



Republic of the Philippines

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services  
Administration (PAGASA)

### EL NIÑO ADVISORY NO. 6

Weak El Niño condition which started since the last quarter of 2018 had persisted in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific (CEEP). The warmer than average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) have slightly weakened in June, but still within El Niño threshold. It is expected that this event will likely prevail until July to August 2019; however, the probability for it to continue through the later part of 2019, have decreased by 50-55%.

#### Assessment in June 2019

The weather systems that affected the country during the month were the Southwest (SW) monsoon, tail-end of the cold front (TECF), ridge of high pressure areas (HPAs), easterlies, low pressure areas (LPAs), and localized thunderstorms. Two tropical cyclones (TCs) had entered/developed in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), namely Tropical Depression (TD) "Dodong" (June 25-26) and TD "Egay" (June 30-July 1). These two TCs did not cross the country but enhanced the SW monsoon and brought significant rainfall in most areas of western Luzon and Visayas and increased the water level of dams. Onset of the rainy season associated with the SW monsoon was officially declared on June 14.

Generally, near normal rainfall conditions were experienced in most areas of western Luzon, Western and Eastern Visayas, and most parts of Mindanao, while Bataan, Zambales, Leyte, Southern Leyte and Davao Region received above normal rainfall. However, below normal rainfall were observed over several areas in northern and eastern Luzon, including parts of Bicol Region, Central Visayas and some parts of Mindanao.

Furthermore, rainfall observed during the past three to five months showed that there were twelve provinces that still experienced meteorological drought; Luzon (2), Visayas (4) and Mindanao (6). For a complete list of these provinces, please refer to the Drought/Dry Spell Assessment map.

Slightly warmer to warmer than average surface air temperatures were observed in most parts Luzon and Mindanao, while near to slightly warmer than average in most parts of Visayas. The highest daytime temperature for the whole country was observed in San Jose, Occidental Mindoro at 39.2°C (June 3) and 37.0°C (June 18) at Port Area, Manila for Metro Manila. Highest nighttime temperature was recorded in Sangley Point, Cavite at 29.8°C (June 3). Furthermore, the following stations have surpassed their historical maximum temperature records in June: San Jose (39.2°C/June 3), Clark (36.4°C/June 2), Cotabato City (36.7°C/June 7) and Zamboanga City (36.7°C/June 1).

#### Outlook in July 2019

The weather systems that will likely affect the country for the month are the SW monsoon, HPAs, LPAs, ITCZ, localized thunderstorms and two (2) or three (3) tropical cyclones that may enter/develop in the PAR.

Rainfall for the month is predicted to be generally near to above normal over most parts of Luzon, Western Visayas and Eastern Samar, while below normal in most areas of Mindanao, Central Visayas, Biliran, Leyte and Southern Leyte. Likewise, nine (9) provinces are likely to experience meteorological drought: Visayas (3), Mindanao (6), while two (2) provinces in Luzon are expected to experience meteorological dry condition during the month. For a complete list of these provinces, please refer to the Drought/Dry Spell Outlook map.

Generally near average to slightly cooler than average temperature is likely during the month in Luzon and Visayas, while slightly warmer than average temperature is expected in Mindanao. Predicted ranges of temperature will be as follows: 18.5°C to 37.5°C over the lowlands of Luzon, 15°C to 26.5°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 21.5°C to 36.5°C for Visayas, 18.5 °C to 37°C in the lowlands of Mindanao, 16°C to 33°C over the mountainous areas of Mindanao and 22.5°C to 36°C in Metro Manila.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the on-going El Nino and areas potential for dry spell and drought will be made available at PAGASA website. Updates shall be issued as appropriate. For further information, please contact the Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD) at telephone numbers 434-0955 or 435-1675.

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