

would be inaccurate or multiple rain gauges must be used for each ground level. Rainfall varies in amounts depending on the altitude. The measurements on a rain gauge are only applicable on a fairly small radius or area around it, any data that would need more information about the amount of rainfall on a specific radius would be erroneous.

The most common rain detector used in electronic weather stations is the “tipping bucket” type of rain sensor. This fascinating type of technology uses two small “buckets” mounted on a swivel. The tiny buckets are manufactured with tight tolerances to guarantee that they hold an exact quantity of precipitation. The tipping bucket assembly is to be found underneath the rain collector, which funnels the precipitation to the buckets. As rainfall fills the tiny bucket, it becomes overbalanced and tips down, emptying itself as the other bucket pivots into place for the next reading. The action of each tipping episode triggers a small control that activates the electronic circuitry to transmit the count to the indoor console. On a wireless rain gauge, records are transmitted through a radio signal. (“WW2010,” 2003)

These methods aforementioned are some methods that PAGASA Weather Station is implementing to gather records of rainfall during the entire day, where they collect data every after three hours starting at two in the morning until eleven in the evening.

The PAGASA Weather Station, also recognized as Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, is a nationwide institution of the Philippines that provides warnings about flood and typhoon. They also provide a lot more services like public advisories and forecasts concerning the up to date weather report of the country. PAGASA furthermore provides meteorological, astronomical, and climatological information for the security of life and property of the Filipino people. This government agency started operating on the 8th of December in 1972.

This agency has a mandate that states that they need to provide protection against natural calamities to ensure the safety of the Filipino citizens, well-being and economic security of all the people, and for promotion of national progress.

Residents in the Philippines would expect to have a huge amount of rainfall every month of the year. The rainy season starts on the end of May and ends on late November or early December. (“Earth Science: The Philippines in Focus,” 1983)

In Batanes, Northeastern Luzon, Western part of Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Bondoc Peninsula, Eastern Mindoro, Marinduque, Western Leyte, Northeastern