The traditional weather forecasting methods (weather lore) used by the weatherwise folks (farmers, fishermen and housewives) as guide in their farming and fishing activities and for self-help disaster preparedness were documented. Weatherwise folks from the remote barangays [villages] of seventeen municipalities of Ilocos Norte had almost similar indicators for the onset of rainy season or occurrence of adverse weather condition. Among the documented weather lore, respondents claim that the unusual behavior of ants, earthworms, dragonflies, dogs, frogs and birds like Himalayan swiftlet, lesser caucal, plaintive cuckoo, heron or honeybees usually predict an upcoming rain, typhoon or bad weather. The ripening and shedding of fruits of plants such as physic nut, bangkal and siniguelas were also considered by farmers as reliable indicators of the onset of rainy season. A long parallel band of feathery clouds, and moon with rings were also important clues to predict weather. For fisher folks, the visible seawater evaporation and high sea waves were the most preferred indicators. These traditional weather forecasting had been used by the respondents for many years as handed down to most of them by their forefathers. These weather lore were more preferred than the information provided by PAGASA [Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration] which to them, PAGASA's information is oftentimes very general.

*Galacgac, E.S., & Balisacan, C.M. (2002). Traditional weather forecasting methods in Ilocos Norte. Philippine Journal of Crop Science 2001 26 1 5-14*

In modern society, weather forecasting has become a very useful tool since it helps provide information regarding future weather conditions. The application of weather forecasting is numerous. For example, it could be used in agricultural planning since it provides estimates of future weather conditions which could be used for crop planting. For policy making, the same information could be used to make better and timelier decisions; for example, politicians may use it in order to determine if a particular area should be evacuated or not.

*Tamayo, J.C. (n.d.). Assessing the Forecasting Accuracy of the Multivariate ARMA Model in Predicting the Weather of Nueva Ecija, Philippines*

Climate and rainfall are highly non-linear and complicated phenomena, which require sophisticated computer modeling and simulation for accurate prediction. An artificial intelligence technology allows knowledge processing and can be used as forecasting tool.

Prediction of the state of the atmosphere for a future time in a given location is a product of weather forecasting. Since the oldest human civilization, humans have attempted to predict the weather informally. Now, weather forecasting is made through the application of science and technology. It is made by collecting quantitative data about the current state of the atmosphere through weather station and interprets by meteorologist. The current state of the art weather forecasting is one of the most essential and demanding operational responsibilities carried out by weather institutions/services all over the world. It is a complicated procedure that includes numerous specialized fields of expertise. Different scientists and researchers all over the world have developed probabilistic weather models which are basically statistical models that can be used as random number generators whose output is similar to the weather data to which they will become appropriate.

*Raymundo, R.P. & Raymundo, D.S. (2012). Artificial Neural Network Model And Multiple Regression Analysis Model In Predicting Rainfall - The Case Of Isabela, Philippine. International Journal of Arts & Sciences; Cumberland Vol. 5, Iss. 4, (2012): 243-263.*

Weather forecasting has become a very beneficial tool in modern civilization since it provides information concerning future weather conditions. Weather forecasting has a wide range of applications. For instance,  It could be useful in agricultural planning since it provides predictions of future weather conditions which could be used for crop planting. The same data might be utilized in policymaking to make better and faster decisions; for example, officials could use it to determine whether or not a certain area should be evacuated (Tamayo, n.d.).

According to Galacgac, & Balisacan (2002) weatherwise individuals (farmers, fisherman, and housewives) used traditional weather predicting methods (weather lore) as a guide in their agricultural and fishing activities, as well as for self-help calamity preparedness, were documented. These weatherwise people in rural barangays (villages) in seventeen municipalities of Ilocos Norte had practically identical indicators for the start of the rainy season or the arrival of rough weather conditions. Respondents argue that the peculiar behavior various animals and insects such as ants, earthworms, dragonflies, honeybees, frogs, dogs, and birds usually predict an approaching rain, typhoon, or adverse weather. Weatherwise like farmers also considered the ripening and shedding of fruits of plants like physic nut, bangkal, and siniguelas as dependable indicators of the start of the rainy season.  A   thick parallel band of feathery clouds, and a moon with rings, were also considered an important clues to predict weather. As for the fishermen , the visible saltwater evaporation and high sea waves were the most preferred weather indicators.  The respondents had been using these traditional weather forecasting for many years, since it had been passed down to them by their forefathers

Climate and rainfall are highly nonlinear and complex phenomena that demand advanced computer modeling and simulation in order to make accurate predictions. Artificial intelligence allows data processing and can be applied as a forecasting tool (Raymundo, R.P. & Raymundo, D.S., 2012). Above all, weather forecasting is the process of predicting the state of the atmosphere for a future time in a specific region. Humans have sought to predict the weather intuitively since the dawn of civilization. Today,  Weather forecasting is now done with the help of science and technology. It is created by using weather stations to collect quantitative data on the current state of the atmosphere, which is then interpreted by meteorologists. Weather forecasting at the current state of the art is one of the most critical and challenging operational roles that weather institutions/services throughout the world undertake. It is a complicated process involving a variety of specialized branches of research. Various scientists and researchers from across the world have developed probabilistic weather models, which are statistical models that can be deployed as random number generators and whose output is similar to the meteorological data to which they will be applied.

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The weatherwise individuals (farmers, fisherman, and housewives) used traditional weather predicting methods (weather lore) as a guide in their agricultural and fishing activities, as well as for self-help calamity preparedness, were documented. These weatherwise people in rural barangays (villages) in seventeen municipalities of Ilocos Norte had practically identical indicators for the start of the rainy season or the arrival of rough weather conditions. Respondents argue that the peculiar behavior various animals and insects such as ants, earthworms, dragonflies, honeybees, frogs, dogs, and birds usually predict an approaching rain, typhoon, or adverse weather. Weatherwise like farmers also considered the ripening and shedding of fruits of plants like physic nut, bangkal, and siniguelas as dependable indicators of the start of the rainy season.  A   thick parallel band of feathery clouds, and a moon with rings, were also considered an important clues to predict weather. As for the fishermen , the visible saltwater evaporation and high sea waves were the most preferred weather indicators.  The respondents had been using these traditional weather forecasting for many years, since it had been passed down to them by their forefathers (*Galacgac, & Balisacan, 2002*).

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