Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
Weather Division

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BAGONG PILIPINAS

TROPICAL CYCLONE PRELIMINARY REPORT

Super Typhoon INDAY
BAVI (2609)

01 to 14 July 2026

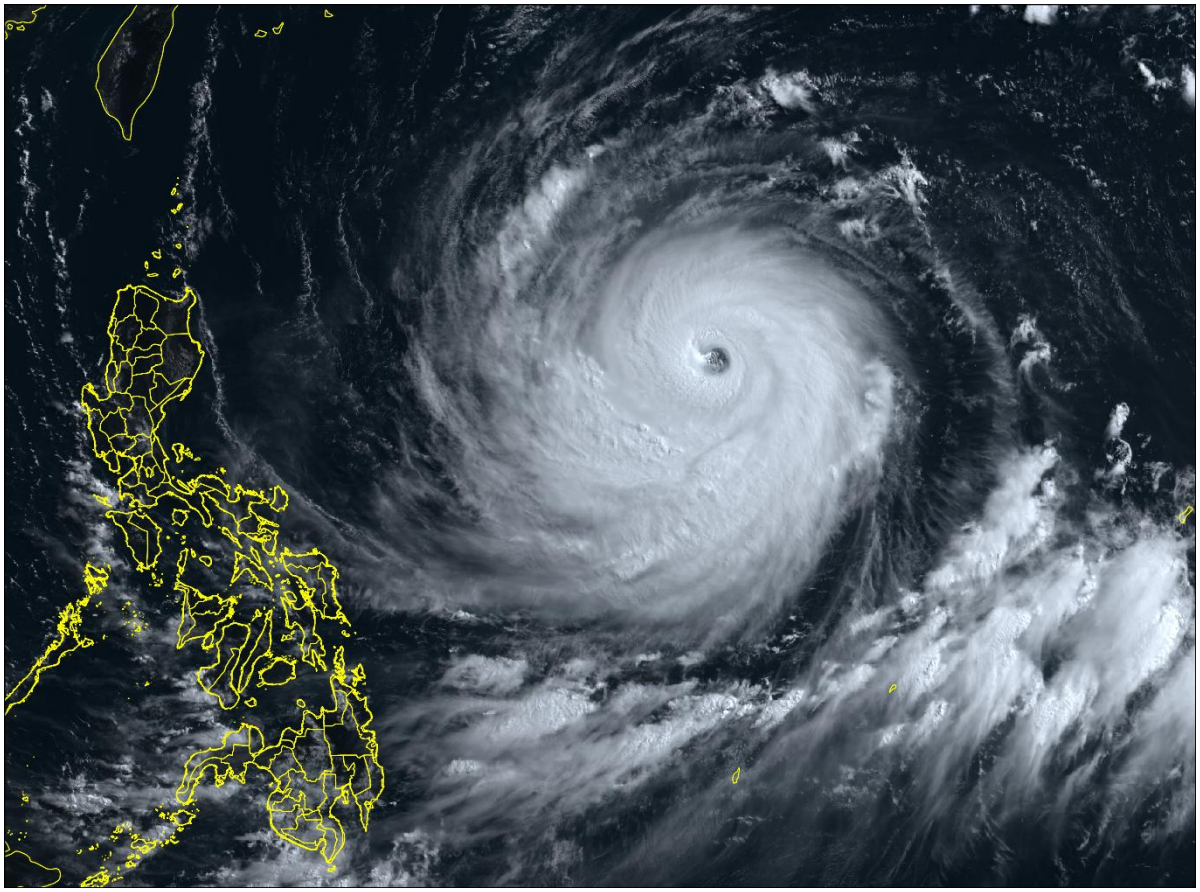

Fig. 1 | Himawari-9 AHI true color RGB image of Super Typhoon INDAY at 0000 UTC on 08 July 2026 while moving over the Philippine Sea east of Northern Luzon. The imagery data of Himawari-9 is courtesy of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).

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Summary of Meteorological History

Based on PAGASA preliminary best track[1] position and intensities

First tracked as a low pressure area	1800 UTC, 25 June 2026 Over the Western North Pacific waters near the Republic of the Marshall Islands
Developed into a tropical cyclone	0000 UTC, 01 July 2026 4,090 km East of Northeastern Mindanao or over the Western North Pacific near the Republic of the Marshall Islands (8.8ºN, 163.5ºE)
Weakened into a remnant low or transitioned into a post-tropical low	1200 UTC, 14 July 2026 2,020 km North of Extreme Northern Luzon or over the Yellow Sea near South Hwanghae Province, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (38.8ºN, 124.5ºE)
Peak intensity (lifetime[2])	115 kt (215 km/h), 900 hPa, Super Typhoon 1200 UTC, 05 July 2026
Period of occurrence (lifetime)	13 days and 12 hours
Entered the PAR region (as tropical cyclone)	1900 UTC, 07 July 2026
Exited the PAR region (as tropical cyclone)	0020 UTC, 11 July 2026
Peak intensity (within the PAR)	105 kt (195 km/h), 920 hPa, Super Typhoon 0000 UTC, 08 July 2026
Period of occurrence (within the PAR)	3 days and 5.3 hours
Observed landfalls in the Philippines	None

[1] With preliminary best track as reference, the information provided in this report may be different from those reported during the warning period of the subject tropical cyclone.
[2] Lifetime is the period from the development into a tropical depression to its weakening into a remnant low or its transitioning into a post-tropical low.

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Extremes of Surface Meteorological Observations

Based on reports from the PAGASA network of surface-based observing stations[3]

Table 1 | Highest TC-related rainfall[4] (10 July 2026) over land.

Location of observing station	Rainfall (mm)
La Carlota City, Negros Occidental	148.2
Glan, Sarangani (ARG)	131.5
Iba, Zambales	128.9
Tanay, Rizal	114.5
Cubi Pt., Subic Bay International Airport	114.1

Table 2 | Highest 24-hour rainfall over land.

Location of observing station	Rainfall (mm)	Date
La Carlota City, Negros Occidental	148.2	10 July 2026
Glan, Sarangani (ARG)	131.5	10 July 2026
Iba, Zambales	128.9	10 July 2026
Tanay, Rizal	114.5	10 July 2026
Cubi Pt., Subic Bay International Airport	114.1	10 July 2026

Table 3 | Lowest mean sea level pressure over land.

Location of observing station	Minimum MSLP (hPa)	Date (MM/DD) and Time (UTC)
Basco, Batanes	991.1	07/10 2100
Itbayat, Batanes	991.6	07/10 2100
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	995.7	07/10 0600
Baguio City	996.0	07/10 0900
Calayan, Cagayan	996.5	07/10 1800

Table 4 | Highest peak gust over land.

Location of observing station	Peak gust speed (m/s)	Peak gust direction	Date (MM/DD) and Time (UTC)
Calayan, Cagayan	22	-	07/10 0600 *rep.*
San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	22	-	07/10 1800 *rep.*
Mulanay, Quezon	19	-	07/11 0300 *rep.*
Cuyo, Palawan	17	-	07/10 1500 *rep.*
Itbayat, Batanes	16	-	07/10 2300 *rep.*
			07/11 0300 *rep.*
Baler, Aurora	16	-	07/11 1200 *rep.*
Cubi Pt., Subic Bay International Airport	16	-	07/11 0600 *rep.*
Legazpi City, Albay	16	-	07/11 0300 *rep.*
			07/11 0600 *rep.*
Guiuan, Eastern Samar	16	-	07/11 0600 *rep.*
Ambulong, Tanauan City, Batangas	15	-	07/11 0600 *rep.*
Daet, Camarines Norte	15	-	07/11 0000 *rep.*
			07/11 0300 *rep.*
Abucay, Bataan	15	-	07/10 0900 *rep.*
Ninoy Aquino International Airport, Pasay City	15	-	07/10 0300 *rep.*

[3] For this report, the network is composed of surface land meteorological stations (SYNOP), agricultural meteorological stations, and selected hydrological stations.
[4] Also called storm-duration rainfall, it refers to the total accumulated rainfall during meteorological days for which the 5° radial buffer drawn from the tropical cyclone (TC) best track encompasses at least one portion of the Philippine land area.

Mactan-Cebu International Airport, Lapu-Lapu City	15	-	07/10 1800 *rep.* 07/10 0600 *rep.*
Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte	15	-	07/10 1800 *rep.* 07/10 0900 *rep.* 07/10 1200 *rep.*

Notes:

- Over land extremes for MSLP and peak gust only covered areas with hoisted Wind Signals to ensure that the extremes are more likely associated with the tropical cyclone itself. There may be lower MSLP and higher peak gust outside these coverage areas.
- For peak gust data retrieved using hourly synoptic observation reports, *"rep."* indicates the time when the observation was reported in the message, but not necessarily its time of occurrence.

Summary of Tropical Cyclone Product Issuances

Issued by the Weather Division, DOST-PAGASA

Tropical Cyclone Products:

- Tropical Cyclone Advisories:
  - First issuance: 11:00 AM, 06 July 2026
  - Last issuance: 11:00 PM, 07 July 2026
  - Total issued: 4
- Tropical Cyclone Bulletins:
  - First issuance: 11:00 PM, 07 July 2026
  - Last issuance: 5:00 PM, 11 July 2026
  - Total issued: 16
- Tropical Cyclone Warnings for Shipping:
  - First issuance: 11:00 PM, 07 July 2026
  - Last issuance: 5:00 PM, 11 July 2026
  - Total issued: 16
- WC SIGMET:
  - First issuance: 10:45 PM, 08 July 2026
  - Last issuance: 4:45 AM, 09 July 2026
  - Total issued: 10

Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals:

- Highest level of wind signal hoisted: Wind Signal No. 2
- Number of provinces where wind signals had been hoisted: 12
- Timeline of hoisting/lifting of wind signals:
  - 11:00 PM, 07 July 2026: Initial hoisting of Wind Signal No. 1
  - 11:00 AM, 09 July 2026: Initial hoisting of Wind Signal No. 2
  - 11:00 AM, 11 July 2026: Lifting of all hoisted Wind Signal No. 2
  - 5:00 PM, 11 July 2026: Lifting of all hoisted Wind Signals

Storm Surge Warnings:

- Highest level of storm surge warning hoisted: None
- Number of provinces where storm surge warnings had been hoisted: None
- Timeline of hoisting/lifting of storm surge warnings: None

Other Pertinent Information

- The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that a total of 782,874 individuals were affected by the Super Typhoon and the enhanced Southwest Monsoon, resulting in 23 dead, 8 injured, and 16 missing individuals (22 dead, 6 injured, and 16 missing are all for validation). The enhanced Southwest Monsoon caused widespread flooding and multiple landslide events across MIMAROPA, Visayas, and Mindanao, and the cost of damage to agriculture, infrastructure, housing, and other assets amounted to PHP 3,946,000.00, based on NDRRMC Situational Report No. 6 for Enhanced Southwest Monsoon and TC INDAY (2026).
- The international name “BAVI” (meaning: a mountain chain in northern Viet Nam) was contributed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- During the 00 UTC 10 July 2026 aircraft observation mission of the Dropwindsonde Observations for Typhoon Surveillance near the Taiwan Region (DOTSTAR) Project, a total of 12 dropwindsondes were deployed over the northern Philippine Sea from an AIDC Astra SPX / Gulfstream G100 operating at an average altitude of approximately 41,000 ft. The Taiwan Central Weather Administration (CWA) was in close cooperation with DOST-PAGASA during the conduct of mission.

Note for Revision 1: This report was revised to correct Fig. 6, as the original version plotted MBL and WL150 wind speeds and not the equivalent wind speeds after reduction to surface. No other changes were made

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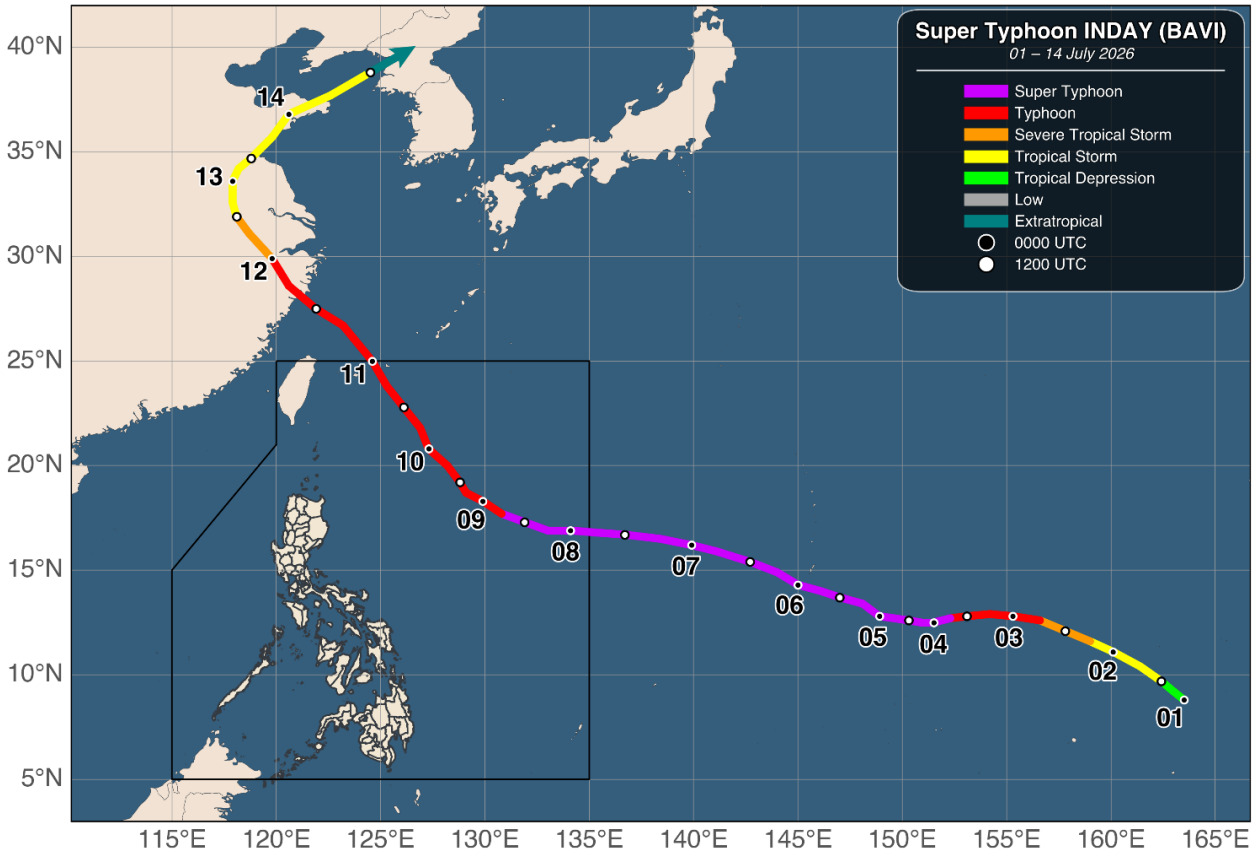

Fig. 2 | Preliminary best track positions and intensities (as categories) of Super Typhoon INDAY. Line color indicates the category of tropical cyclone. Shaded circles with date labels indicate 00 UTC positions while open circles indicate 12 UTC positions.

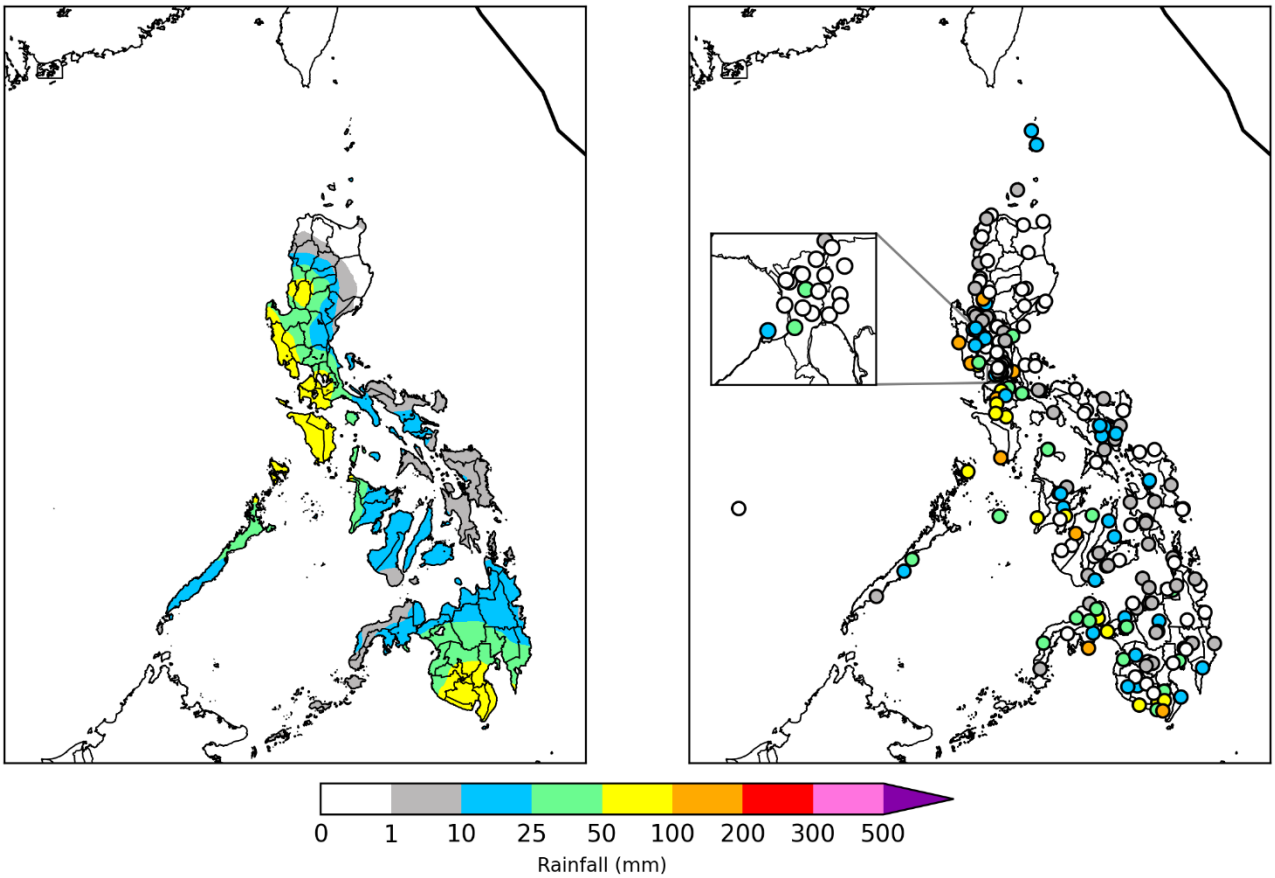

Fig. 3 | Nationwide satellite-derived estimates and corresponding gauge observations from PAGASA surface-based observation stations of accumulated rainfall for the period of 10 July 2026. The preliminary best track is shown as a thick black line.

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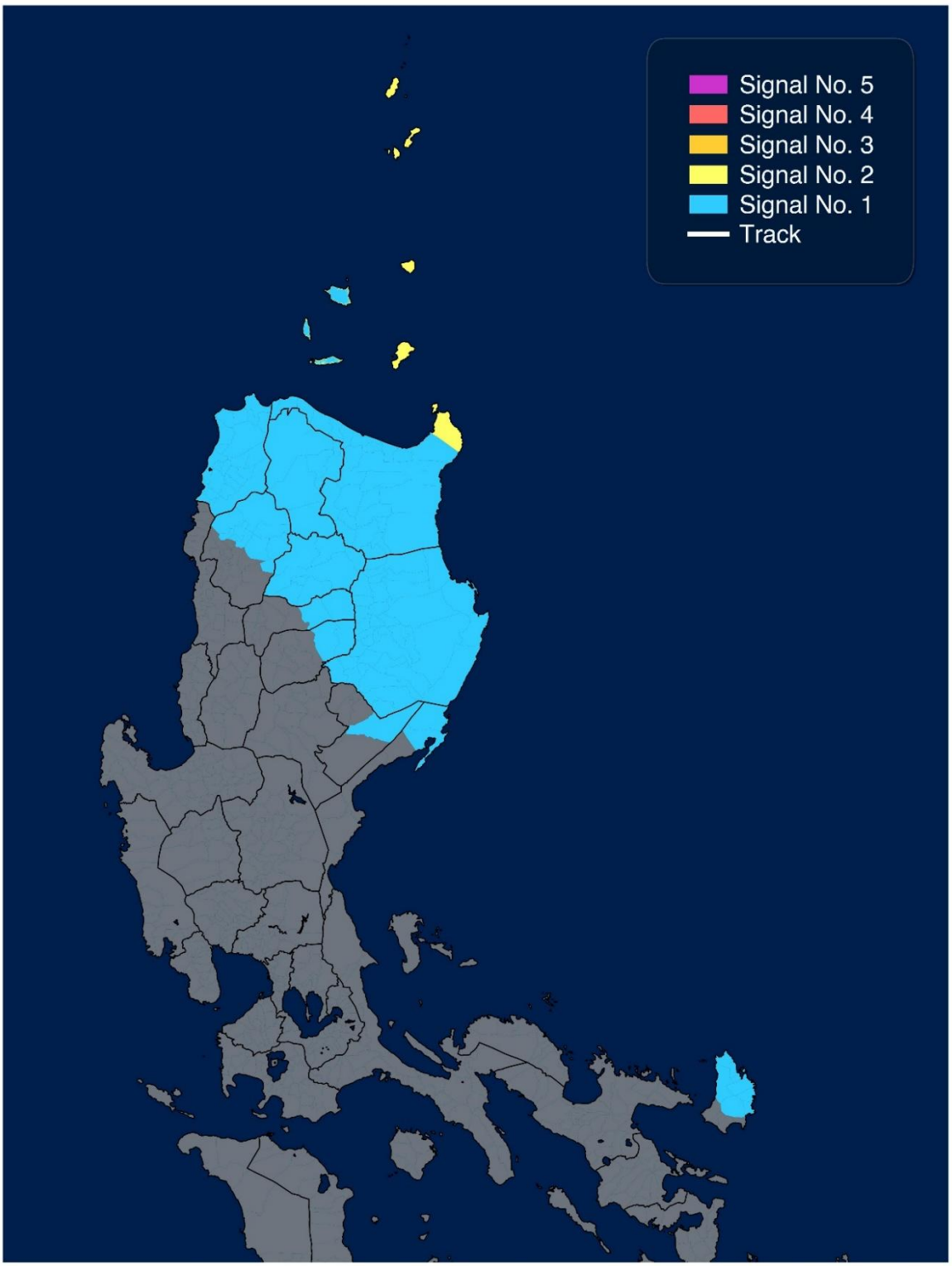

Fig. 4 | Distribution of highest level of wind signal hoisted per province or sub-provincial locality during the passage of Super Typhoon INDAY. The best track is also overlaid as a solid thick white line.

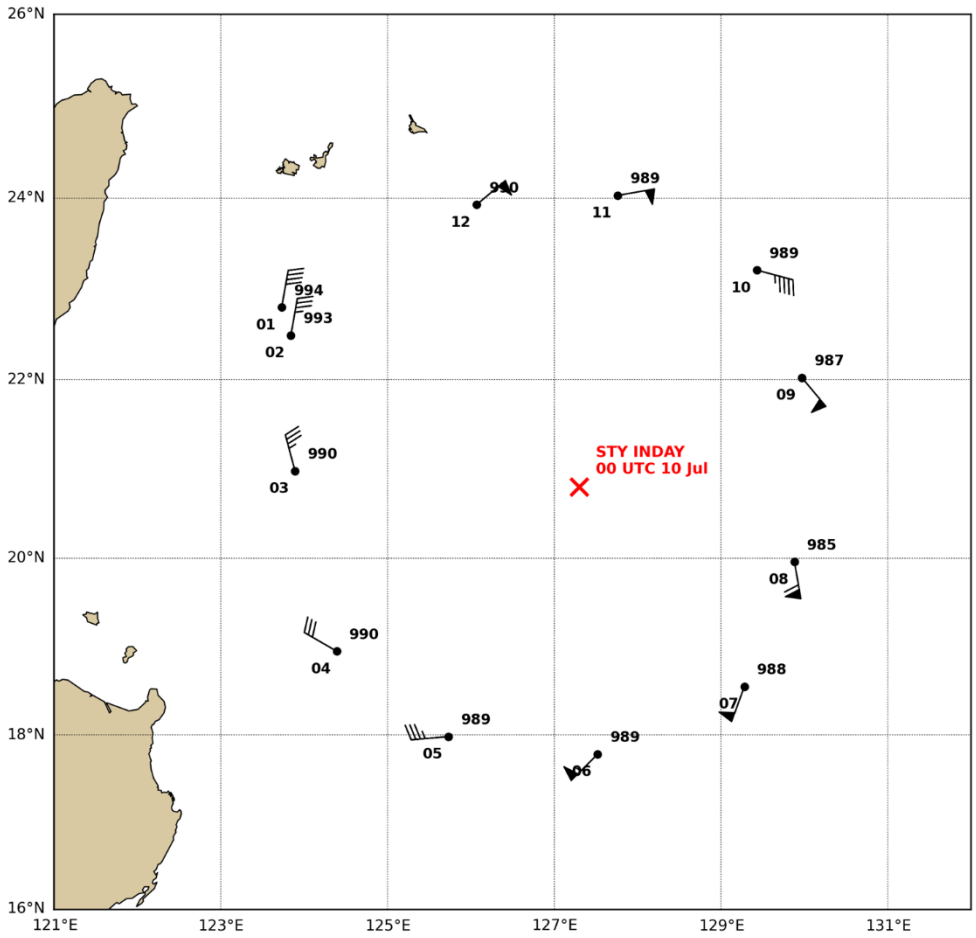

Fig. 5 | DOTSTAR dropwindsonde measurements of surface pressure (hPa) and surface wind (kt) around Super Typhoon INDAY from 2217 UTC on 09 July 2026 to 0041 UTC on 10 July 2026. The red "X" marks the center position of STY Inday (20.8°N, 127.3°E) at 00 UTC on 10 July 2026.

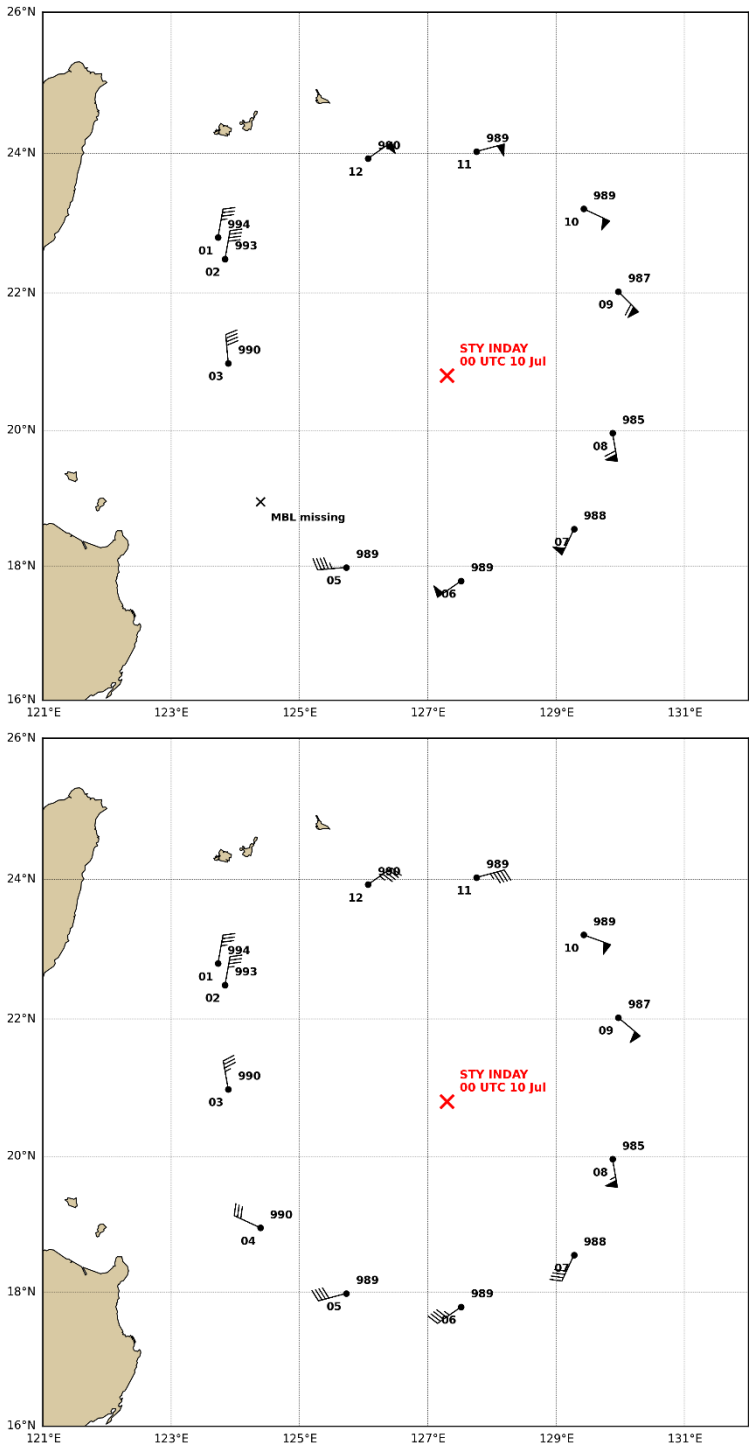

Fig. 6 | Same as Fig. 5, except that surface wind speeds are estimated from dropwindsonde observations within 500 m from the surface. In the top panel, the mean wind speed within the 0-500 m layer, referred to as the mean boundary layer (MBL) wind, is multiplied by 0.80. In the bottom panel, the mean wind speed within the 0-150 m layer, referred to as the low-level mean wind, is divided by 1.229. These adjustment factors follow the surface-wind estimation methods described by Franklin et al. (2003)[5].

[5] Franklin, J. L., M. L. Black, and K. Valde, 2003: GPS Dropwindsonde Wind Profiles in Hurricanes and Their Operational Implications. *Wea. Forecasting*, **18**, 32–44, https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0434(2003)018<0032:GDWPIH>2.0.CO;2.

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