

CAPIZ - SAN JOSE - ILOILO - BACOLOD

The climate of these towns may be said to represent the climatic conditions of Northern, Western and Southeastern Panay and of the western part of Negros. With reference to the NEly winds of the NE monsoon, Capiz is to the windward and San Jose to leeward: this explains why two towns of the same island possess different type of climate. The shape of Panay is an irregular triangle, with its western side trending nearly north and south, its northern side about west-northwest, and the southeastern side about northeast and southwest.

Capiz is the capital of the province of the same name and is located on the north bank of the Panay river. From Nasog Point to Bulacaue Point the whole northern breadth of the island is open to the winds from the 4th and 1st quadrant. The distribution of the rainfall of Capiz, as well as of Ibañay, Calive and Pontevedra belongs to the third type, namely, the maximum rain period is not very pronounced and the dry season lasts only two to three months. The conditions that are associated with rain and moisture in the northern coast of Panay are brought about (1) by the easterly winds of the northeast monsoon, (2) by occasional shallow depressions late in the year, (3) by the normal baguies of the year, (4) by some typhoons early in the season, as in April or May. From 1903 to 1929, the highest annual rainfall has been 5243.0 mm. Once in October and in December, the monthly rainfall has been over one meter. Rainfalls of over half a meter were measured once in January and December, twice in June, July, August and September, three times in November and four times in October. The mean rainfall of the short dry season of March and April is just below 50 mm: the average rain of the