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

Management System ISO 9001:2015
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TROPICAL CYCLONE PRELIMINARY REPORT

Tropical Depression LUIS
KUJIRA (2614)

01 to 03 August 2026

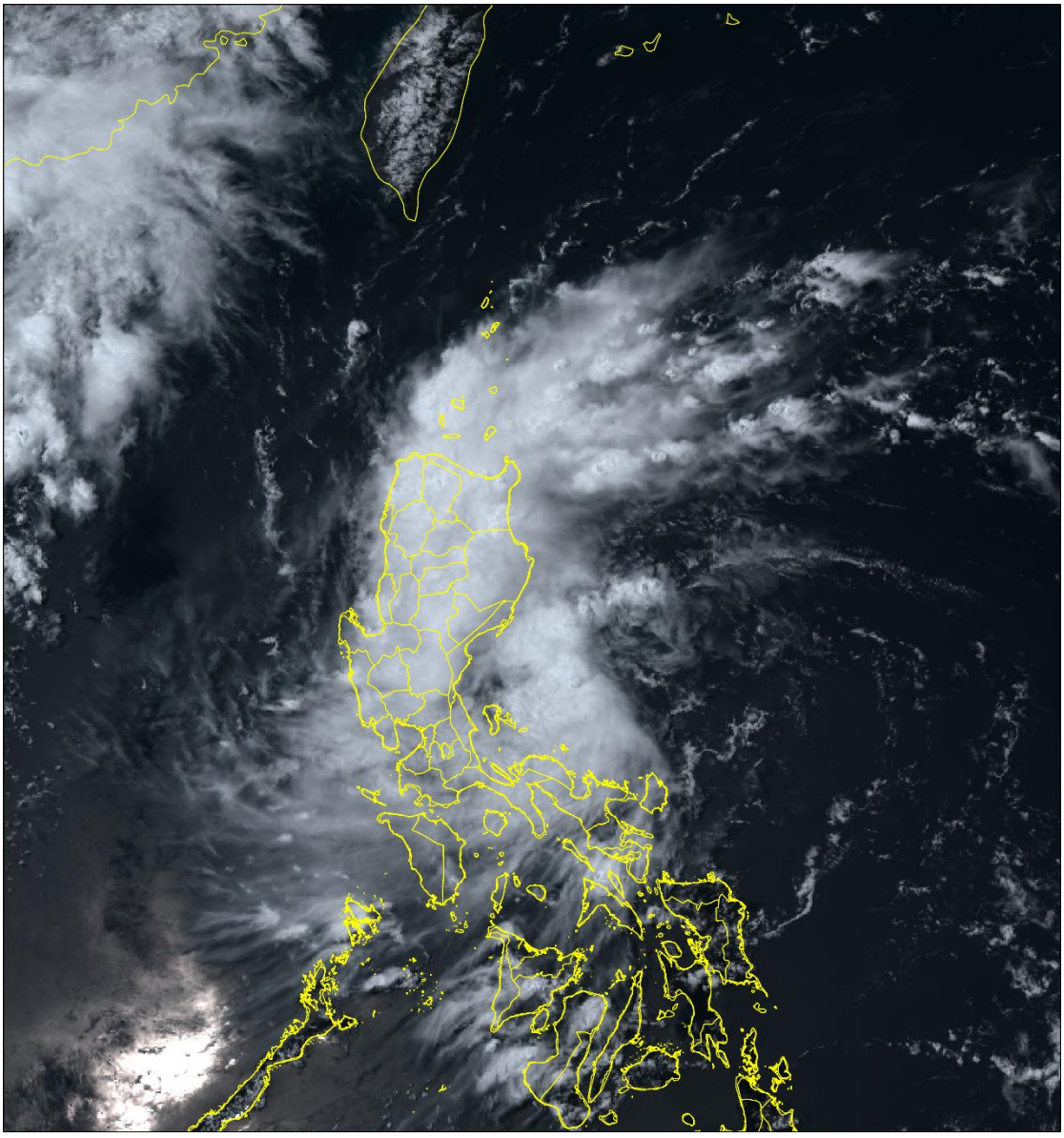

Fig. 1 | Himawari-9 AHI infrared image of Tropical Depression LUIS at its peak intensity (0600 UTC 02 August 2026) while moving over the Philippine Sea east of Aurora. The imagery data of Himawari-9 is courtesy of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).

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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	0000 UTC, 27 July 2026 1,310 km East of Southeastern Luzon or over the Philippine Sea West of Guam
Developed into a tropical cyclone	0000 UTC, 01 August 2026 650 km East of Infanta, Quezon (14.7°N 127.7°E)
Weakened into a remnant low or transitioned into a post-tropical low	1200 UTC, 03 August 2026 In the vicinity of Peñablanca, Cagayan (17.7°N, 121.8°E)
Peak intensity (lifetime[2])	25 kt (45 km/h), 1002 hPa, Tropical Depression 0600 UTC, 02 August 2026
Period of occurrence (lifetime)	2 days and 12 hours
Entered the PAR region (as tropical cyclone)	Not applicable (developed within the PAR region)
Exited the PAR region (as tropical cyclone)	Not applicable (weakened into a remnant low while inside the PAR)
Peak intensity (within the PAR)	25 kt (45 km/h), 1002 hPa, Tropical Depression 0600 UTC, 02 August 2026
Period of occurrence (within the PAR)	2 days and 12 hours
Observed landfalls in the Philippines	Maconacon, Isabela: 0930 UTC, 03 August 2026

[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's network of land-based observing stations[3]

Table 1 | Highest TC-related rainfall[4] (01 to 03 August 2026) over land

Location of observing station	Rainfall (mm)
La Carlota City, Negros Occidental	394.4
Bacnotan, La Union	255.0
Muñoz City, Nueva Ecija	230.1
Baguio City	229.4
La Trinidad, Benguet	220.4

Table 2 | Highest 24-hour rainfall over land.

Location of observing station	Rainfall (mm)	Date
La Carlota City, Negros Occidental	321.0	03 August 2026
Bacnotan, La Union	232.0	03 August 2026
Bacnotan, La Union (AWS)	195.0	03 August 2026
Baguio City	190.2	03 August 2026
La Trinidad, Benguet	183.0	03 August 2026

Table 3 | Lowest mean sea level pressure over land.

Location of observing station	Minimum MSLP (hPa)	Date (MM/DD) and Time (UTC)
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	1001.6	08/03 0600
Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	1001.8	08/03 0800
Casiguran, Aurora	1001.8	08/03 0800
Baguio City	1001.9	08/02 1800
Baler, Aurora	1002.0	08/03 0900
Appari, Cagyan	1002.7	08/03 0900

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)
Baler, Aurora	21	WNW (290°)	08/03 0747
Calayan, Cagayan	15	-	08/03 0600 *rep.*
Science Garden, Quezon City	12	-	08/03 0300 *rep.*
Cubi Pt., Subic Bay International Airport	12	-	08/02 0600 *rep.*
Panglao, Bohol	11	-	08/03 0600 *rep.*
Pag-asa Island, Kalayaan, Palawan	11	-	08/03 0900 *rep.*
Laguindingan, Misamis Oriental	10	-	08/03 0600 *rep.*
Guiuan, Eastern Samar	10	-	08/03 0900 *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.

[3] This network consists of all staffed surface synoptic stations, agricultural meteorological stations, automatic weather stations (AWS), automatic rain gauges (ARG), and automatic 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.

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Summary of Tropical Cyclone Product Issuances

Issued by the Weather Division, DOST-PAGASA

Tropical Cyclone Products:

- Tropical Cyclone Advisories: None issued
- Tropical Cyclone Bulletins:
  - First issuance: 11:00 PM, 01 August 2026
  - Last issuance: 11:00 PM, 03 August 2026
  - Total issued: 13
- Tropical Cyclone Warnings for Shipping:
  - First issuance: 11:00 PM, 01 August 2026
  - Last issuance: 11:00 PM, 03 August 2026
  - Total issued: 9
- WC SIGMET: None issued

Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals:

- Highest level of wind signal hoisted: 1
- Number of provinces where wind signals had been hoisted: 12
- Timeline of hoisting/lifting of wind signals:
  - 11:00 PM, 01 August 2026: Initial hoisting of Wind Signal No. 1
  - 11:00 PM, 03 August 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 a total of 43,228 individuals affected by the effects of enhanced Southwest Monsoon, and TCs LUIS and MAYMAY, resulting in 26 dead, 17 injured, and 1 missing individual (25 dead, 6 injured, and 1 missing are all for validation). The cost of damage to agriculture, infrastructure, housing, and other assets amounted to PHP 4,009,974,124.14, based on NDRRMC Situational Report No. 15 for the Effects of Enhanced Southwest Monsoon and TCs LUIS and MAYMAY (2026).
- The Regional Specialized Meteorological Center (RSMC) – Tokyo Typhoon Center assessed Tropical Cyclones LUIS and MAYMAY as a single system under the international name KUJIRA. In contrast, PAGASA forecasters analyzed LUIS and MAYMAY as two distinct tropical cyclones based on the simultaneous presence of separate and independent low-level (850–700 hPa) and surface circulations. This assessment was supported by national radar mosaic imagery, hourly surface observations from staffed and automatic weather stations across Northern Luzon, and upper-air sounding data from the Laoag and Tuguegarao stations.
- The international name “KUJIRA” (meaning: Cetus; whale) was contributed by Japan.

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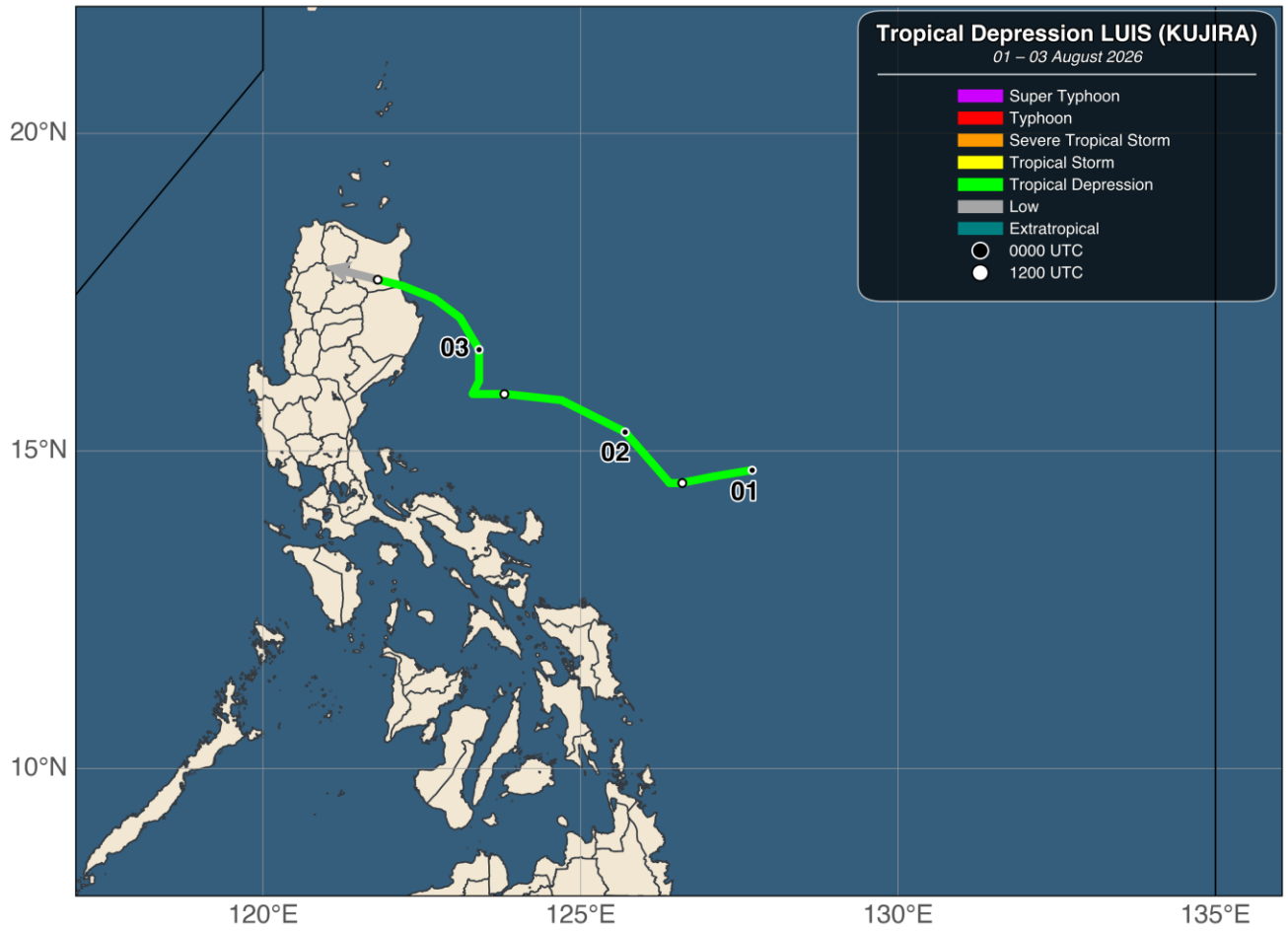

Fig. 2 | Preliminary best track positions and intensities (as categories) of Tropical Depression LUIS. Line color indicates the category of tropical cyclone. Shaded circles with date labels indicate 00 UTC positions while open circles indicate 12 UTC positions.

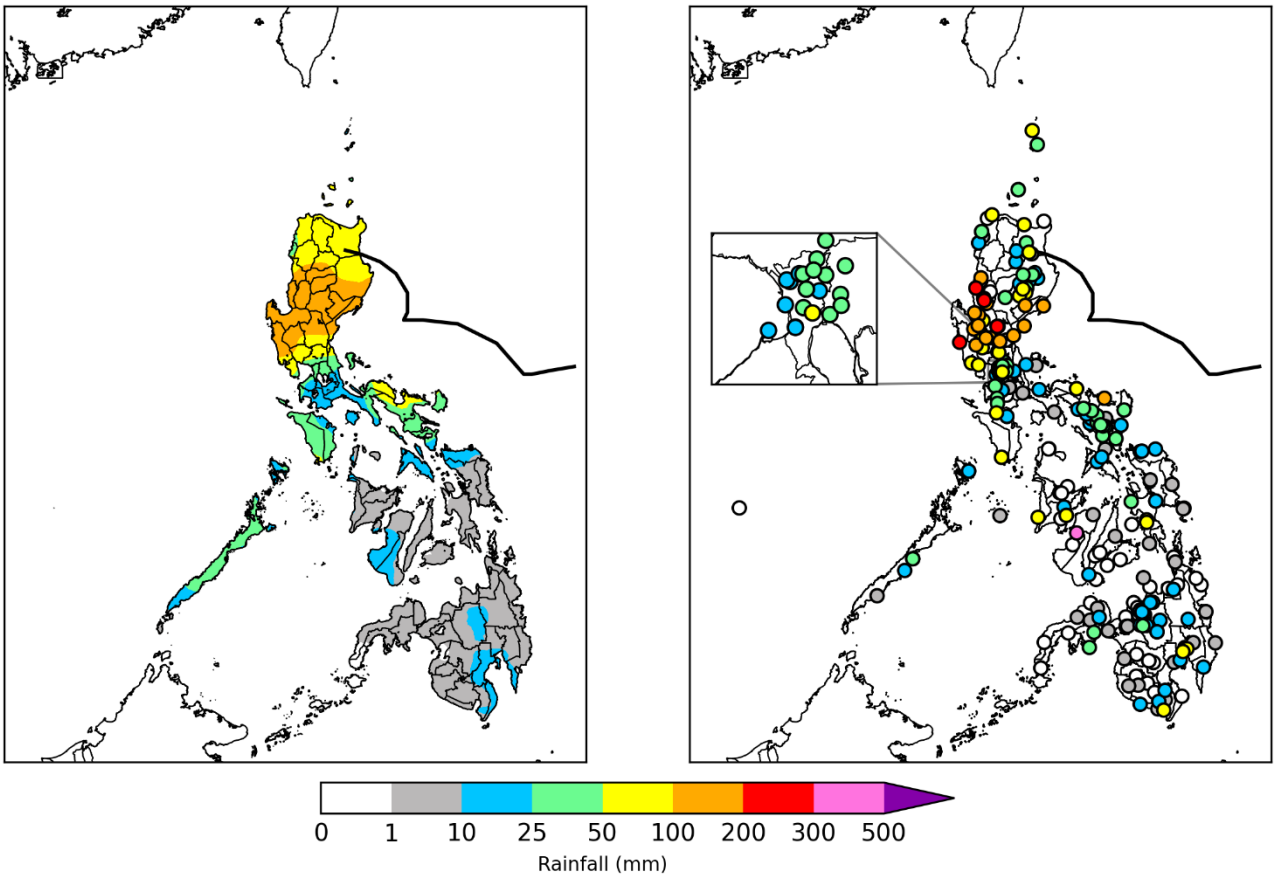

Fig. 3 | Nationwide satellite-derived estimates and corresponding gauge observations from PAGASA surface-based observation stations of accumulated rainfall for the period of 01 to 03 August 2026. The preliminary best track is shown as a thick black line.

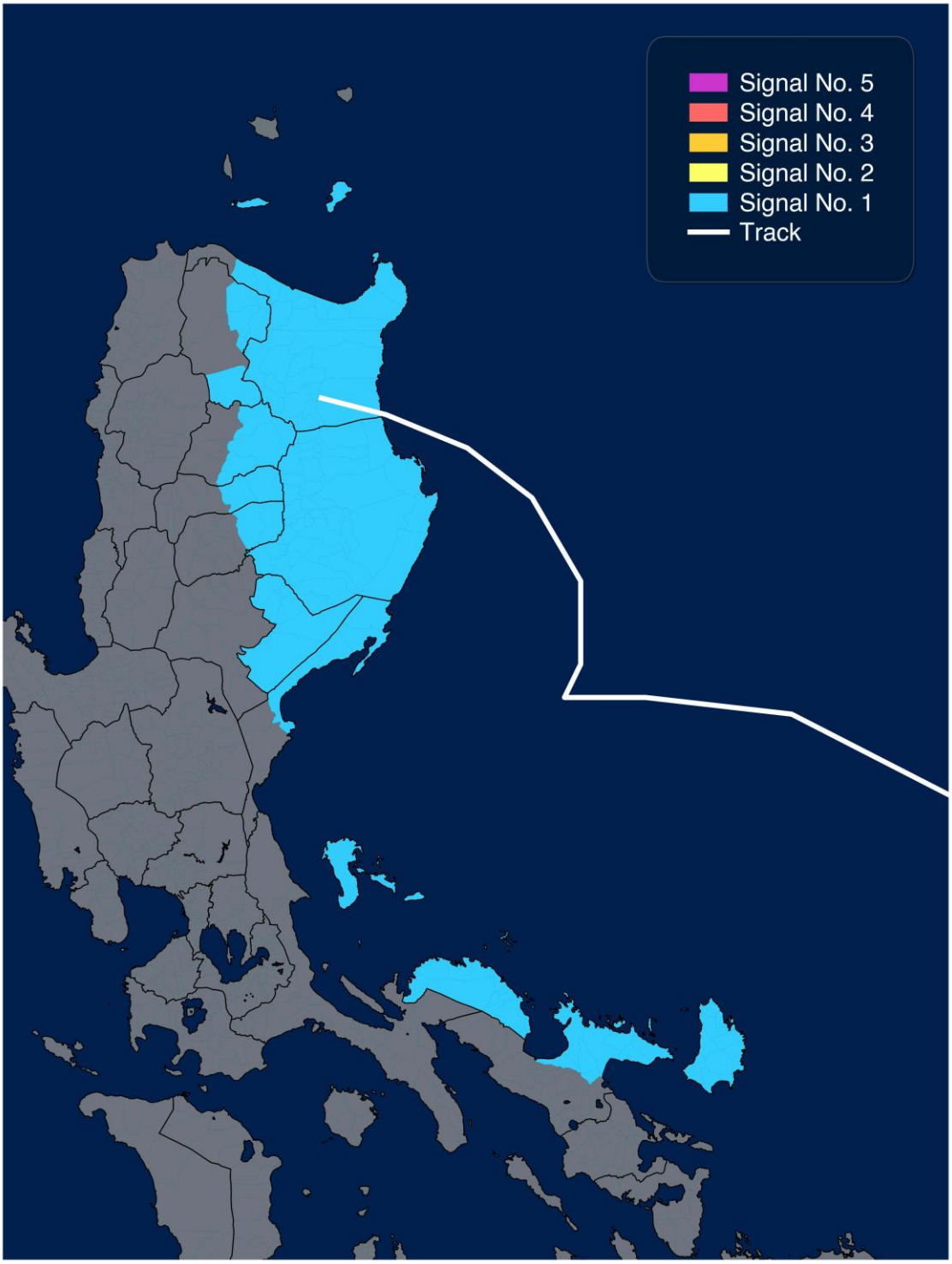

Fig. 4 | Distribution of highest level of wind signal hoisted per province or sub-provincial locality during the passage of Tropical Depression LUIS. The best track is also overlaid as a solid thick white line.

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