



El Niño ADVISORY No. 2

Weak El Niño is present in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Since October 2014, warmer than average sea surface temperature anomaly (SSTA) of at least 0.5 °C were observed. Recent computer output from global climate models suggest that El Niño condition will likely to continue until mid-2015 with the chances of strengthening toward the end of the year.

In March, the weather systems that affected the country were the northeast (NE) monsoon, ridge of high pressure areas (HPAs), easterlies, low pressure areas (LPAs) and the passage of one tropical cyclone, named Tropical Depression (TD) "Betty" (March 17-18) which did not make landfall and had no direct impact to the country. The emergence of the North Pacific High (NPH) during the later part of the month indicate the termination of the Northeast Monsoon (NE) and a shift of wind direction from northeasterly to easterly.

Rainfall assessment from December 2014 to March 2015 showed that several areas of the country were affected by dry spell. Dry spell is described as three (3) consecutive months of below normal (21%-60% reduction from average) rainfall conditions or two (2) consecutive months of way below normal (more than 60% reduction from average) rainfall conditions. The affected provinces were as follows: Abra, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Apayao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Batanes, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, Palawan, Negros Occidental and Oriental, Bohol, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Oriental, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte, Basilan, Lanao del Sur and Sulu.

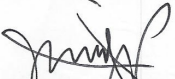
Generally during March, slightly warmer than average night time air temperatures were observed, while cooler than average daytime air temperatures were observed over most parts of the country. Average ranges of temperature recorded in the country are as follows: 19°C to 34°C over the lowlands of Luzon, 14°C to 24°C for mountainous areas of Luzon, 22°C to 33°C for Visayas, 21°C to 36°C over the lowlands of Mindanao and 18°C to 30°C over the mountainous areas of Mindanao.

For the month of April, the weather systems that will likely to affect the country are the easterlies, intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), ridge of HPAs, LPAs and one tropical cyclone, which may enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR).

Rainfall forecast for the month of April are likely to be near to above normal conditions over the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Cagayan Valley Region, Northern Mindanao, CARAGA and Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), including the provinces of Catanduanes, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental and Sarangani. The rest of the country will likely receive way below to below normal rainfall.

Slightly warmer than average air temperatures are likely to be felt in most parts of the country for April except for slightly cooler than average air temperatures over the mountainous areas of Luzon and Mindanao. Predicted ranges of temperature will be as follows: 21°C to 39°C over the lowlands of Luzon, 15°C to 26°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 23°C to 33°C for Visayas, 23°C to 39°C in the lowlands of Mindanao and 18°C to 31°C in the mountainous areas of Mindanao.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the on-going weak El Niño condition and updates shall be issued as appropriate. Meanwhile, concerned agencies are advised to take precautionary measures to mitigate its potential adverse impacts. For further information, please contact the Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD) at telephone numbers 434-0955 or 435-1675.


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DROUGHT/DRY SPELL OUTLOOK

May 2015

PROVINCES LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE DROUGHT/DRY SPELL (4)

CAMARINES NORTE, CATANDUANES, QUEZON, ROMBLON




PROVINCES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT/DRY SPELL AND LIKELY TO IMPROVE (42)

ABRA, AGUSAN DEL NORTE, AGUSAN DEL SUR
APAYAO, BASILAN, BATANES, BENGUET
BOHOL, BUKIDNON, COMPOSTELA VALLEY
DAVAO, DAVAO ORIENTAL, EASTERN SAMAR
GUIMARAS, IFUGAO, ILOCOS SUR
KALINGA, LA UNION, LANA O DEL NORTE
LANAO DEL SUR, MAGUINDANAO
MASBATE, MISAMIS ORIENTAL
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
NEGROS ORIENTAL, NORTHERN SAMAR
NUEVA ECIJA, RIZAL
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR), SARANGANI
SIQUIJOR, SORSOGON, SOUTH COTABATO
SOUTHERN LEYTE, SULTAN KUDARAT
SULU, SURIGAO DEL NORTE, SURIGAO DEL SUR
TARLAC, TAWI-TAWI, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY

PROVINCES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT/DRY SPELL AND LIKELY TO CONTINUE/INTENSIFY (12)

ALBAY, BATAAN, BATANGAS
BILIRAN, CAVITE, CEBU
ILOCOS NORTE, LEYTE, MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
PAMPANGA, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE,
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

LEGEND

-  Drought/dry spell likely to experience
-  Drought/dry spell likely to improve
-  Drought/dry spell likely to continue/intensify

WEST PHILIPPINE SEA

PHILIPPINE SEA

Drought is defined as 3-consecutive months of way below normal rainfall condition (>60% reduction from average rainfall).

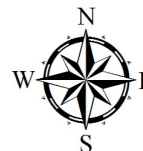
Dry spell is defined as 3-consecutive months of below normal rainfall condition (21-60% reduction from average rainfall).

Drought/dry spell outlook was assessed using forecast rainfall (mm) of May 2015.

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0 165 330 660



Kilometers



PAGASA

DROUGHT/DRY SPELL ASSESSMENT

as of April 23, 2015

PROVINCES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT (23)

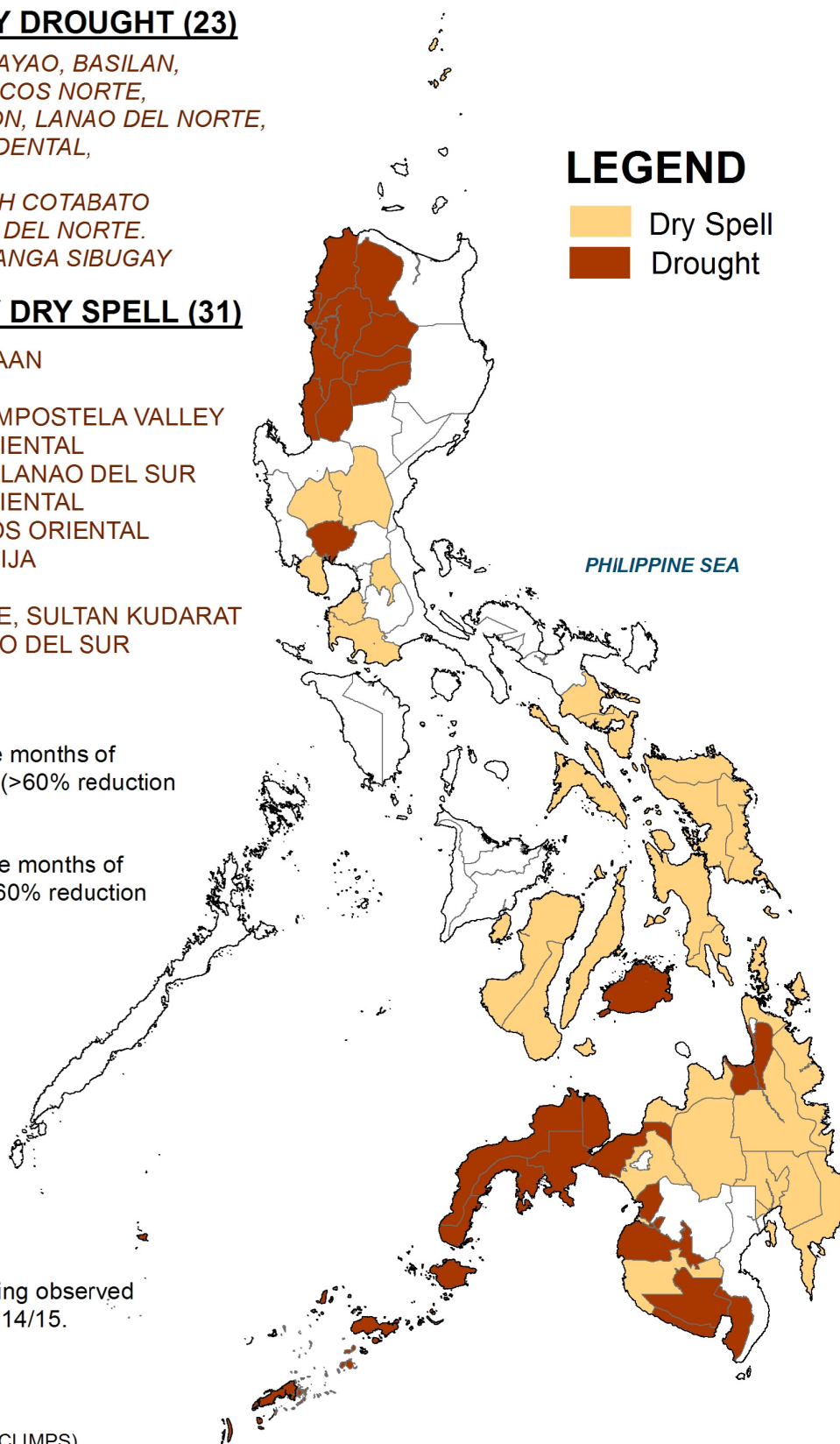
ABRA, AGUSAN DEL NORTE, APAYAO, BASILAN, BENGUET, BOHOL, IFUGAO, ILOCOS NORTE, ILOCOS SUR, KALINGA, LA UNION, LANA DEL NORTE, MAGUINDANAO, MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, PAMPANGA, SARANGANI, SOUTH COTABATO, SULU, TAWI-TAWI, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY

PROVINCES AFFECTED BY DRY SPELL (31)

AGUSAN DEL SUR, ALBAY, BATAAN, BATANES, BATANGAS, BILIRAN, BUKIDNON, CAVITE, CEBU, COMPOSTELA VALLEY, DAVAO DEL NORTE, DAVAO ORIENTAL, EASTERN SAMAR, GUIMARAS, LANA DEL SUR, LEYTE, MASBATE, MISAMIS ORIENTAL, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, NEGROS ORIENTAL, NORTHERN SAMAR, NUEVA ECIJA, RIZAL, SAMAR, SIQUIJOR, SORSOGON, SOUTHERN LEYTE, SULTAN KUDARAT, SURIGAO DEL NORTE, SURIGAO DEL SUR, TARLAC

LEGEND

 Dry Spell
 Drought



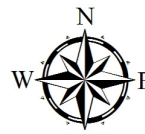
Drought is defined as 3-consecutive months of way below normal rainfall condition (>60% reduction from average rainfall).

Dry spell is defined as 3-consecutive months of below normal rainfall condition (21-60% reduction from average rainfall).

Drought condition was assessed using observed rainfall (mm) of October-April 23, 2014/15.

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Kilometers



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