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

Tropical Storm MAYMAY
KUJIRA (2614)

04 to 06 August 2026

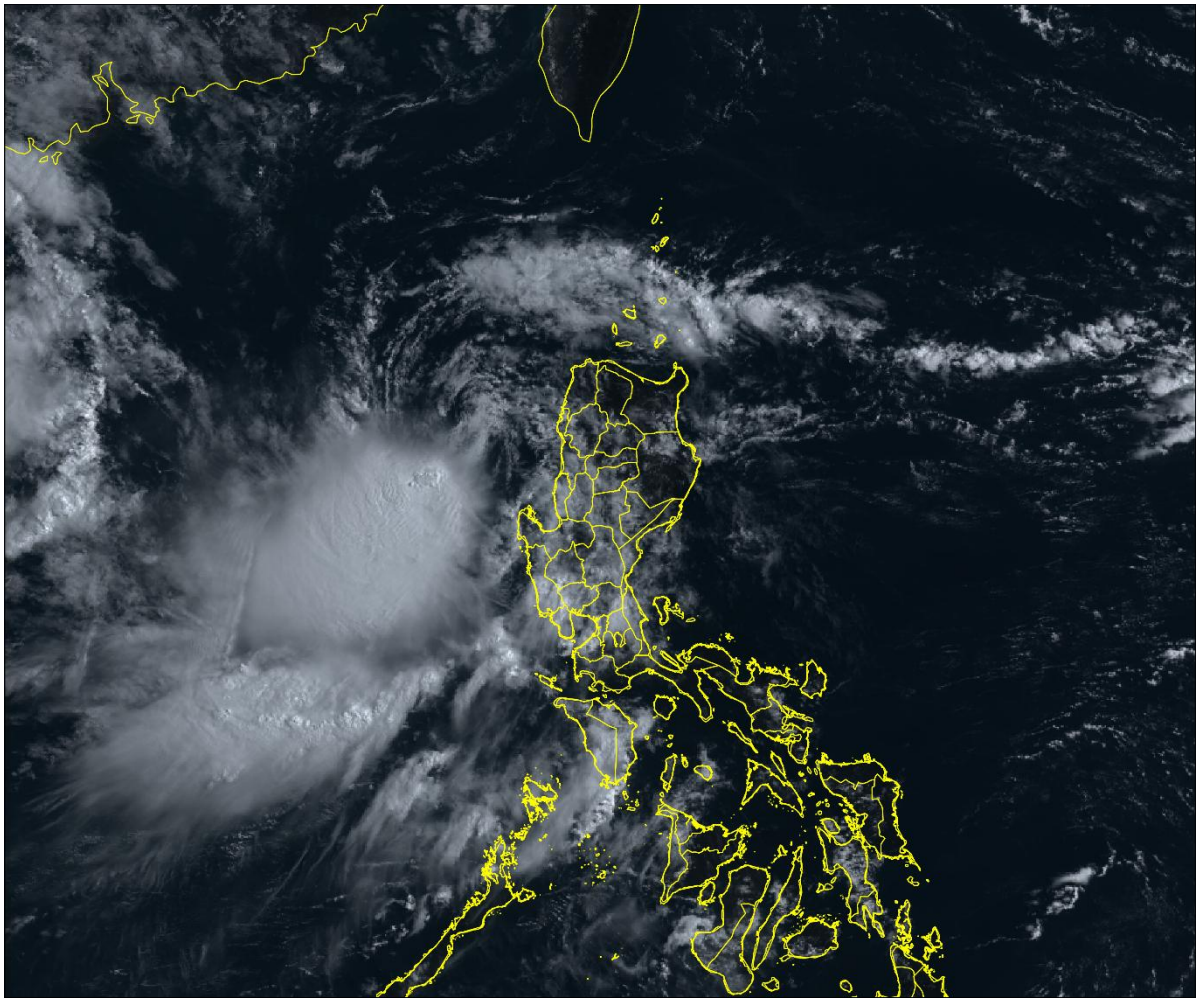

Fig. 1 | Himawari-9 AHI infrared image of Tropical Storm MAYMAY at 0100 UTC on 05 August 2026 while moving over the West Philippine Sea west of Ilocos provinces. The imagery data of Himawari-9 is courtesy of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).

Date Published | **31 August 2026**

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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	1200 UTC, 03 August 2026 Over the West Philippine Sea west of Ilocos Sur-La Union area
Developed into a tropical cyclone	0000 UTC, 04 August 2026 Over the coastal waters of Santa Lucia, Ilocos Sur (17.1°N 119.9°E)
Weakened into a remnant low or transitioned into a post-tropical low	1200 UTC, 06 August 2026 405 km East of Echague, Isabela (16.5°N, 125.5°E)
Peak intensity (lifetime[2])	45 kt (85 km/h), 994 hPa, Tropical Storm 0000 UTC, 05 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)	45 kt (85 km/h), 994 hPa, Tropical Storm 0000 UTC, 05 August 2026
Period of occurrence (within the PAR)	2 days and 12 hours
Observed landfall/s in the Philippines	Santa Catalina, Ilocos Sur: 19300 UTC, 05 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] (04 to 06 August 2026) over land

Location of observing station	Rainfall (mm)
La Trinidad, Benguet	422.0
Baguio City	395.8
Itogon, Benguet (ARG)	353.0
Bacnotan, La Union	334.2
Iba, Zambales	294.3

Table 2 | Highest 24-hour rainfall over land.

Location of observing station	Rainfall (mm)	Date
La Trinidad, Benguet	216.5	05 August 2026
Baguio City	197.2	05 August 2026
Itogon, Benguet (ARG)	197.0	05 August 2026
Bacnotan, La Union	180.7	05 August 2026
Iba, Zambales	158.6	06 August 2026

Table 3 | Lowest mean sea level pressure over land.

Location of observing station	Minimum MSLP (hPa)	Date (MM/DD) and Time (UTC)
Bacnotan, La Union	997.3	08/05 2100
	997.3	08/05 2200
Sinait, Ilocos Sur	997.8	08/05 0200
Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	1000.1	08/05 2000
Basco, Batanes	1001.1	08/05 2100
Aparri, Cagayan	1001.3	08/05 2100

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)
Baguio City	20	-	08/06 0300 *rep.*
Cubi Pt., Subic Bay International Airport	17	-	08/04 0300 *rep.*
Abucay, Bataan	16	-	08/05 2100 *rep.*
San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	16	-	08/05 0900 *rep.*
	16	-	08/06 1200 *rep.*
Calayan, Cagayan	16	-	08/06 1800 *rep.*
Baler, Aurora	15	-	08/06 0600 *rep.*
Ninoy Aquino International Airport, Pasay City	15	-	08/06 0300 *rep.*
Legazpi City, Albay	15	-	08/06 0900 *rep.*
Pag-asa Island, Kalayaan, Palawan	15	-	08/06 0900 *rep.*
Sangley Pt., Cavite City, Cavite	14	-	08/04 0600 *rep.*
Tanay, Rizal	14	-	08/05 0600 *rep.*
Laguindingan, Misamis Oriental	14	-	08/06 0900 *rep.*

[3] This network consists of all 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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Notes:

- 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: None issued
- Tropical Cyclone Bulletins:
  - First issuance: 11:00 PM, 04 August 2026
  - Last issuance: 5:00 AM, 07 August 2026
  - Total issued: 17
- Tropical Cyclone Warnings for Shipping:
  - First issuance: 11:00 PM, 04 August 2026
  - Last issuance: 5:00 AM, 07 August 2026
  - Total issued: 10
- WC SIGMET:
  - First issuance: 5:00 AM, 05 August 2026
  - Last issuance: 5:00 AM, 06 August 2026
  - Total issued: 7

Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals:

- Highest level of wind signal hoisted: 2
- Number of provinces where wind signals had been hoisted: 12
- Timeline of hoisting/lifting of wind signals:
  - 11:00 PM, 04 August 2026: Initial hoisting of Wind Signal No. 1
  - 5:00 AM, 05 August 2026: Initial hoisting of Wind Signal No. 2
  - 11:00 AM, 06 August 2026: Lifting of all hoisted Wind Signal No. 2
  - 11:00 PM, 06 August 2026: Lifting of all 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.

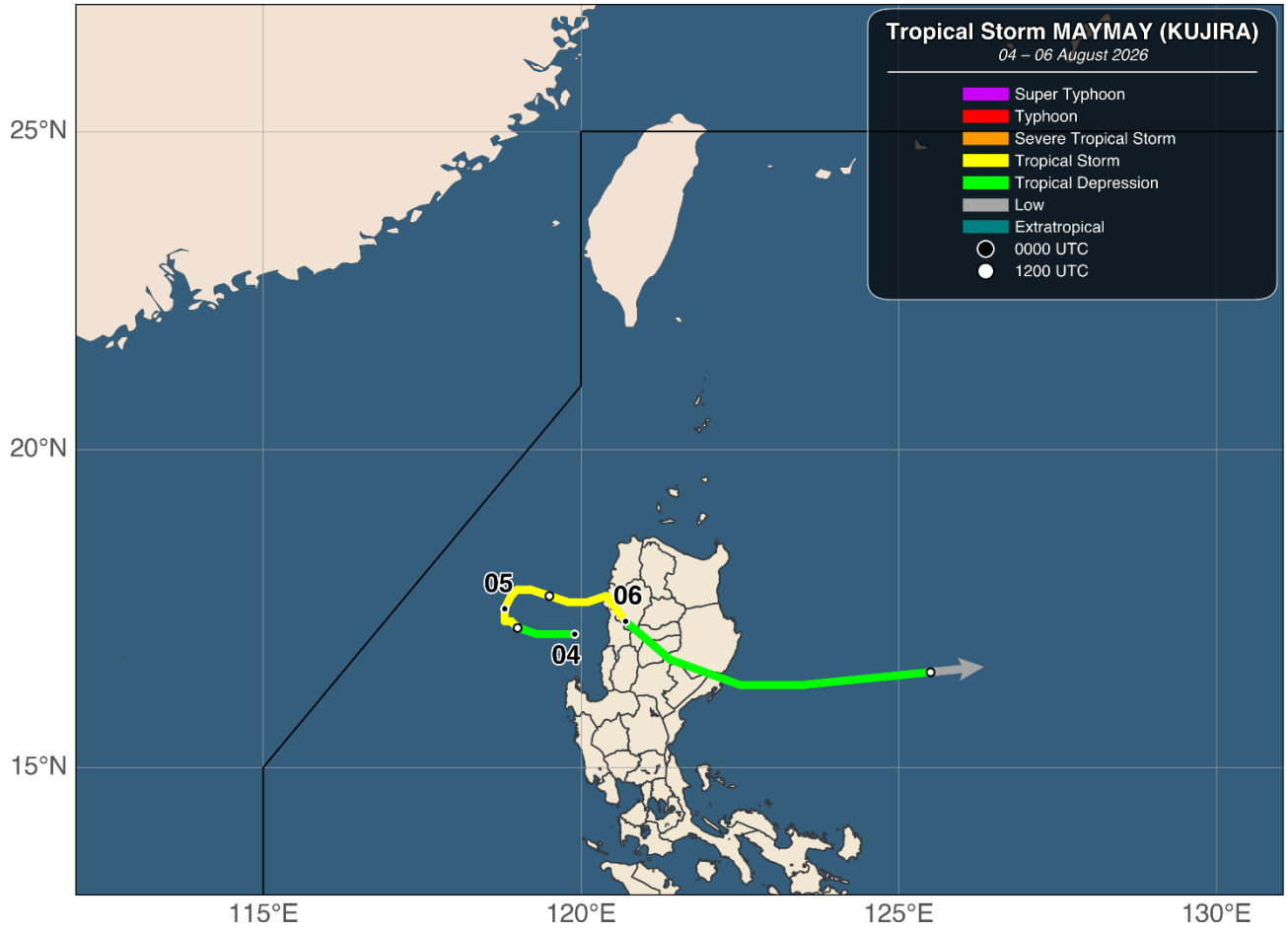

Fig. 2 | Preliminary best track positions and intensities (as categories) of Tropical Storm MAYMAY. Line color indicates the category of tropical cyclone. Shaded circles with date labels indicate 00 UTC positions while open circles indicate 12 UTC positions.

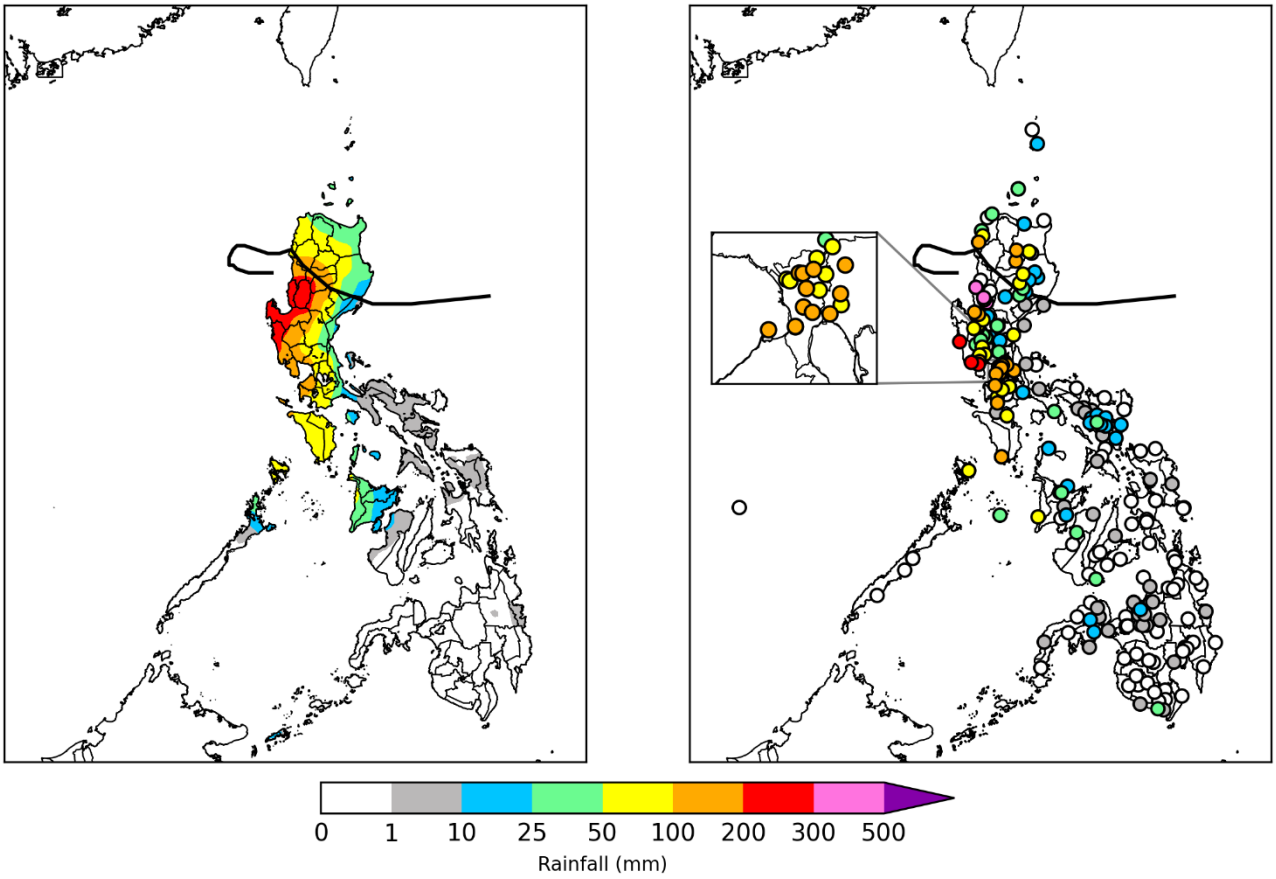

Fig. 3 | Nationwide satellite-derived estimates and corresponding gauge observations from PAGASA surface-based observation stations of accumulated rainfall for the period of 04 to 06 August 2026. The preliminary best track is shown as a thick black line.

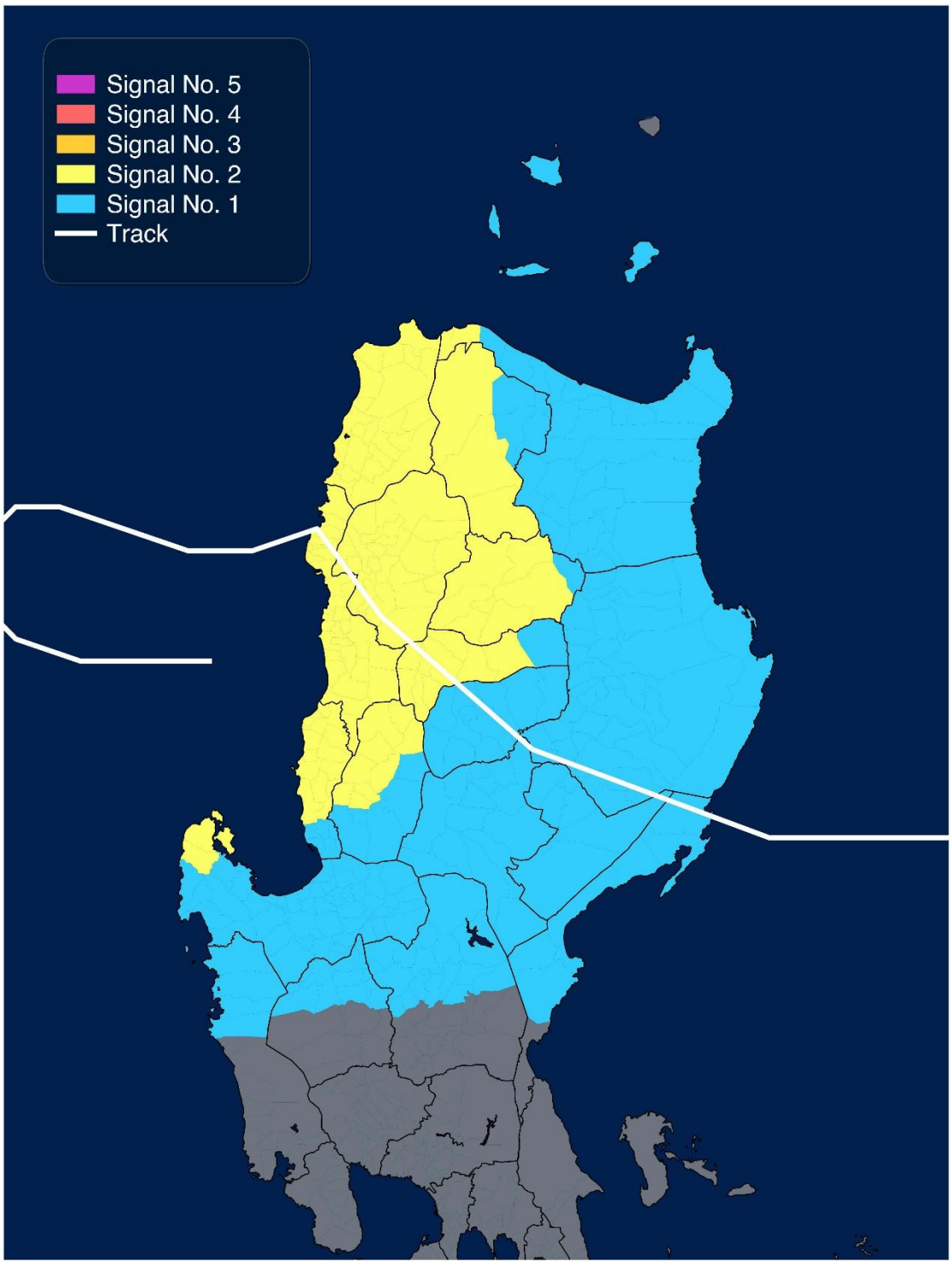

Fig. 4 | Distribution of highest level of wind signal hoisted per province or sub-provincial locality during the passage of Tropical Storm MAYMAY. The best track is also overlaid as a solid thick white line.

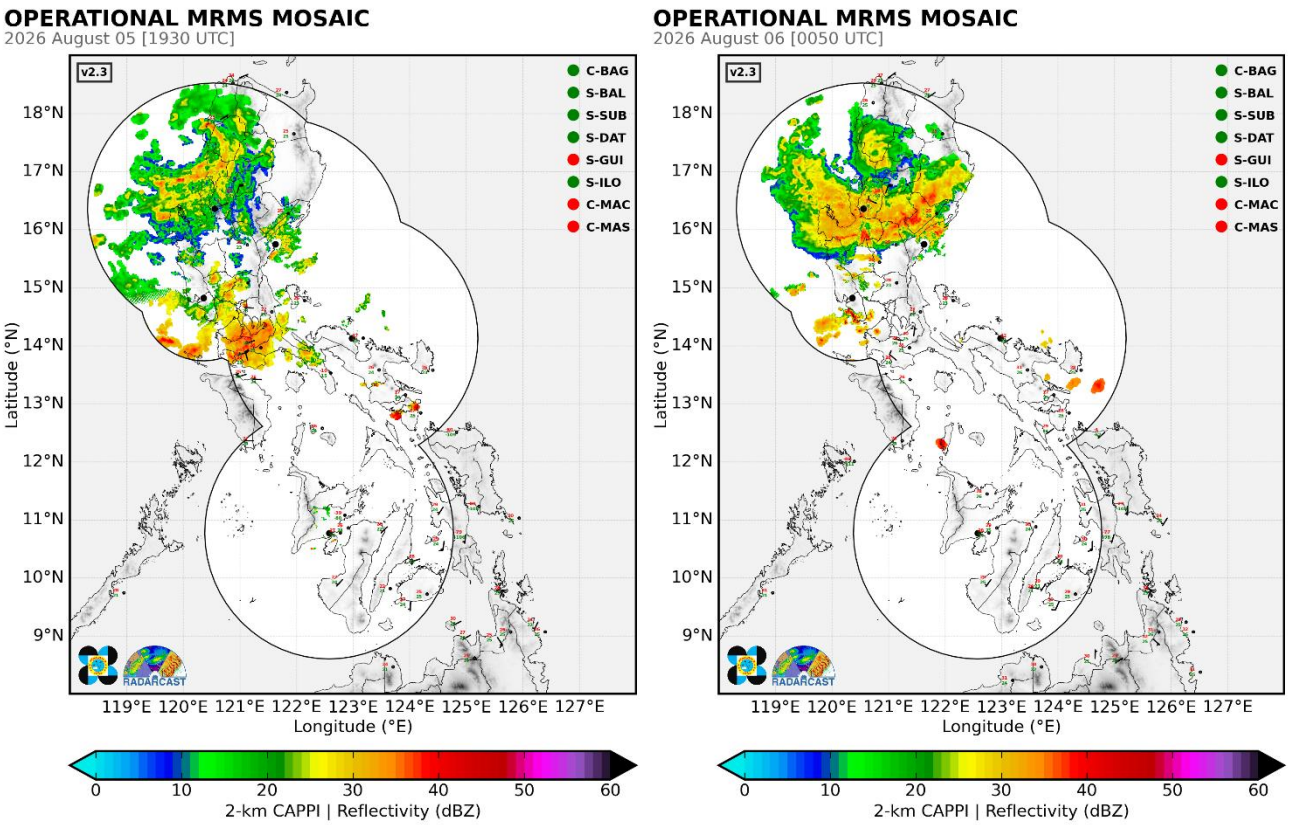

Fig. 5 | PAGASA national weather radar mosaic at 1930 UTC on 05 August 2026 when the center of Tropical Storm MAYMAY made landfall along the coast of Santa Catalina, Ilocos Sur (left) and at 0050 UTC on 06 August 2026 (right) as MAYMAY traversed southeastward across the southern portion of Abra.

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