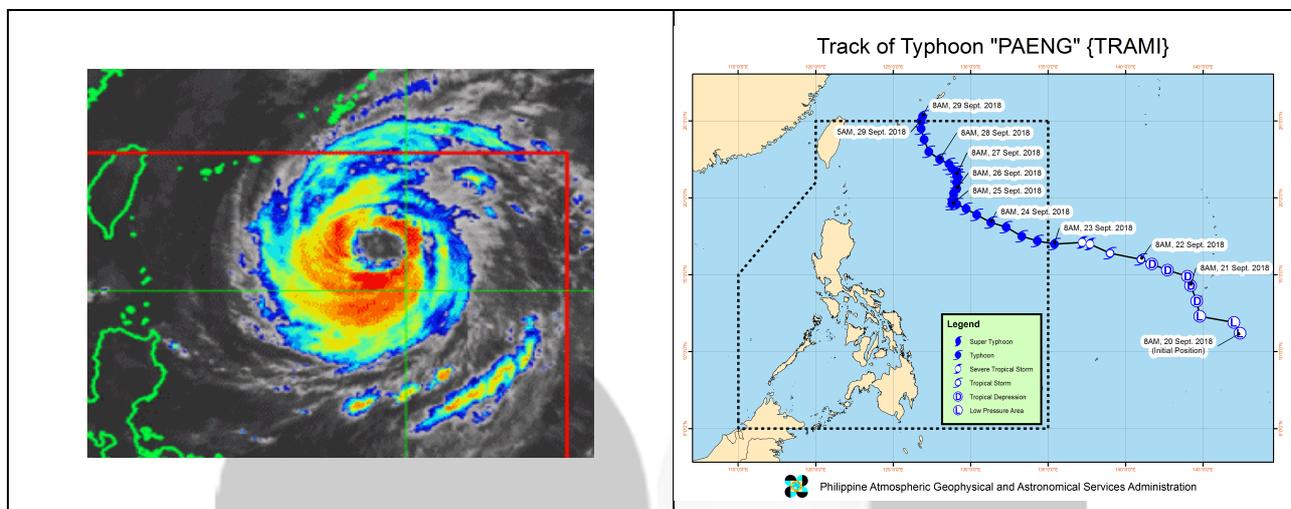


## Typhoon Paeng (Trami / 1824) Summary Report



Typhoon PAENG is the 16<sup>th</sup> tropical cyclone (TC) to enter or develop within the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) in 2018 and the 4<sup>th</sup> TC for the month of September. It is also the 5<sup>th</sup> typhoon to exist inside the PAR this year. The Regional Specialized Meteorological Center (RSMC) Tokyo also named the system “Trami”. The name was contributed by Vietnam, which refers to a species of tree belonging to the rose family.

PAENG {Trami} developed from an area of low pressure just south of Guam in the Northern Mariana Islands at 2:00 AM Philippine Standard Time (PST) on 21 September. Initially, the TD was moving northward just to the west of Guam. Then, the system started moving west-northwestward around 2:00 PM PST as it steadily increased in strength. The system reached tropical storm intensity at 8:00 AM PST the next day on 22 September. Moving westward, PAENG {Trami} intensified into a typhoon on 23 September at 08:00 AM PST just before entering the PAR at 10:30 AM PST later that morning. While inside the PAR, the typhoon started slowing down while its intensity increased steadily. PAENG {Trami} reached its peak intensity, which was estimated at 200 km/h with gustiness of up to 245 km/h (est. central pressure of 915 hPa), on 25 September at 2:00 AM. Around this time, the typhoon was moving northward very slowly. The intensity of the system started declining later that day as it becomes almost quasi-stationary over the waters east of Batanes Province. The typhoon eventually left the PAR on 28 September at 6:00 AM. Around that time, the estimated intensity of the typhoon was 160 km/h with gusts reaching 195 km/h. The system started to accelerate over the southern islands of Japan in the succeeding hours while maintaining its strength. PAENG {Trami} became an extra-tropical system (cold-core cyclone) as it moved away from northern Japan on 01 October.

Due to the nature of its movement, PAENG {Trami} did not make landfall in any part of the country and had little influence in the local weather. However, the typhoon induced unsettled sea conditions in the northern and eastern seaboard of Luzon.

## Significant Meteorological Observations

The highest total accumulated rainfall during the passage of TY PAENG {Trami} was recorded in Coron Is. station (172.1 mm) in Palawan Province (*Figure 1*). This value is 38% of the normal total rainfall for the month of September for that station.

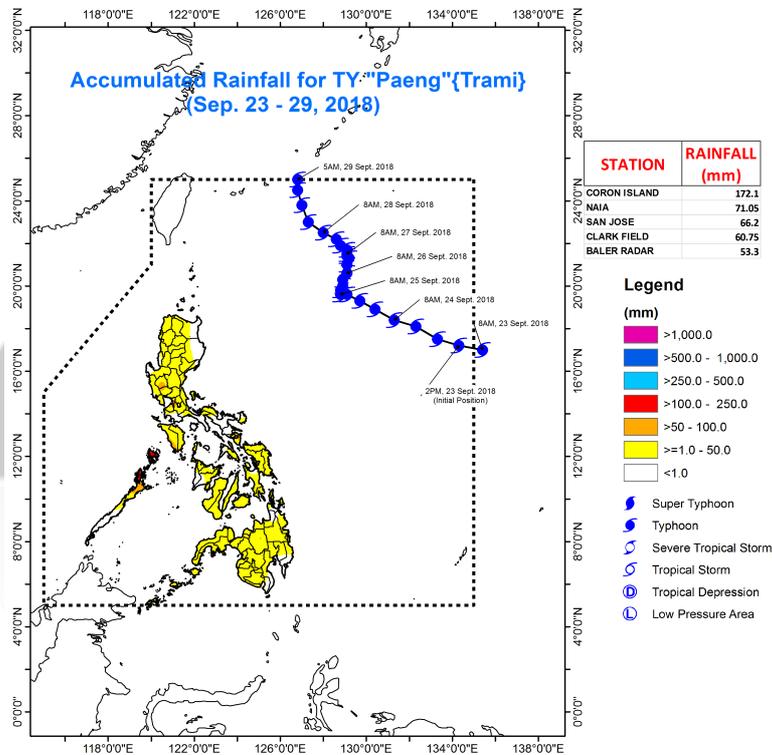


Figure 1. Total accumulated rainfall during the passage of PAENG {Trami} (23 - 29 Sept. 2018)

## Warning Information

A total of seventeen (17) domestic information, in the form of thirteen (13) severe weather bulletins (SWB) and five (4) tropical cyclone advisories (TCA), and twenty-four (24) international warnings for shipping (IWS) were issued during the passage of PAENG {Trami}. No tropical cyclone warning signals (TCWS) were issued during this event.

## Preliminary Damage Statistics

No significant damages were reported by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) during the passage of typhoon PAENG {Trami} in the country.

### Disclaimer

This report presents a summary of pertinent information obtained during the **operational warning** period and is intended for the general public. As such, the information presented herein are not final and are subject to change when additional data becomes available.