

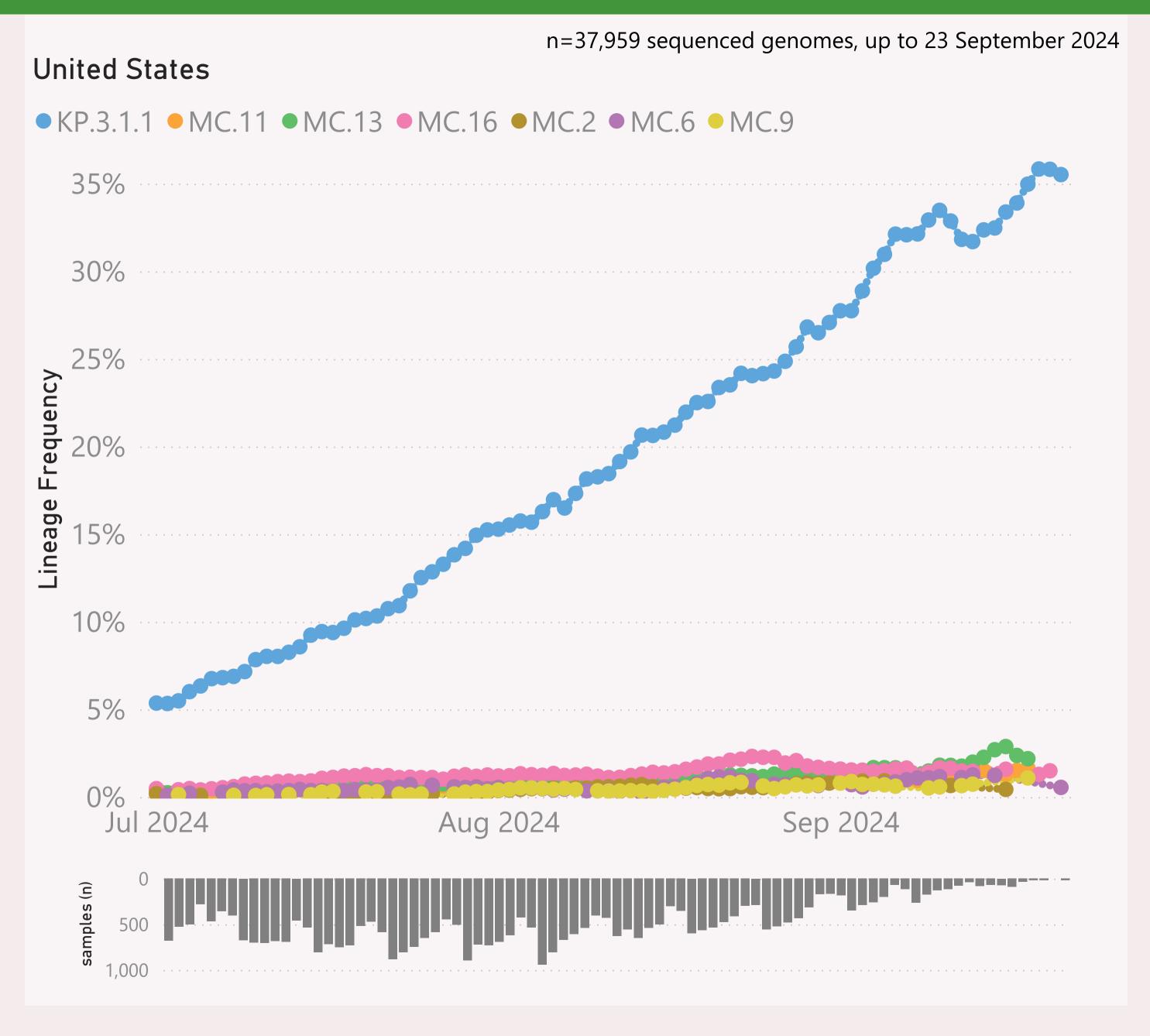
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 "L2" lineages, across recent months.

The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "BA.2.86.*" group includes BA.2.86 and all it's descendants, e.g. the JN.* lineages.

The detailed Lineage classifications are quite numerous and dynamic, so the "Lineage L2" groups give a simpler and more stable basis for analysis and comparison.

The frequency shown at each point is based on the 7-day rolling average across all lineages.

The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

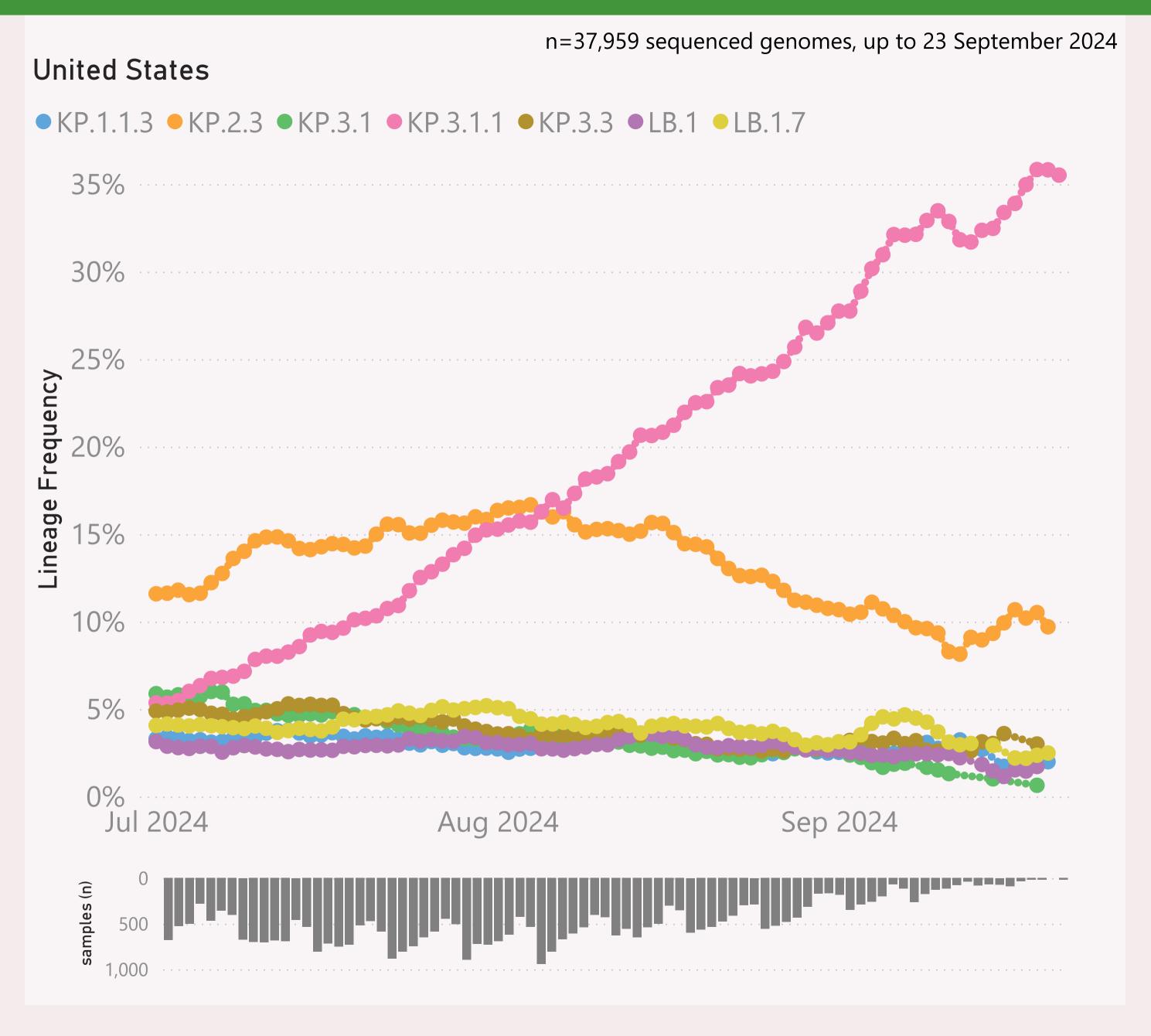


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently "JN.1.* + DeFLuQE".

The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. The colour assignments are random.

The frequency shown at each point is based on the 7-day rolling average across all lineages.

The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

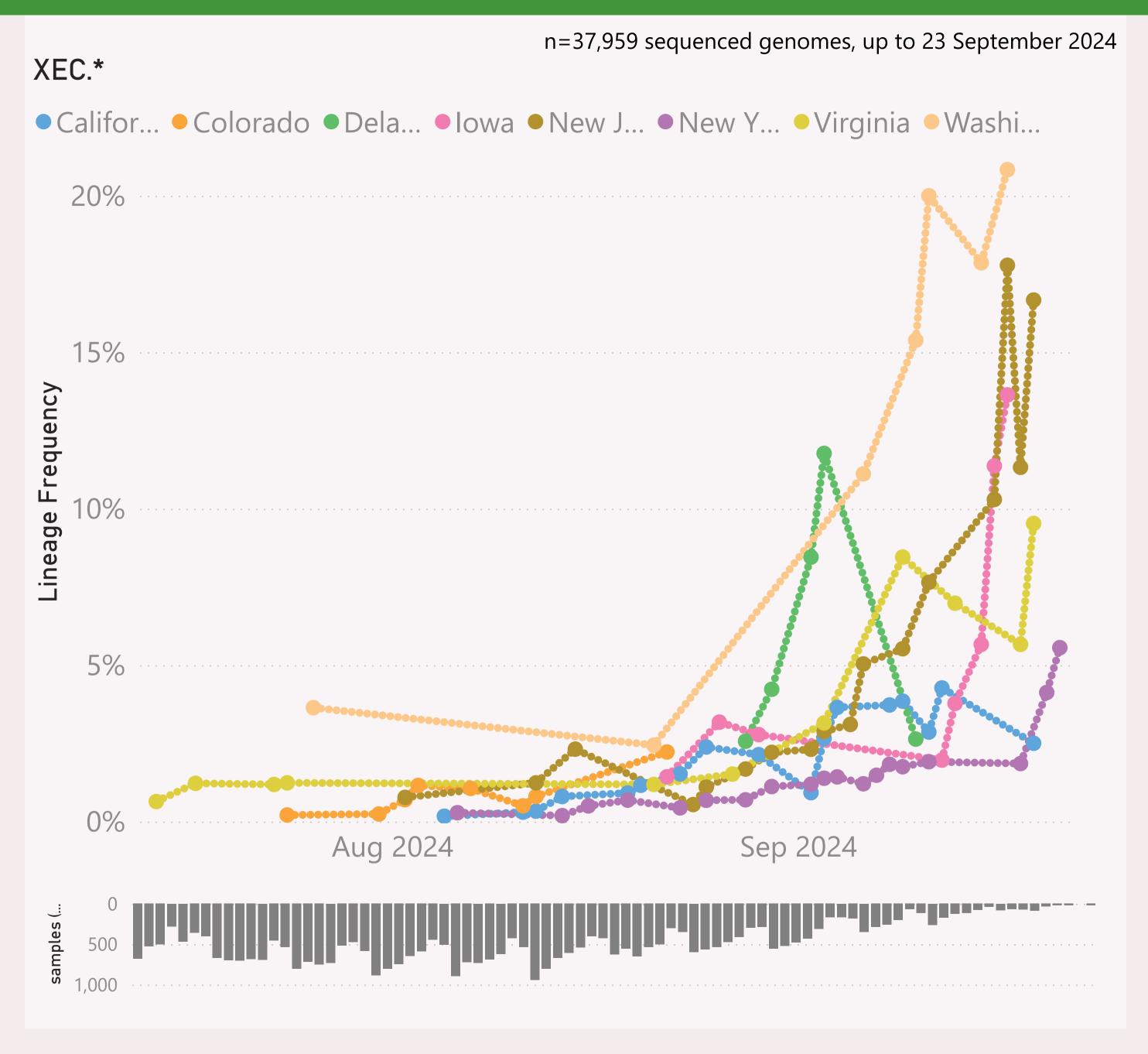


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months.

The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. The colour assignments are random.

The frequency shown at each point is based on the 7-day rolling average across all lineages.

The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

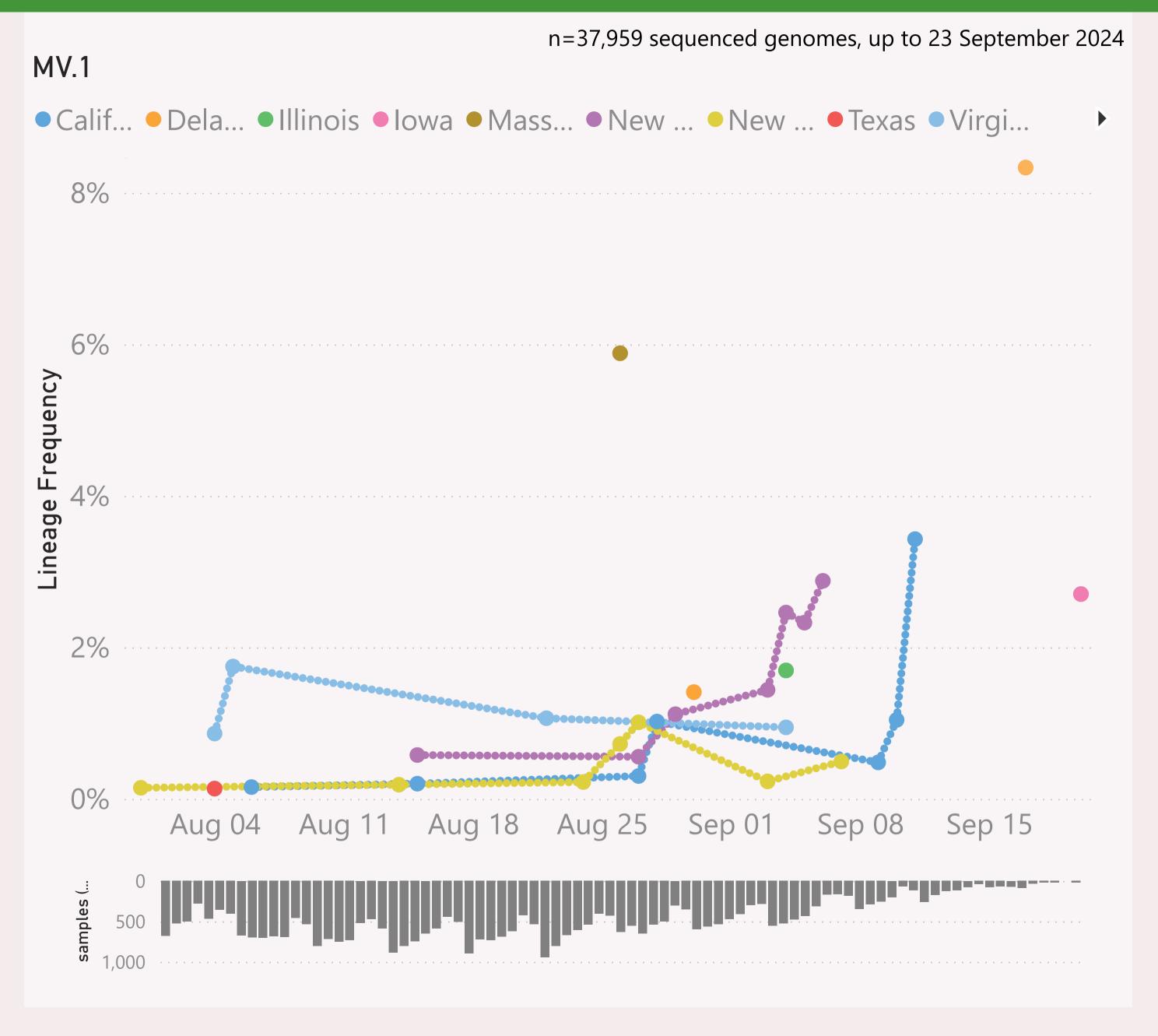


This page shows the frequency of a selected "Lineage L2" group of interest, across the leading States, over recent months.

The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "BA.2.86.*" group includes BA.2.86 and all it's descendants, e.g. the JN.* lineages.

The frequency shown at each point is based on the 7-day rolling average across all lineages, for that state.

The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.



This page shows the frequency of a selected Lineage of interest, across the leading States, over recent months.

The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade.

The frequency shown at each point is based on the 7-day rolling average across all lineages, for that state.

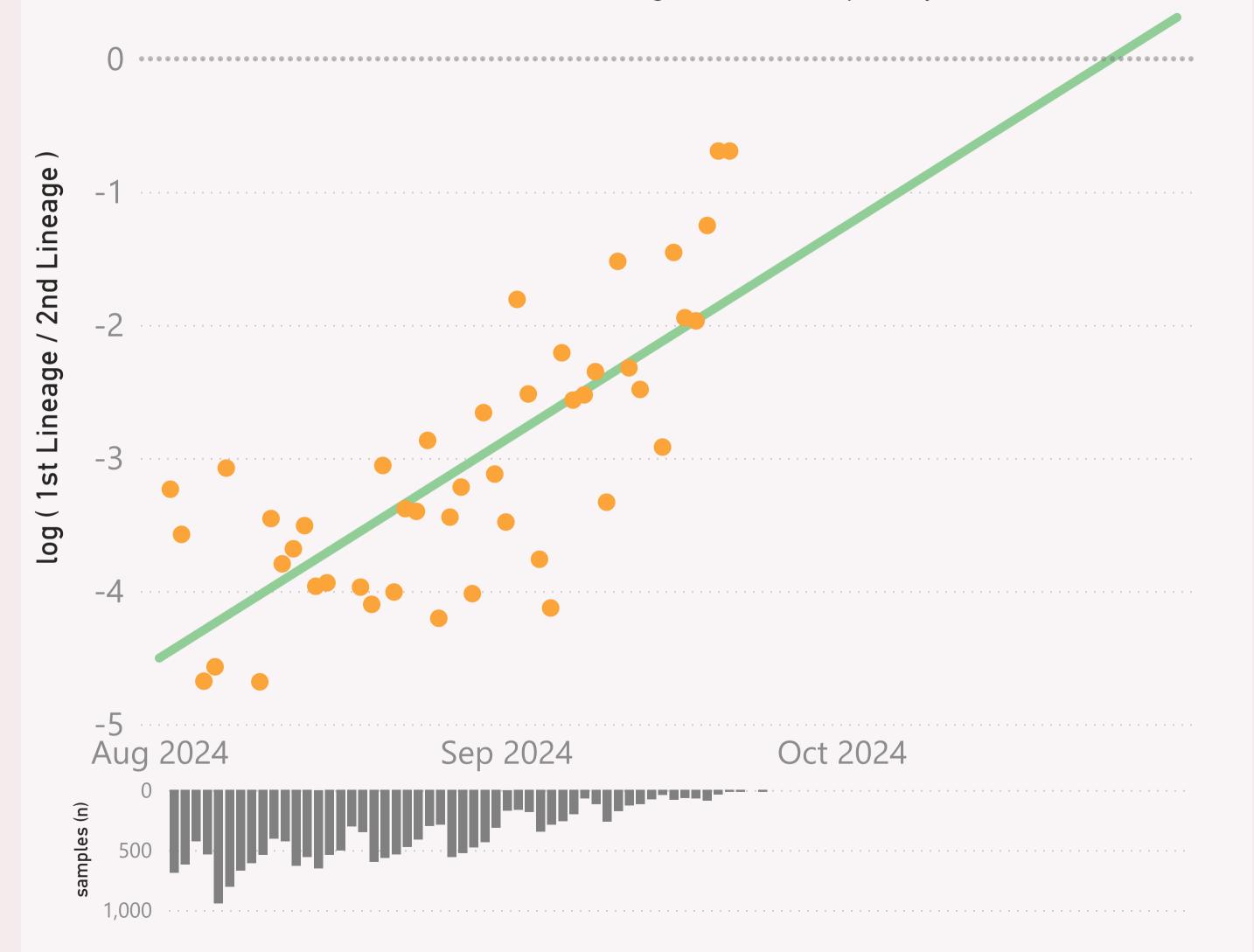
The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

n=18,695 sequenced genomes, up to 23 September 2024

United States - XEC.* vs JN.1.* +DeFLuQE

● log (1st Lineage / 2nd Lineage) ● trend

growth of 5.3% per day, crossover on 26-Oct-24

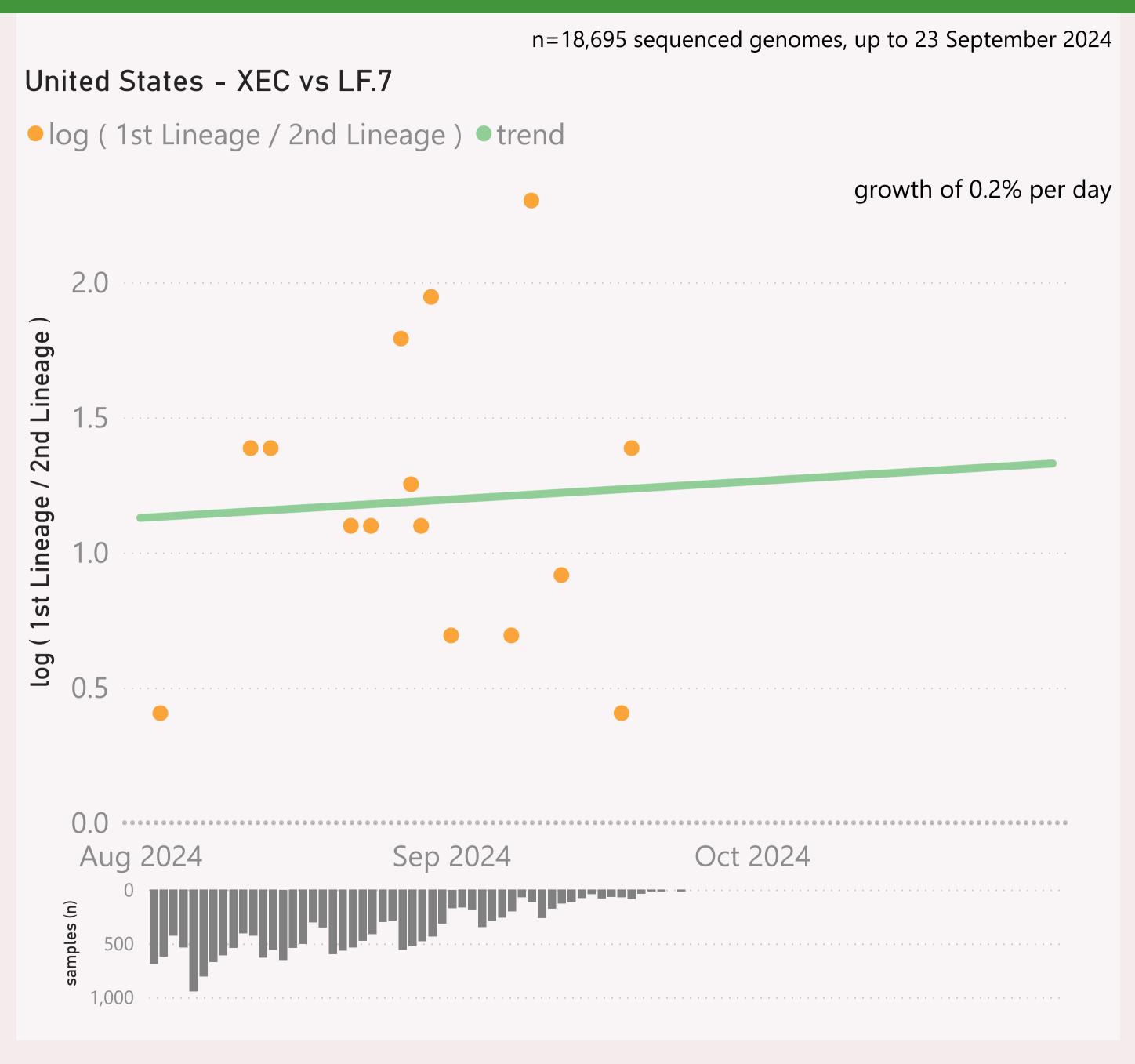


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected "Lineage L2" groups, over recent months. A challenging Lineage L2 is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

The trend is shown as a green line and expressed as a daily growth % advantage. If the green line crosses over the 0.0 line, the date when that occurred or is predicted to occur will be shown. At that point the challenging Lineage L2 is considered to have "crossed over" or taken over dominance from the incumbent Lineage L2.

The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I add the "Lineage L2" groups, typically following common variant groupings, but occasionally being "creative".

The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

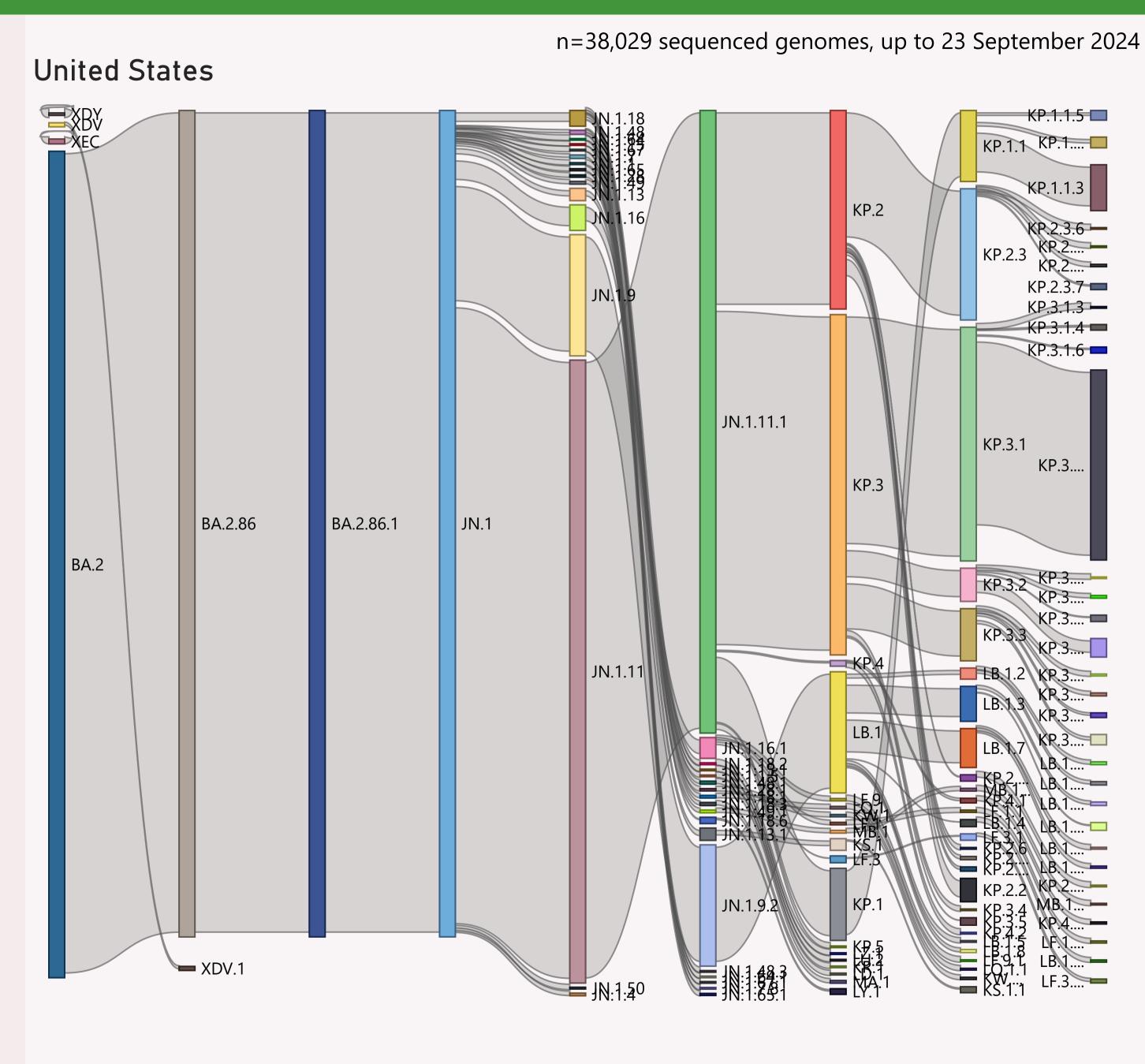


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected Lineages, over recent months. A challenging Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

The trend is shown as a green line and expressed as a daily growth % advantage. If the green line crosses over the 0.0 line, the date when that occurred or is predicted to occur will be shown. At that point the challenging Lineage is considered to have "crossed over" or taken over dominance from the incumbent Lineage

The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade.

The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.



This page shows the hierarchy of the significant Lineages, over recent months.

The hierarchy can be read from left to right, starting with the earliest/highest Lineages being broken down into more detailed child Lineages.

The vertical height of each bar segment represents the relative volume of all the samples of that specific Lineage, as well as all it's descendants.

The full picture is typically quite busy, so insignificant Lineages (with few samples, or at the extreme top or bottom of the hierarchy) are not shown.

The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade.

Data Submitted in the last 8 weeks

Country	# Samples Sequenced	Latest Collection date	by Collection date	Latest Submission date	by Submission date
□ United States	38,106	9/23/2024		9/24/2024	althografi locaralla arta
California	5,854	9/20/2024		9/24/2024	double de la la literate le
Texas	5,262	9/4/2024		9/21/2024	1.1.1.1
New York	4,824	9/23/2024		9/24/2024	ad ametica accordia
Colorado	2,486	9/4/2024		9/24/2024	aratanda I
New Jersey	1,682	9/19/2024	<u></u>	9/24/2024	alaa dhaa lee dhala l
Virginia	1,461	9/19/2024		9/24/2024	tanaa ta Bada
Illinois	1,277	9/16/2024	. Later	9/24/2024	and the second second
Utah	1,192	9/16/2024	والمشاب ال	9/23/2024	ir ar ir iadal
Ohio	1,173	9/16/2024		9/24/2024	and the failure
Tennessee	1,164	8/29/2024	عالمت علا	9/24/2024	L i
Hawaii	1,005	9/5/2024	باللا	9/24/2024	وراز اناوا
Pennsylvania	760	9/14/2024		9/24/2024	al III na dan Eti
Rhode Island	725	9/9/2024		9/20/2024	and the state of the
Minnesota	721	8/30/2024	<u> </u>	9/23/2024	alia da kada
Maryland	651	9/16/2024		9/24/2024	and make lated a
Louisiana	614	9/12/2024		9/23/2024	
Delaware	569	9/10/2024		9/24/2024	de la Challea
Iowa	503	9/20/2024		9/24/2024	
Arizona	483	9/21/2024		9/24/2024	and inhality some in it
Georgia	483	9/13/2024	, jale	9/24/2024	
North Carolina	474	9/17/2024	and the	9/24/2024	an a di dada ta ma
Michigan	469	9/4/2024		9/20/2024	The Linear Con-
Florida	434	9/17/2024		9/24/2024	ad ad bata da cara i
Wisconsin	431	9/14/2024	danile .	9/24/2024	
Connecticut	414	9/14/2024		9/24/2024	at larm It i
Nebraska	409	9/14/2024	<u>di</u> c	9/20/2024	n la Latan
Nevada	351	9/18/2024	- L	9/24/2024	ad tid at differen
Total	38,106	9/23/2024		9/24/2024	ali acati lucas de atal

This page shows the volume and currency/timeliness of the genomic sequencing data shared via GISAID, over the last 8 weeks. A breakdown of the leading states (by volume) is shown.

Each sample shared comes with a Collection date - when the PCR test for that sample was collected. The GISAID system also records a Submission date for each sample, which is typically the date that sample was uploaded.

The latest date of each type is shown, along with "sparkline"-style mini charts to give a flavour for the spread of recent data by Collection date and by Submission date.