



TROPICAL CYCLONE

- Typhoon (current position)
- Typhoon (Forecast)

WIND BUFFER

- > 120 km/h
- 92-120 km/h
- 64-92 km/h

POP. DENSITY (pop/km²)

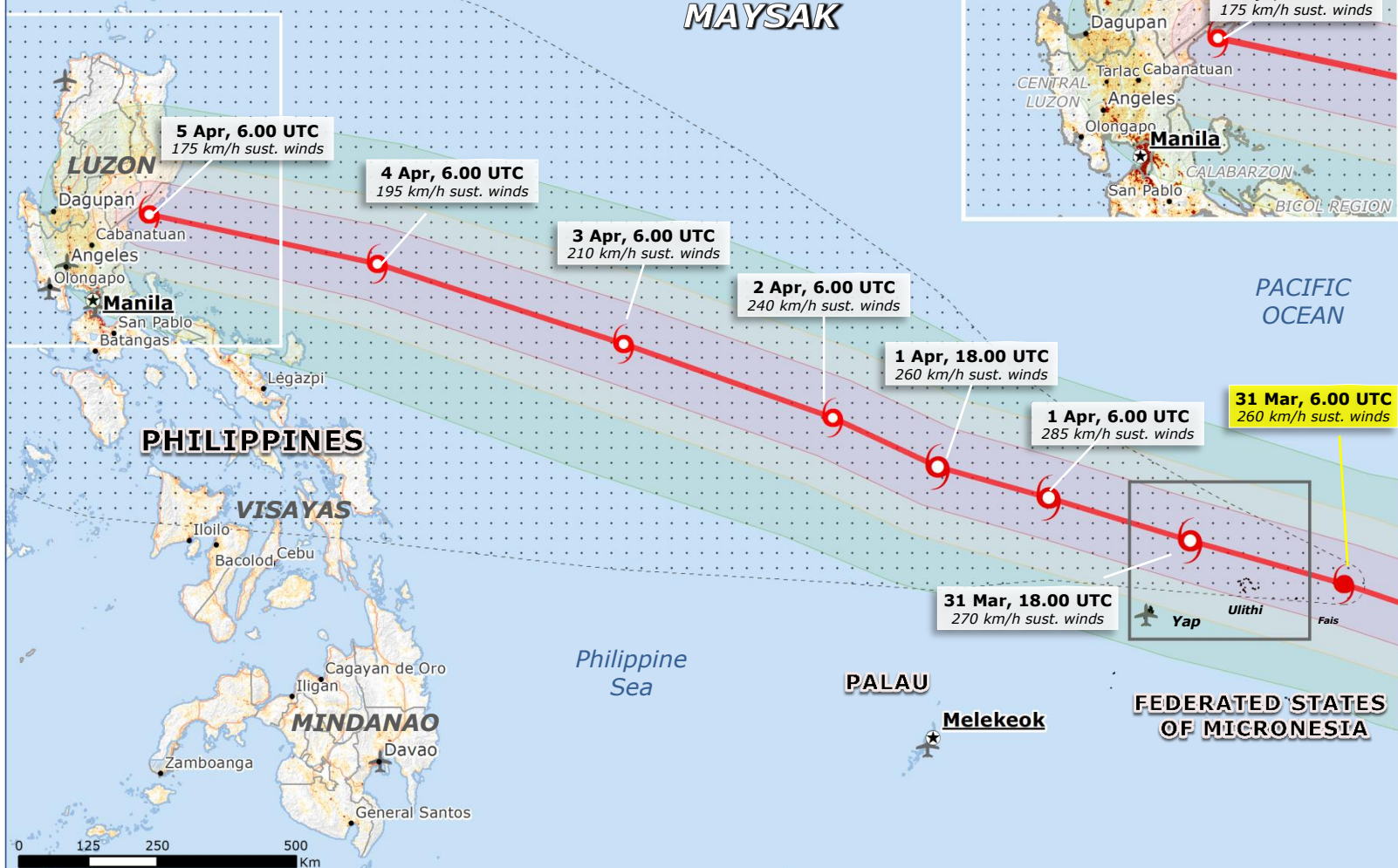
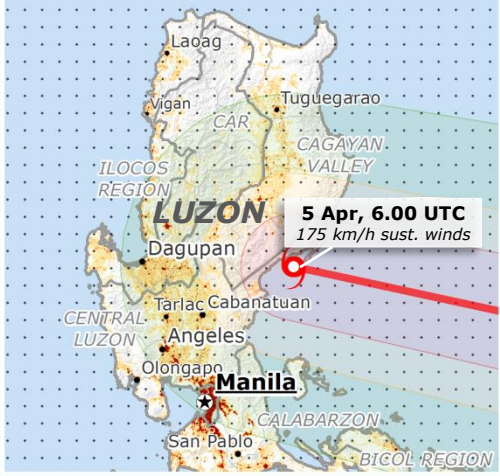
- 101-500
- 501-2.500
- 2.501-5.000
- 5.001-130.000

Regions boundary
Major rivers
Major roads
Major Airports

Area of track uncertainty

Track / Intensity of MAYSAK in the PHILIPPINES:
As of 31 March morning, the forecasting data are available only until 5 April 6.00 UTC.
The uncertainty on the forecast track (time, position) and intensity (sustained winds) is still very high.

Tropical Cyclone MAYSAK in the Philippines



SITUATION

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

- MAYSAK formed in the northern Pacific Ocean, near Pohnpei island, **Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)**, on 27 March and started moving west, intensifying rapidly, becoming a **Super Typhoon**. On 31 March, 6.00 UTC, it had max. sustained winds of **260 km/h** and its centre was located approx. 90 km north-east of Fais island (FSM).
- On 29-30 March, MAYSAK affected Chuuk State with heavy rainfall and strong winds, damaging houses and crops and causing the death of at least four people (media).
- In the next 24h, the center of MAYSAK is forecast to move west-northwest, passing off the coast of the islands of Fais and Ulithi (FSM) in the afternoon of 31 March, intensifying further. As of 31 March, 9.00 UTC (NOAA), a **Typhoon Warning** is in effect for **Fais, Ulithi and Yap island** (Yap State). On 31 March - 1 April **very strong winds, heavy rainfall and storm surge** will affect these islands.

PHILIPPINES

- After having passed Micronesia, MAYSAK is forecast to continue moving north-west towards northern Philippines and enter in the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 1 April, where it will be locally named "CHEDENG".
- It may start weakening slightly late on 1 April, but still remaining a Typhoon. According to the data of 31 March 9.00 UTC, it may reach Luzon on **5 April** with max. sust. winds of 175 km/h. However the uncertainty on the forecast track/intensity is still very high.

Sources: [GDACS](#), [ECHO](#), [UN OCHA](#), [NDRRMC](#), [PAGASA](#), [NOAA](#), [SPC](#), [Media](#)

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