



Republic of the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services
Administration (PAGASA)**

EL NIÑO ADVISORY NO. 5

El Niño conditions continue in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific (CEEP). Since the last quarter of 2018, warmer than normal sea surface temperature anomaly (SSTA) of at least 0.5°C was observed. Majority of climate models predict that weak El Niño conditions will likely continue until the June-July-August 2019 season (>60% probability).

Assessment in May 2019

In May, the weather systems that affected the country were the tail-end of the cold front (TECF), ridge of high pressure areas (HPAs), easterlies, low pressure areas (LPAs), southwesterly wind flow and localized thunderstorms. No tropical cyclone entered/developed in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR).

Rainfall assessment for the month showed that most areas of Luzon experienced near to above normal rainfall conditions, except for parts of Central Luzon, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA which received way below to below normal rainfall conditions. Moreover, most parts of Visayas and Mindanao received way below to below normal rainfall, except for parts of Western and Eastern Visayas and Davao Region where near to above normal rainfall were experienced. Furthermore, rainfall observed during the past three to five months showed that several areas of the country were affected by meteorological dry condition, dry spell or drought. Drought is defined as three (3) consecutive months of way below normal (>60% reduction from average) rainfall condition. The number of drought-affected provinces were as follows: LUZON (8), VISAYAS (9) and MINDANAO (17).

Meanwhile, dry spell is characterized by three (3) consecutive months of below normal (21%-60% reduction from average) rainfall condition. Provinces affected by meteorological dry spell include the following: VISAYAS (1) and MINDANAO (6). For a complete list of these provinces, please refer to the [Drought/Dry Spell Assessment map](#).

Near to slightly warmer than average air temperatures were observed in most parts of the country. The highest daytime temperature for the whole country was observed in Tuguegarao City, Cagayan at 39.2°C on May 2. For Metro Manila, the highest daytime temperature was recorded in NAIA, Pasay City (36.4°C) on May 16 and highest nighttime temperature was recorded in Sangley Point (29.6°C) on May 19.

Outlook in June 2019

The month of June marks the beginning of the rainy season where Southwest Monsoon (HABAGAT) may bring more rains in the western provinces of the country (areas under Climate Type I). Other weather systems that will likely affect the country are the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), easterlies, LPAs, ridge of HPAs, and one (1) or two (2) tropical cyclones that may enter/develop inside the PAR. Severe local thunderstorm activities are also expected to increase during this month.

Rainfall forecast for the month will likely be near normal in most parts of the country, except for Apayao, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Pangasinan, Cagayan, Tarlac and Zambales where below normal rainfall conditions are expected. Seventy-six (76) provinces will likely receive enough rainfall that may ease the existing dry conditions, while seven (7) may experience below normal rainfall where only two (2) provinces are expected to experience dry conditions (Tarlac and Zambales).

Generally near average to slightly warmer than average temperature is likely during the period, especially night time temperatures. Predicted ranges of temperature will be as follows: 20.7°C to 38.5°C over the lowlands of Luzon, 15°C to 28°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 21°C to 37°C for Visayas, 18 °C to 37 °C in the lowlands of Mindanao, 23°C to 33°C over the mountainous areas of Mindanao and 23°C to 37°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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