

This page shows the frequency of the top 6 "L2" lineages, across recent months.

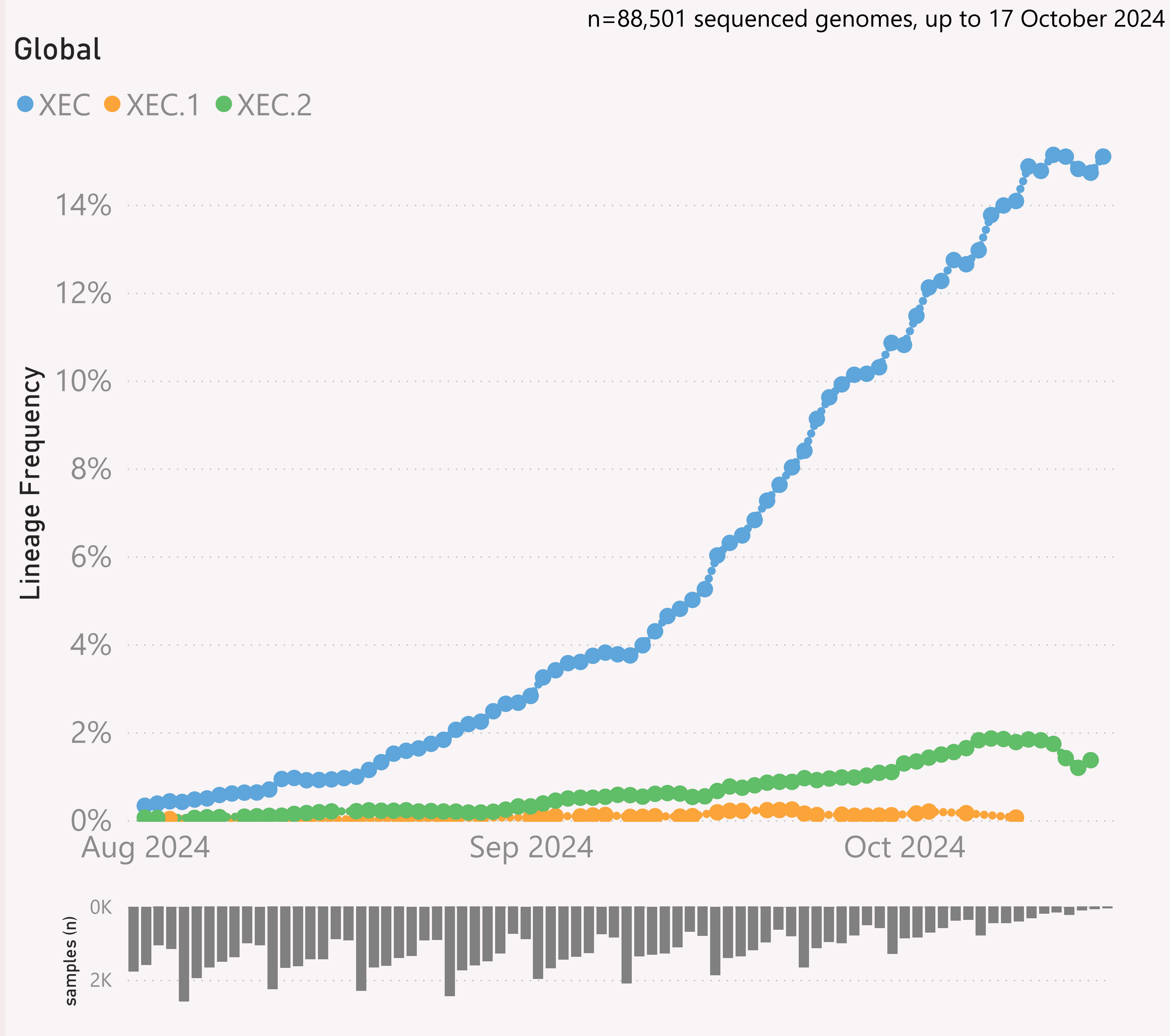
The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "BA.2.86.*" group includes BA.2.86 and all it's descendants, e.g. the JN.* lineages.

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.

The frequency results calculated for the most recent dates might not be representative, due to those lower sample sizes.



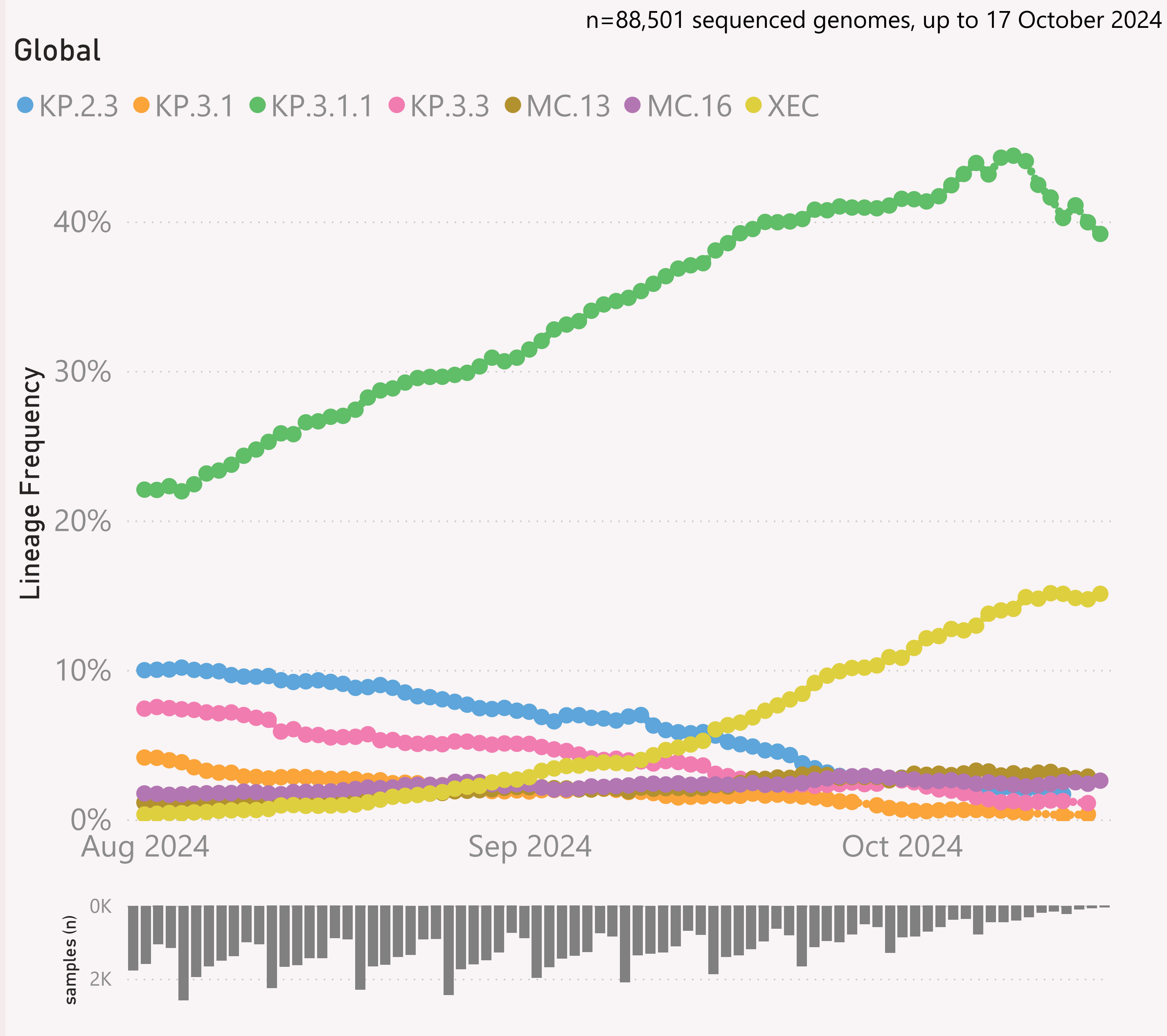
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently XEC.*.

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.

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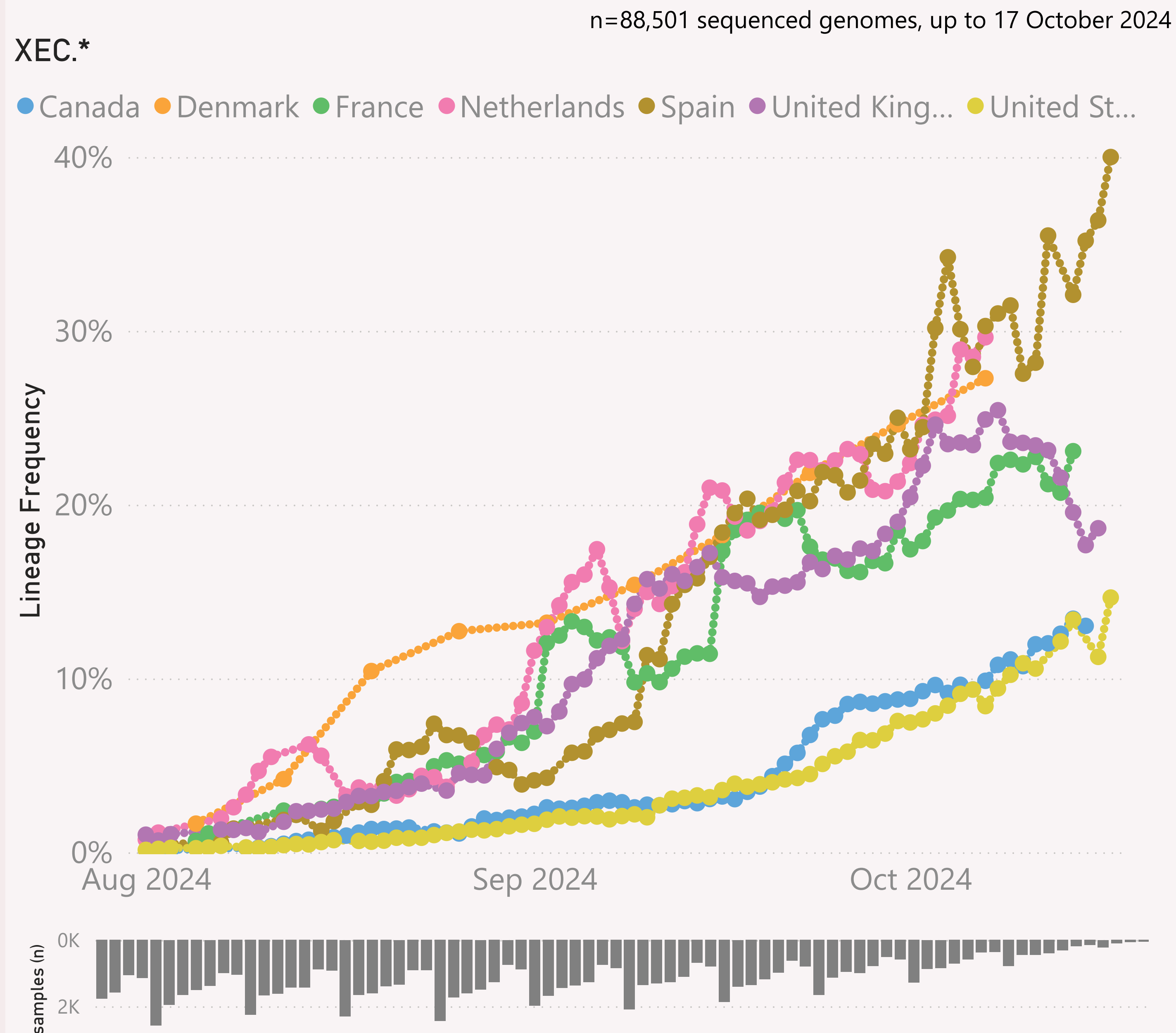
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months.

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.

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This page shows the frequency of a selected "Lineage L2" group of interest, for the 7 countries reporting the most samples over recent months.

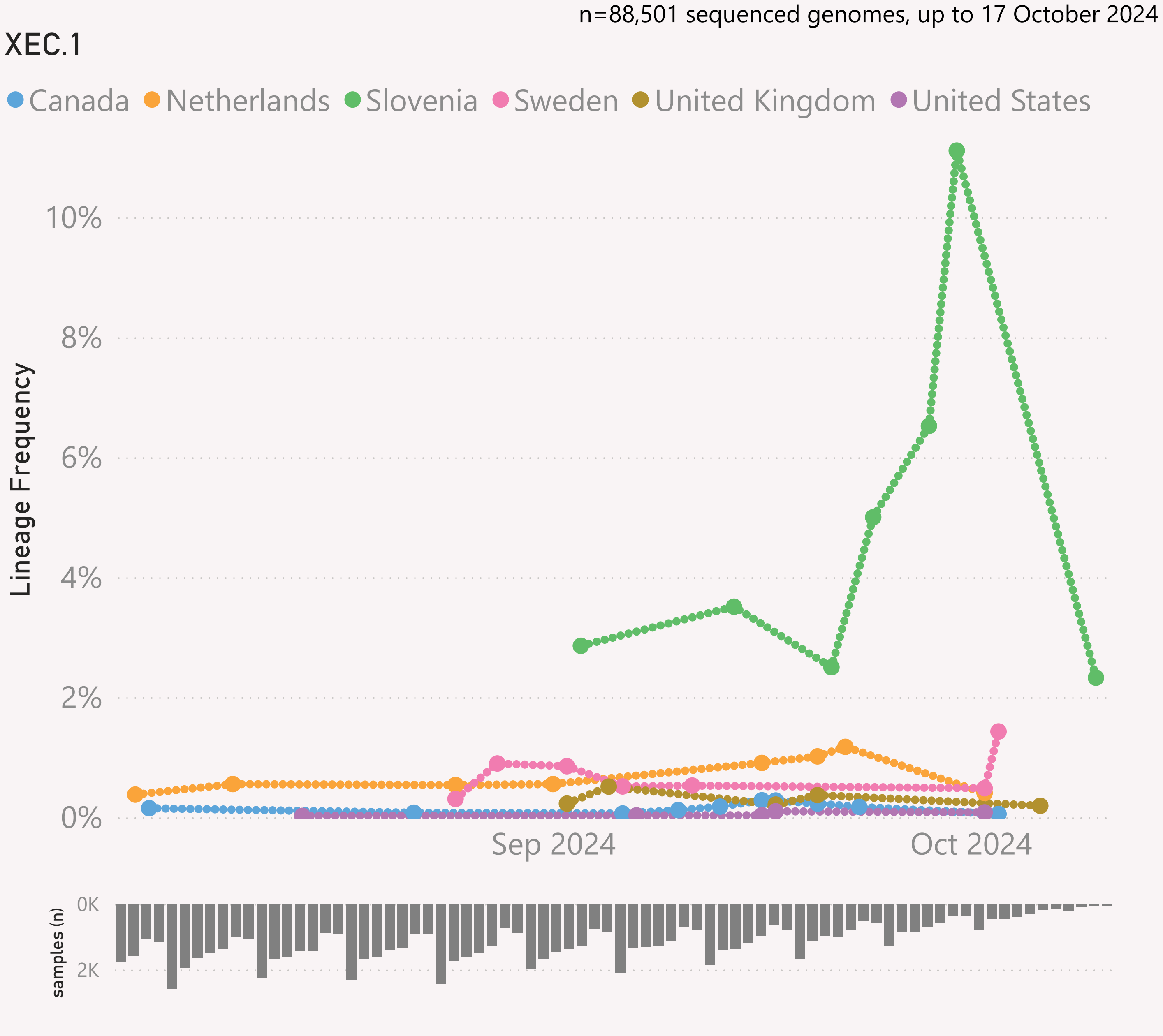
The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "JN.1.* +FLiRT" group includes the descendants of JN.1.* with the mutations: F456L & R346T.

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, for that country.

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.

The frequency results calculated for the most recent dates might not be representative, due to those lower sample sizes.



This page shows the frequency of a selected Lineage of interest, for the 6 countries reporting the most samples 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 country.

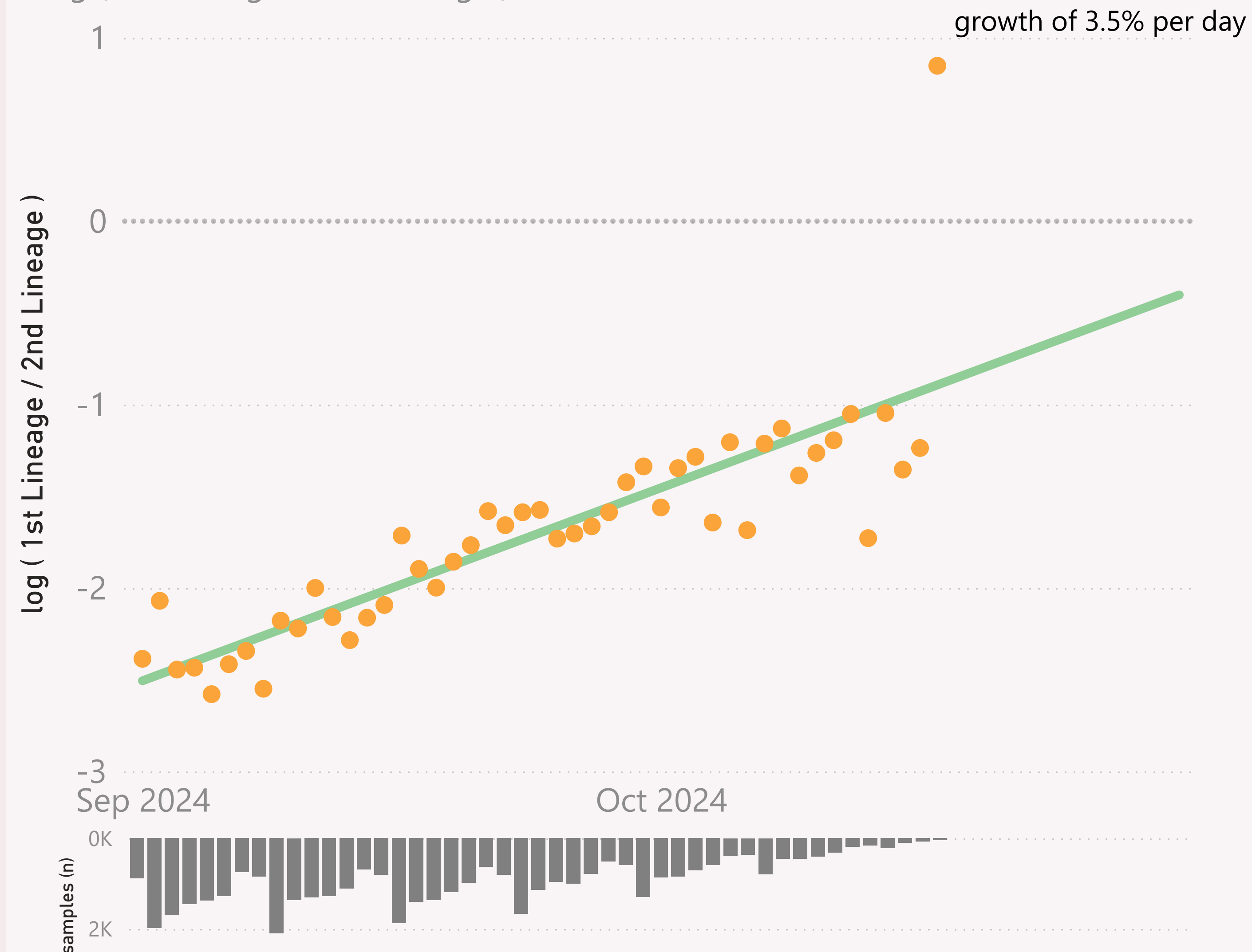
The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

The frequency results calculated for the most recent dates might not be representative, due to those lower sample sizes.

n=42,053 sequenced genomes, up to 17 October 2024

Global - XEC.* vs JN.1.* +DeFLuQE

● $\log (1st \text{ Lineage} / 2nd \text{ Lineage})$ ● trend



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.

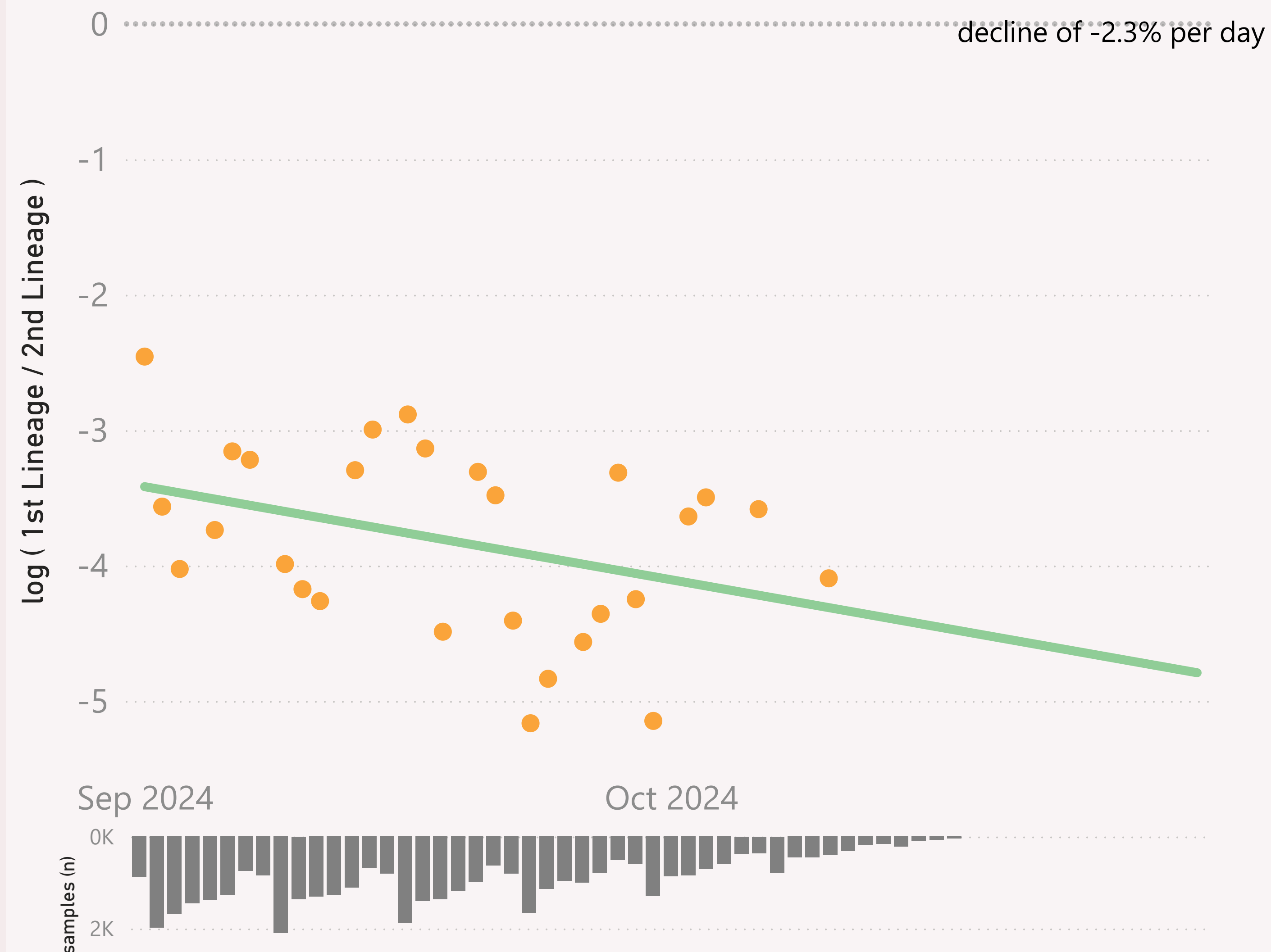
The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I add the "Lineage L2" groups, typically following common variant groupings, but occasionally being "creative".

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.

n=42,053 sequenced genomes, up to 17 October 2024

Global - XEC.1 vs XEC

● $\log (1st \text{ Lineage} / 2nd \text{ Lineage})$ ● trend



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



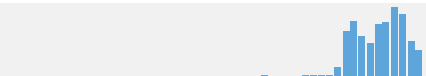







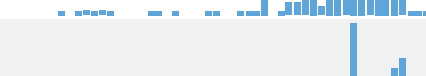







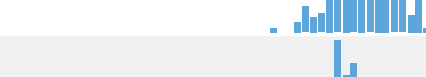



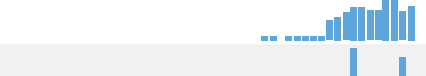

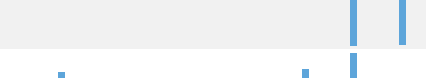



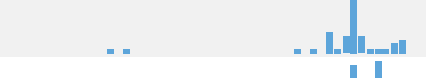




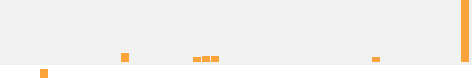






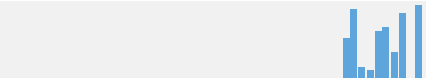
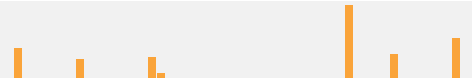







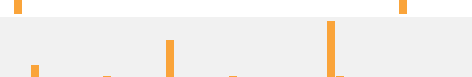


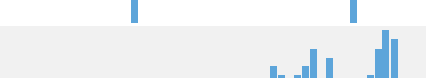
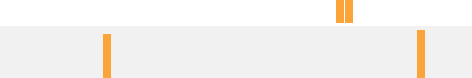
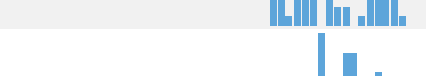
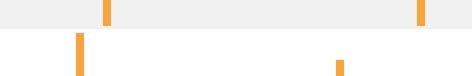


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Global



Data Submitted in the last 8 weeks

Country	# Samples Sequenced	Latest Collection date	by Collection date	Latest Submission date	by Submission date
<div><div></div>United States</div>	33,091	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Canada</div>	12,941	16/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Spain</div>	4,891	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>United Kingdom</div>	4,383	16/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Japan</div>	4,210	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>France</div>	3,847	14/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Sweden</div>	2,840	14/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>China</div>	2,513	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Australia</div>	2,249	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Italy</div>	2,067	15/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Netherlands</div>	2,003	08/10/2024		16/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Denmark</div>	1,783	07/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Brazil</div>	1,408	02/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>South Korea</div>	1,120	02/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Ireland</div>	1,090	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Russia</div>	1,088	01/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Germany</div>	992	01/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Costa Rica</div>	589	09/09/2024		03/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Greece</div>	580	02/08/2024		23/09/2024	
<div><div></div>Singapore</div>	552	16/10/2024		21/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Puerto Rico</div>	530	03/10/2024		21/10/2024	
<div><div></div>New Zealand</div>	506	06/10/2024		18/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Mexico</div>	478	09/08/2024		15/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Poland</div>	445	15/10/2024		22/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Bahrain</div>	386	26/08/2024		09/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Luxembourg</div>	356	30/09/2024		17/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Portugal</div>	351	24/09/2024		08/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Taiwan</div>	320	07/10/2024		14/10/2024	
<div><div></div>Total</div>	92,168	17/10/2024		22/10/2024	

This page shows the volume and currency/timeliness of the genomic sequencing data shared via GISAID, over the last 8 weeks, for the countries sharing the most samples.

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.