (in n mi) for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 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 3a due to the homogeneity requirement.

Model ID	Forecast Period (h)							
	12	24	36	48	60	72	96	120
OFCL	25.5	34.8	42.1	38.2				
OCD5	30.2	30.5	36.1	80.5				
GFSI	35.9	58.7	90.4	123.9				
HWFI	36.9	59.3	84.2	96.4				
HMNI	27.1	32.6	41.6	44.3				
HFAI	26.9	39.4	40.2	64.9				
HFBI	29.8	37.2	42.7	79.5				
CTCI	21.2	22.3	22.1	24.5				
EMXI	32.9	51.3	68.4	69.2				
CMCI	16.2	18.5	28.0	58.1				
NVGI	24.3	26.9	34.4	28.4				
TVCE	25.9	36.0	42.1	52.8				
TVCX	26.0	37.2	41.0	52.5				
GFEX	32.4	52.8	73.9	92.7				
TVDG	26.0	38.2	46.2	61.9				
HCCA	28.6	33.2	30.8	14.8				
FSSE	29.5	40.5	52.6	55.0				
AEMI	35.3	56.1	73.3	91.0				
TABS	38.7	105.5	154.6	178.6				
TABM	21.6	18.3	36.7	31.3				
TABD	26.6	33.1	55.5	83.5				
Forecasts	7	5	4	2				

Table 4a. NHC official (OFCL) and climatology-persistence skill baseline (OCD5) intensity forecast errors (kt) for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 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	2.5	3.3	1.2	2.5				
OCD5	6.1	9.8	12.8	6.5				
Forecasts	8	6	4	2				
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 4b. Homogeneous comparison of selected intensity forecast guidance models (in kt) for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 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	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.5				
OCD5	6.6	7.8	12.8	6.5				
HWFI	3.1	6.6	9.2	1.0				
HMNI	1.4	3.2	7.8	7.5				
HFAI	3.9	3.0	5.0	6.0				
HFBI	3.9	2.2	6.2	8.5				
CTCI	3.7	4.4	5.5	4.0				
DSHP	5.4	6.2	7.0	4.0				
LGEM	6.9	10.8	14.2	12.0				
ICON	3.4	5.2	8.5	1.5				
IVCN	2.7	3.4	4.2	2.0				
IVDR	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5				
GFSI	3.9	6.4	7.5	3.5				
EMXI	6.0	11.4	15.5	16.5				
HCCA	2.6	3.0	7.0	2.0				
FSSE	2.4	2.0	3.0	4.0				
Forecasts	7	5	4	2				

Table 5. Watch and warning summary for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 June 2025.

Date/Time (UTC)	Action	Location
12 / 2100	Tropical Storm Watch issued	Tecpan de Galeana to Manzanillo
13 / 1500	Tropical Storm Watch modified to	Tecpan de Galeana to Lazaro Cardenas
13 / 1500	Tropical Storm Watch issued	Playa Perula to Cabo Corrientes
13 / 1500	Tropical Storm Warning issued	Lazaro Cardenas to Playa Perula
14 / 0300	Tropical Storm Watch discontinued	Tecpan de Galeana to Lazaro Cardenas
14 / 0300	Tropical Storm Warning modified to	Tecpan de Galeana to Playa Perula
14 / 0900	Tropical Storm Watch discontinued	All
14 / 0900	Tropical Storm Warning modified to	Tecpan de Galeana to Cabo Corrientes
15 / 0300	Tropical Storm Warning modified to	Lazaro Cardenas to Cabo Corrientes
15 / 1200	Tropical Storm Warning discontinued	All

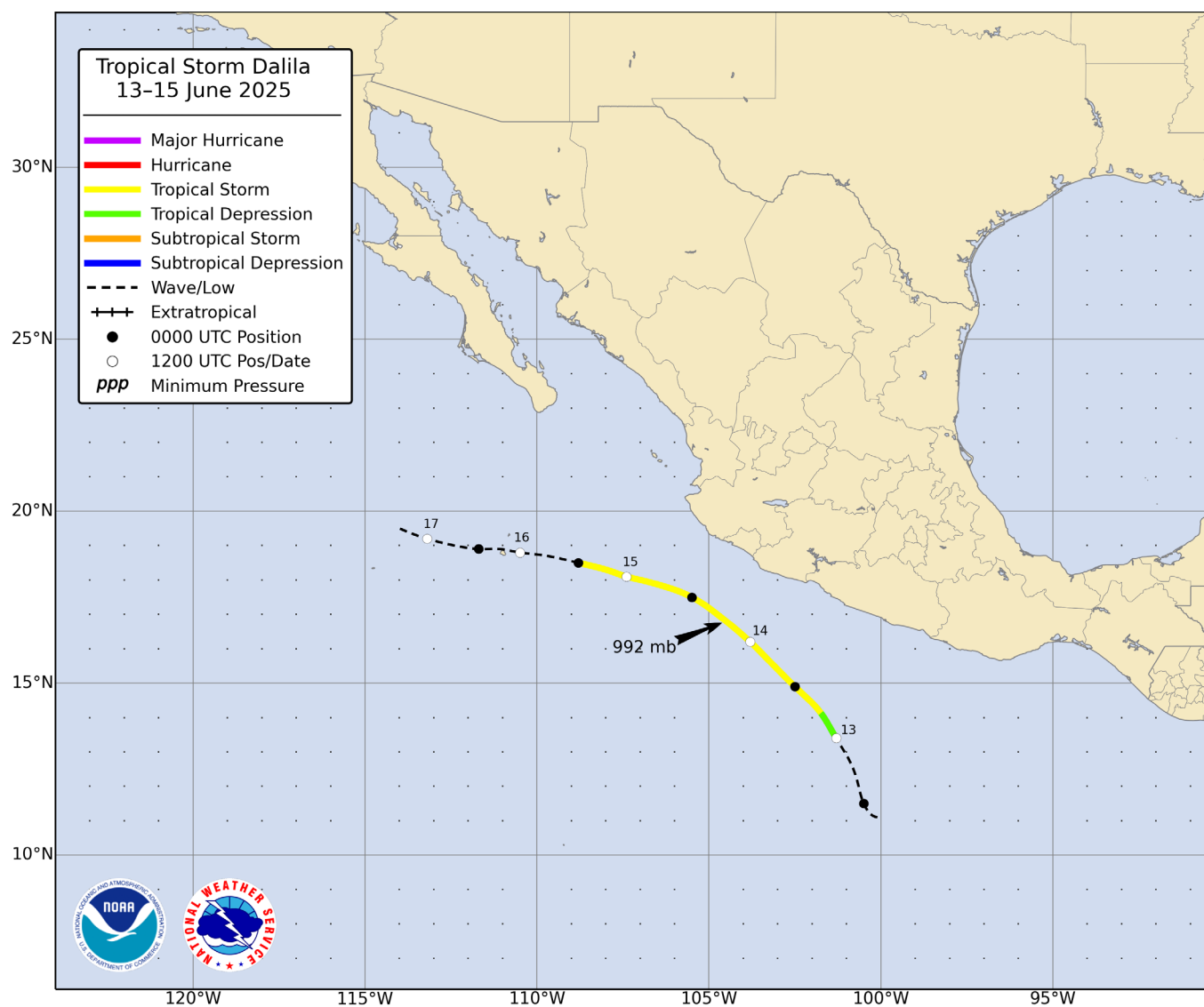


Figure 1. Best track positions for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 June 2025.

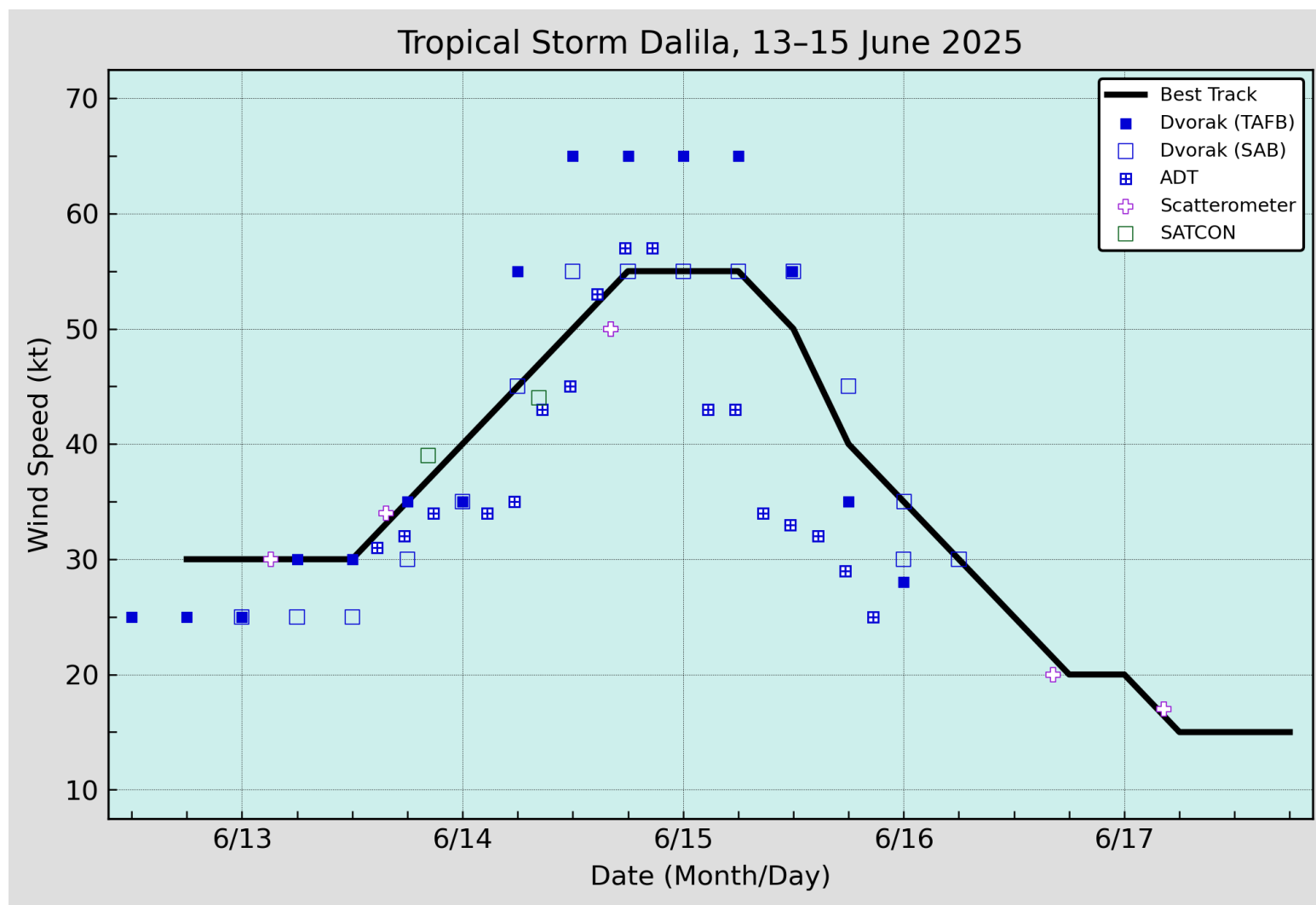


Figure 2. Selected wind observations and best track maximum sustained surface wind speed curve for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 June 2025. Advanced Dvorak Technique estimates represent the Current Intensity at the nominal observation time. SATCON intensity estimates are from the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies. Dashed vertical lines correspond to 0000 UTC.

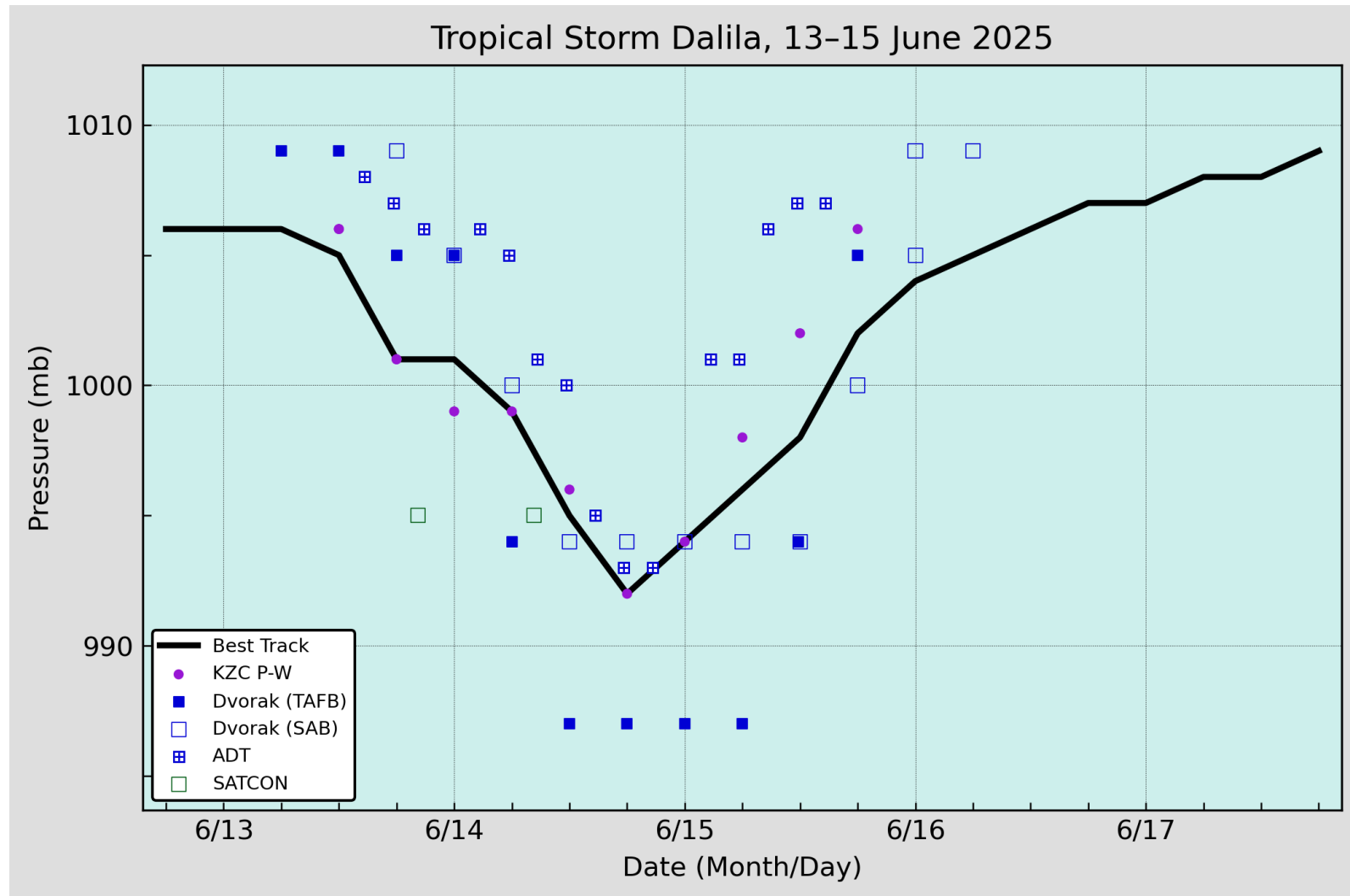


Figure 3. Selected pressure observations and best track minimum central pressure curve for Tropical Storm Dalila, 13–15 June 2025. Advanced Dvorak Technique estimates represent the Current Intensity at the nominal observation time. SATCON intensity estimates are from the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological 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.

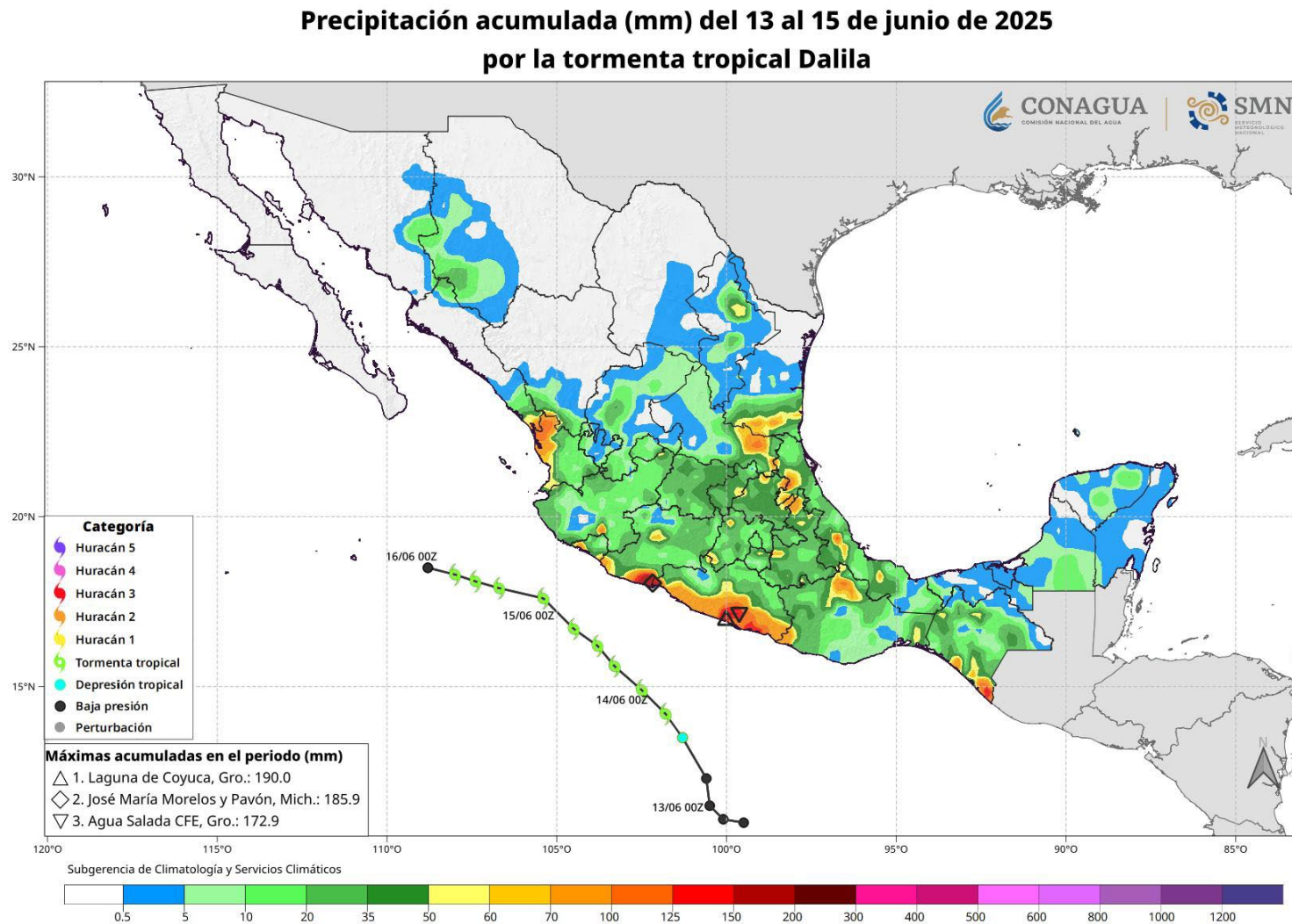


Figure 4. Rainfall totals for Dalila in Mexico. Figure courtesy of CONAGUA. Note that not all of the rainfall shown was associated with Dalila. The track is based on the NHC operational assessments.

Dalila 7-day Tropical Weather Outlook Areas

From: 0000 UTC 7 Jun 2025 to 1200 UTC 13 Jun 2025

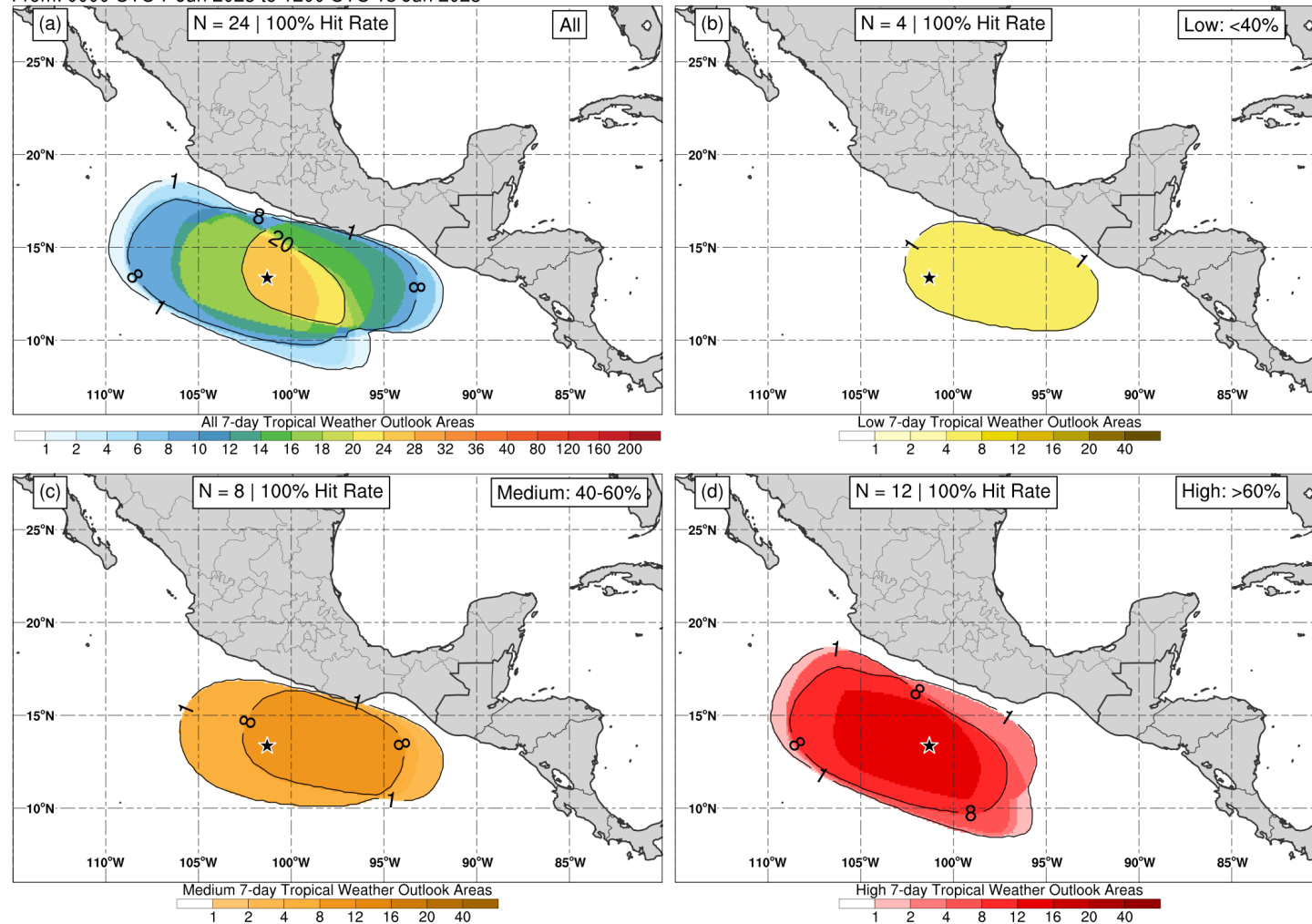


Figure 5. Composites of 7-day tropical cyclone genesis areas depicted in NHC's Tropical Weather Outlooks prior to the formation of Tropical Storm Dalila for (a) all probabilistic genesis categories, (b) the low (<40%) category, (c) medium (40–60%) category, and (d) high (>60%) category. The location of genesis is indicated by the black star.