MEDIA ADVISORY

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NOAA's western North Pacific Tropical Cyclone (TC) Outlook for the remainder of 2025 is for: Below-normal activity for the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) ; and for near-normal activity for the United States Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Yap State and the Republic of Palau (ROP).

The United States-Affiliated Pacific Islands (USAPI) of the FSM and the RMI will likely see below-normal TC activity for the remainder of 2025, while TC activity across Guam, the CNMI, Yap State in the western FSM and the ROP is anticipated to be near-normal for the remainder of 2025.

Below-normal activity for the FSM and the RMI, and near-normal activity for the ROP, Yap State and the Marianas is consistent with the recent shift from La Niña to ENSO-neutral, as supported by the latest National Weather Service (NWS) Climate Prediction Center (CPC) El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Diagnostics Discussion. As ENSO-neutral conditions persist through the Northern Hemisphere summer, areas across western Micronesia and the Marianas could see slightly more activity than was seen in 2024. Basin-wide TC activity typically shifts eastward in El Niño years, and westward during La Niña years. A slight eastward shift in TC activity is predicted with the current ENSO-neutral phase, allowing for near-normal TC activity for western Micronesia and the Marianas.

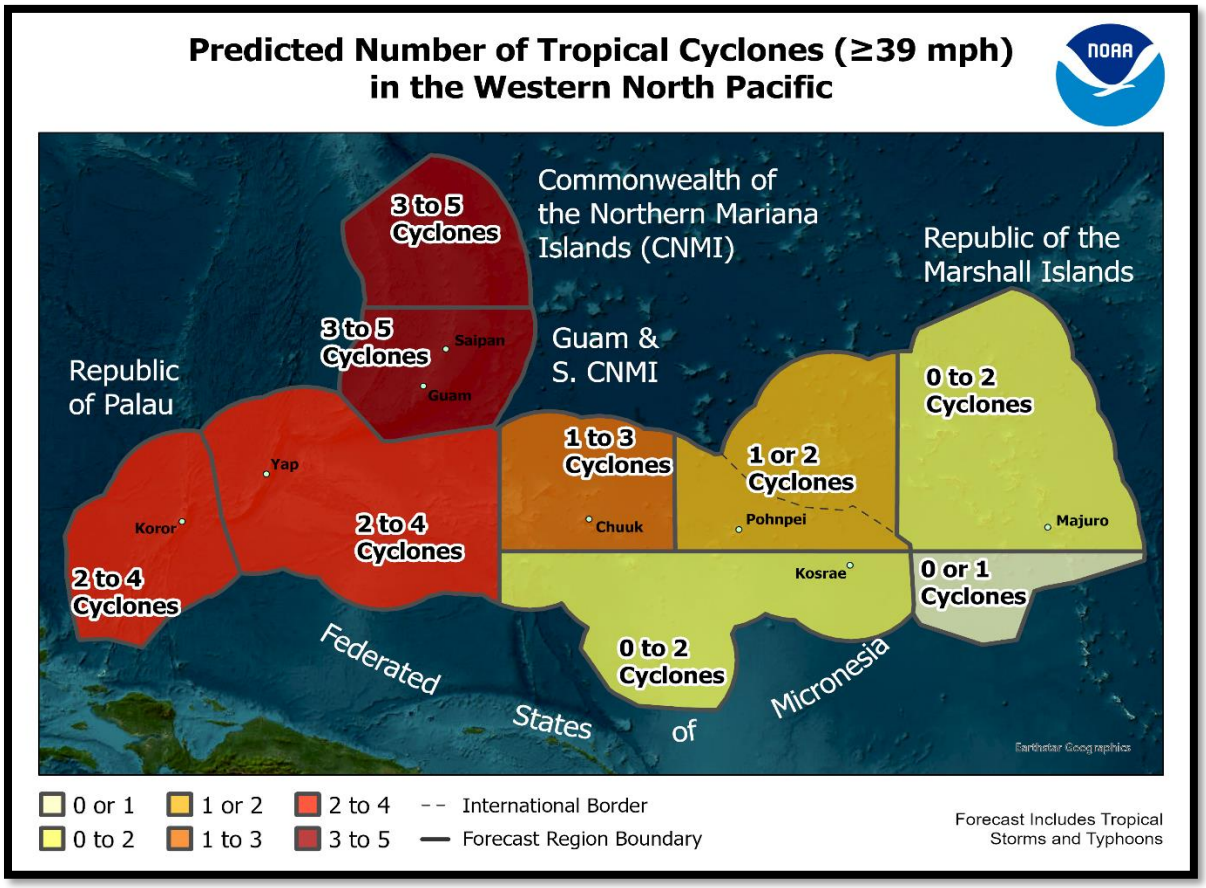

Figure 1: Predicted number of named storms (tropical cyclones of tropical storm and typhoon intensity) for June to December 2025, as listed in Table 1 on page 2.

REGION	NAMED STORMS ≥39 mph max sustained wind	TYPHOONS ≥74 mph max sustained wind
Marshall Islands (north of 6N)	0 to 2	0
Marshall Islands (south of 6N)	0 or 1	0
Pohnpei State (north of 6N)	1 or 2	0 or 1
Chuuk State (north of 6N)	1 to 3	0 or 1
Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk States (south of 6N)	0 to 2	0
Yap State	2 to 4	1 or 2
Palau	2 to 4	0 to 2
Guam, Rota, Tinian and Saipan	3 to 5	2 or 3
Northern CNMI	3 to 5	1 to 3

Table 1: 2025 Tropical storm and typhoon activity outlook for various regions of Micronesia. The "Named Storms" column includes those systems, which attain tropical storm, typhoon and super typhoon intensity.

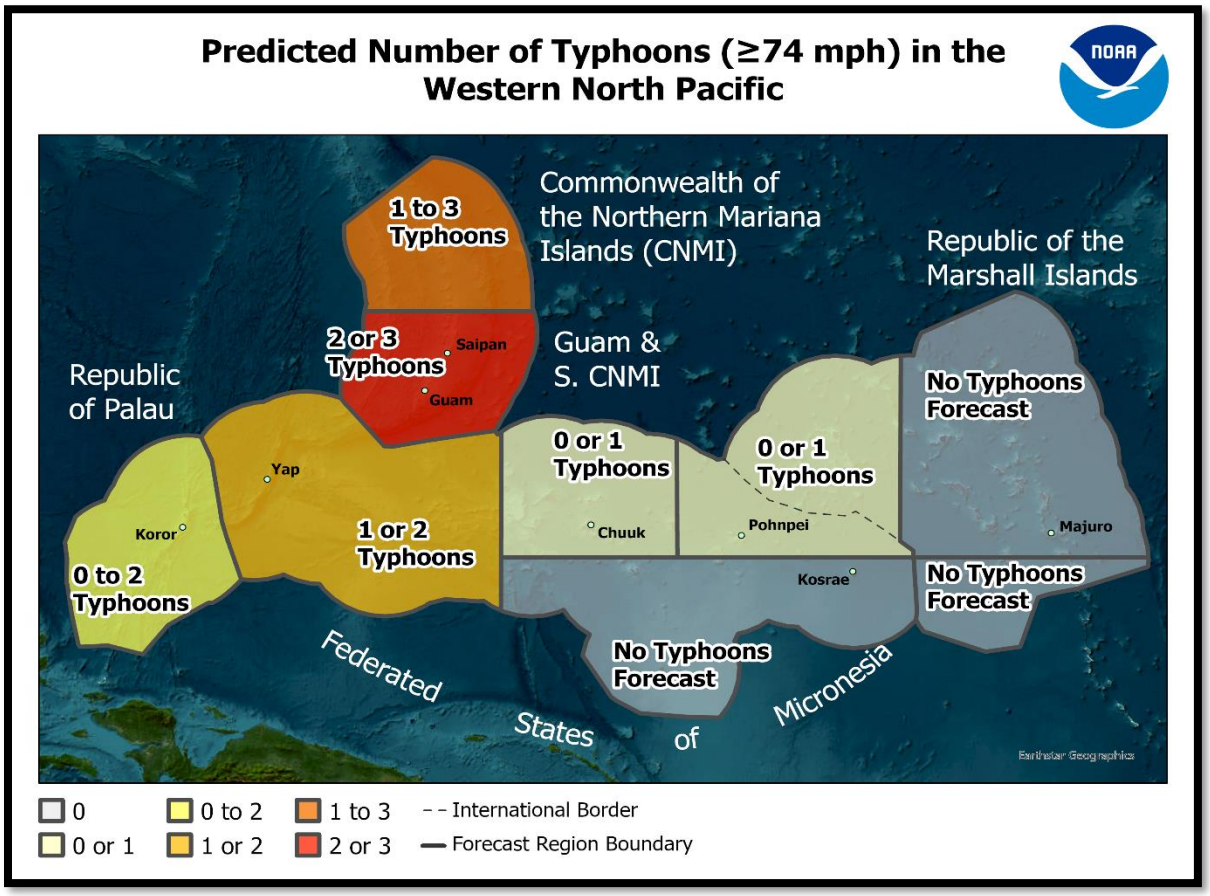

Figure 2: Predicted number of tropical cyclones of typhoon (≥74 mph sustained winds) intensity for June to December 2025, as listed in Table 1.

This outlook is a general guide to the predicted, overall TC activity across the USAPI and **does not indicate how many of these systems will actually make landfall**. However, the outlook does provide a general idea of how many tropical storms and/or typhoons could affect a specific island or a group of islands across Micronesia, with peripheral effects such as strong damaging winds, torrential rainfall, and/or storm surge/inundation.

Although TC activity peaks around September-November for many regional locations, TCs can occur throughout the year across the western North Pacific. Therefore, there is no clearly defined 'typhoon season'. TC activity can fluctuate greatly from year to year, though it only takes one to cause significant impacts. Therefore, we always urge residents, visitors and mariners to maintain preparedness for TCs

year-round. Please visit the Guam Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense, the CNMI Homeland Security and Emergency Management, and FEMA's Ready.gov for more information on preparedness plans, tips and how to build emergency kits for use at home and at work.

With 2025's transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral, it is important to understand the relationship of inter-annual variability of TC activity based on the ENSO phase. When looking at location-based TC frequencies, TC activity shifts westward with a shift from an ENSO-neutral or El Niño pattern to a La Niña pattern, and activity shifts eastward with a shift from an ENSO-neutral or La Niña pattern to an El Niño pattern. As 2025 transitioned from a La Niña pattern to ENSO-neutral, we anticipate a slight eastward shift in TC activity as compared to 2024. Additionally, the ENSO is just one of several drivers for annual TC activity, with drivers at shorter (Madden-Julian Oscillation – MJO) and longer (Pacific Decadal Oscillation – PDO) time scales. This outlook will be updated in August, if needed, to reflect any major changes to the current outlook.

Figures 3 and 4 show the TC climatology for La Niña seasons (Figure 3) and ENSO-neutral seasons (Figure 4). Take note that peak TC activity shifts generally eastward from the northern Philippines to the Philippine Sea when moving from a La Niña pattern to an ENSO-neutral pattern.

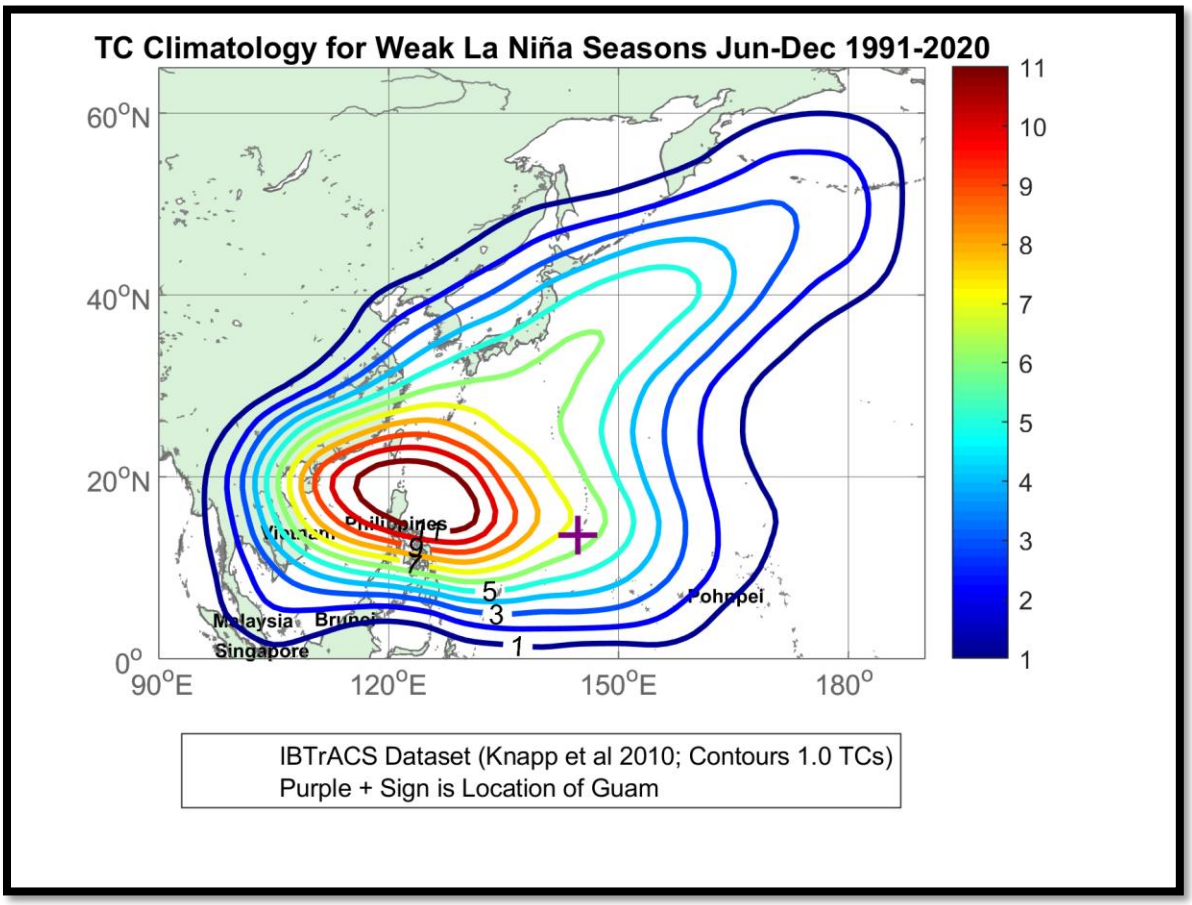

Figure 3: Tropical Cyclones (TS and TY strength) frequencies (within 5 degrees (300 nm) of a point) for weak La Niña seasons from 1991-2020. The + symbol represents the location of Guam. Courtesy of H. Diamond at NOAA/OAR's Air Resources Laboratory.

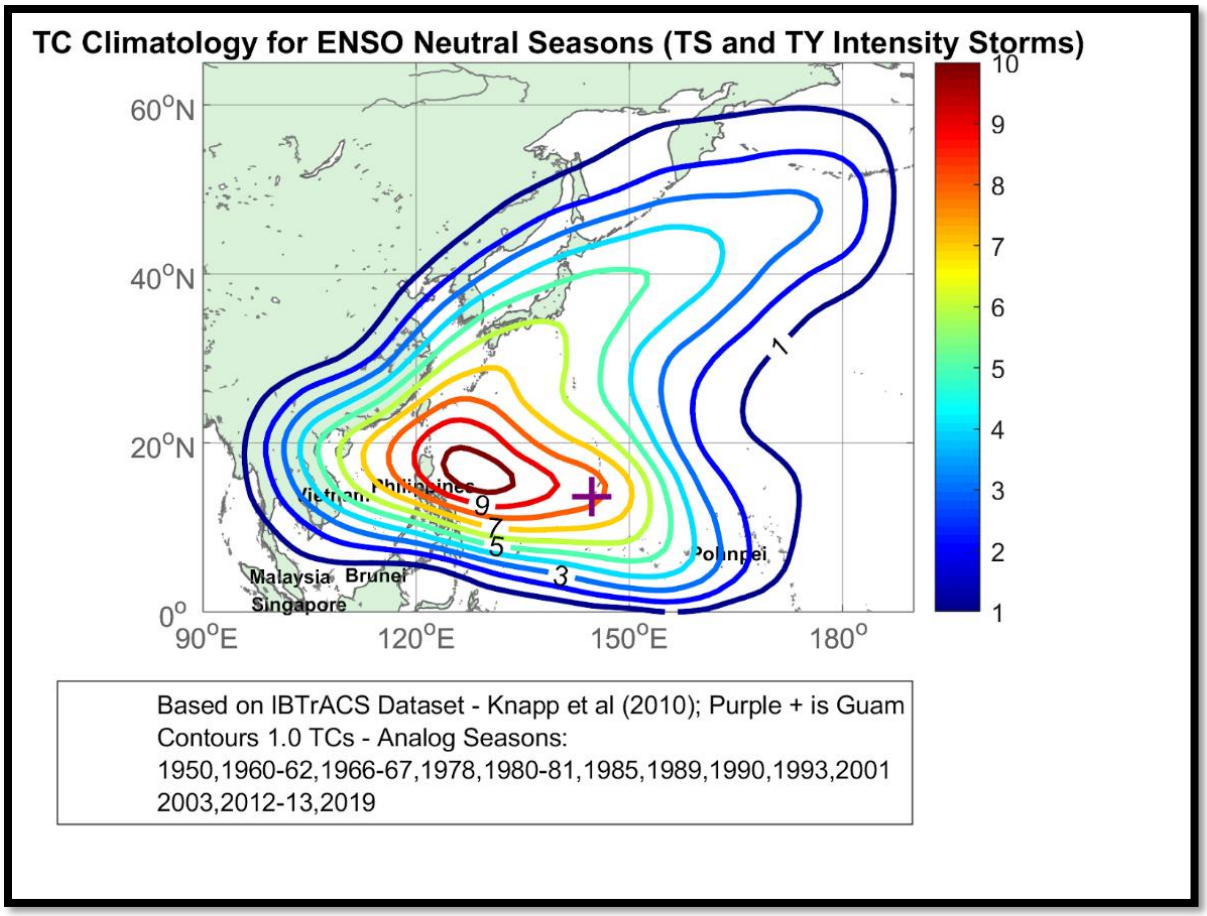

Figure 4: Tropical Cyclone (TS and TY strength) frequencies (within 5 degrees (300 nm) of a point) for ENSO-neutral seasons from 1950-2020. The + symbol represents the location of Guam. Courtesy of H. Diamond at NOAA/OAR's Air Resources Laboratory.

The WFO Guam, in collaboration with the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) and the Regional Specialized Meteorological Center (RSMC) Tokyo, Japan, continuously monitors weather conditions across the Marianas and Micronesia by using an array of observations, satellite data and output from complex numerical weather models that serve as the basis for TC track and intensity forecasts.

Follow us on Facebook and X, @NWSGuam, and visit the WFO Guam web page at www.weather.gov/gum for updated weather information for Guam, the CNMI, Palau, the FSM and the Marshall Islands. The NWS provides weather, water and climate data, forecasts, warnings and impact-based decision support services for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the national economy.

This outlook is a coordinated effort by NOAA's NWS Weather Forecast Office Guam, the Climate Prediction Center (CPC), NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Air Resources Laboratory, the NWS Pacific Region Headquarters in Pearl Harbor, HI, and Mr. Chip Guard of Tropical Weather Sciences.

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