

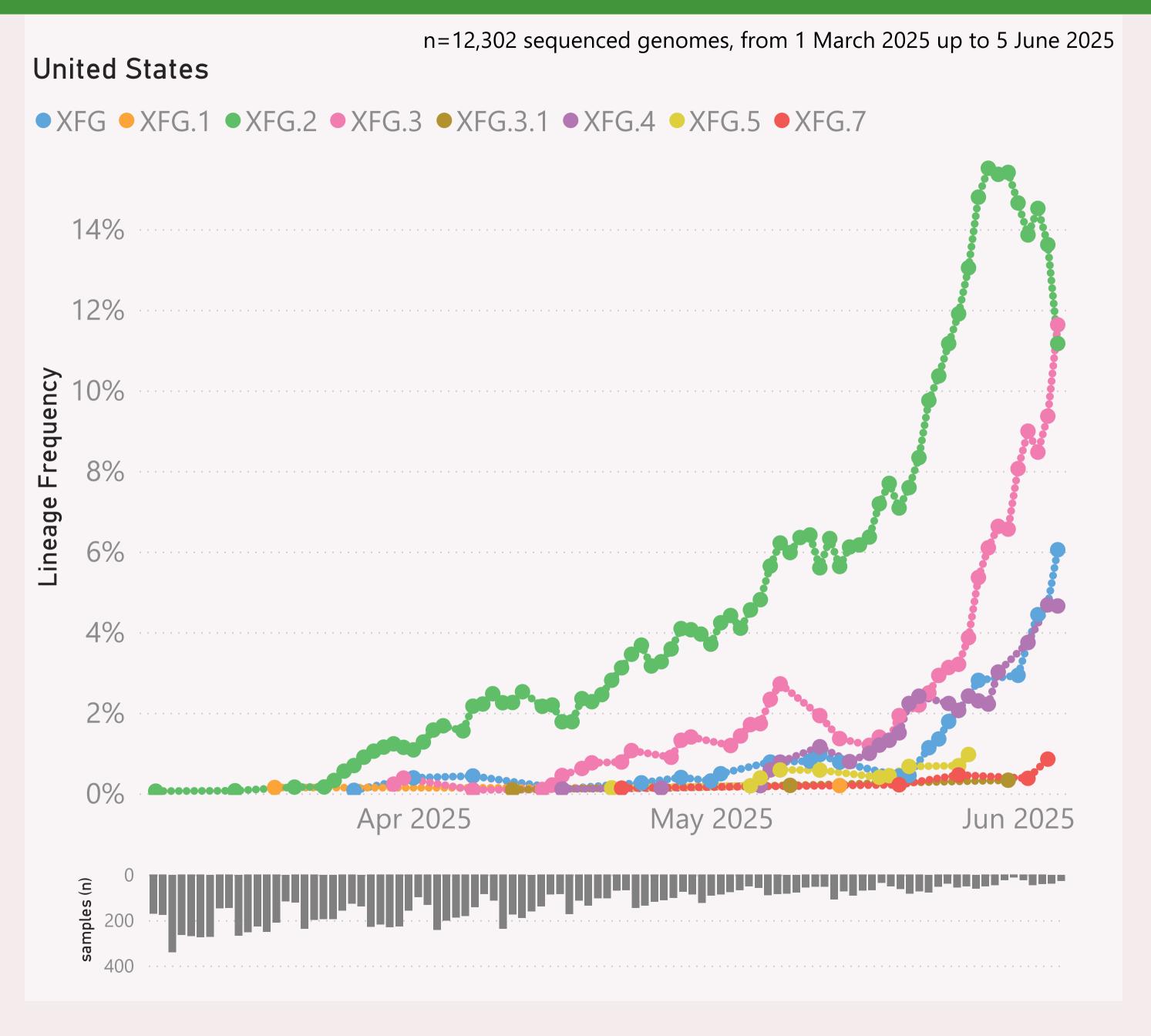
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 "L2" lineages, across recent months.

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.

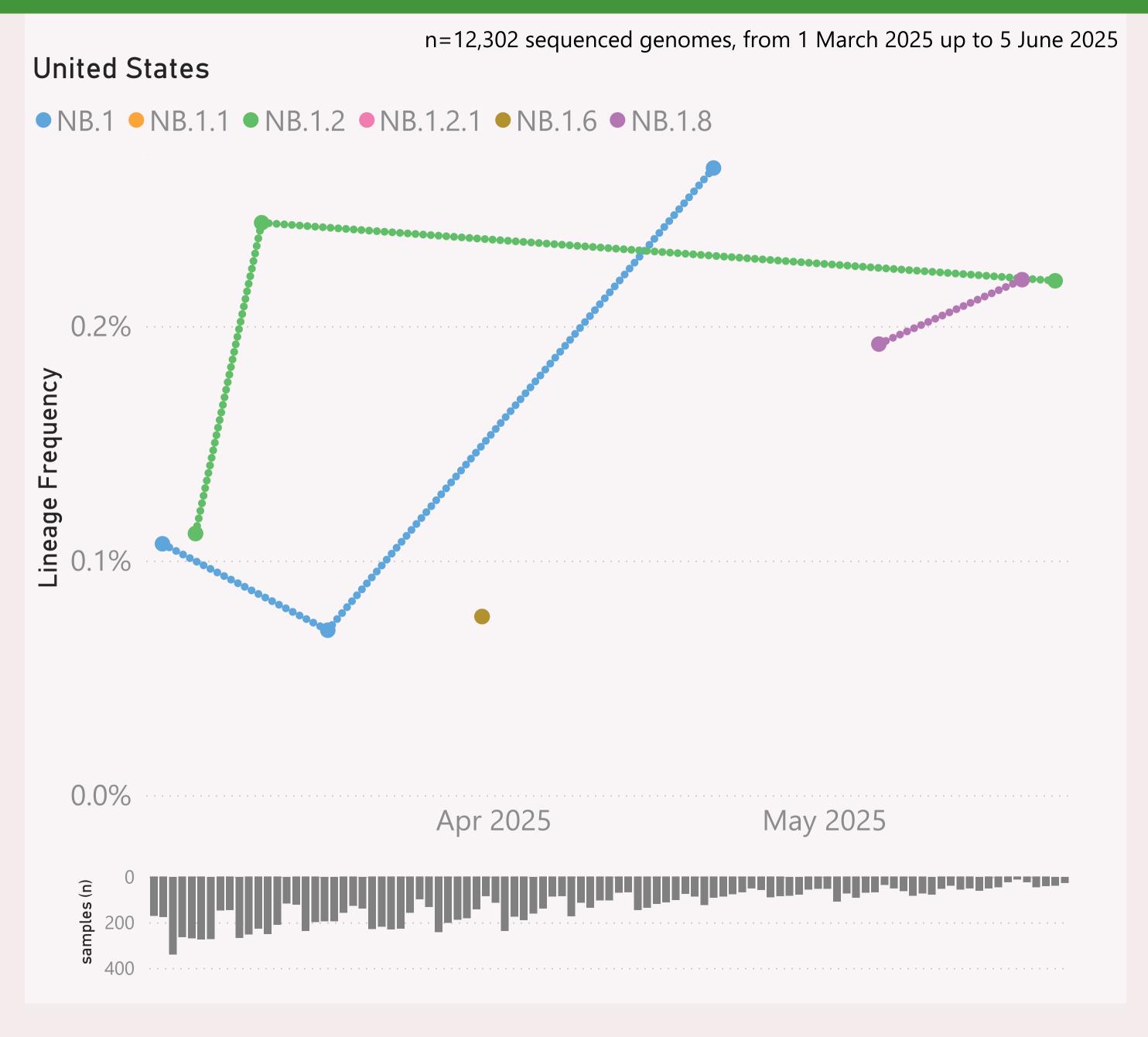


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently XFG.*.

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

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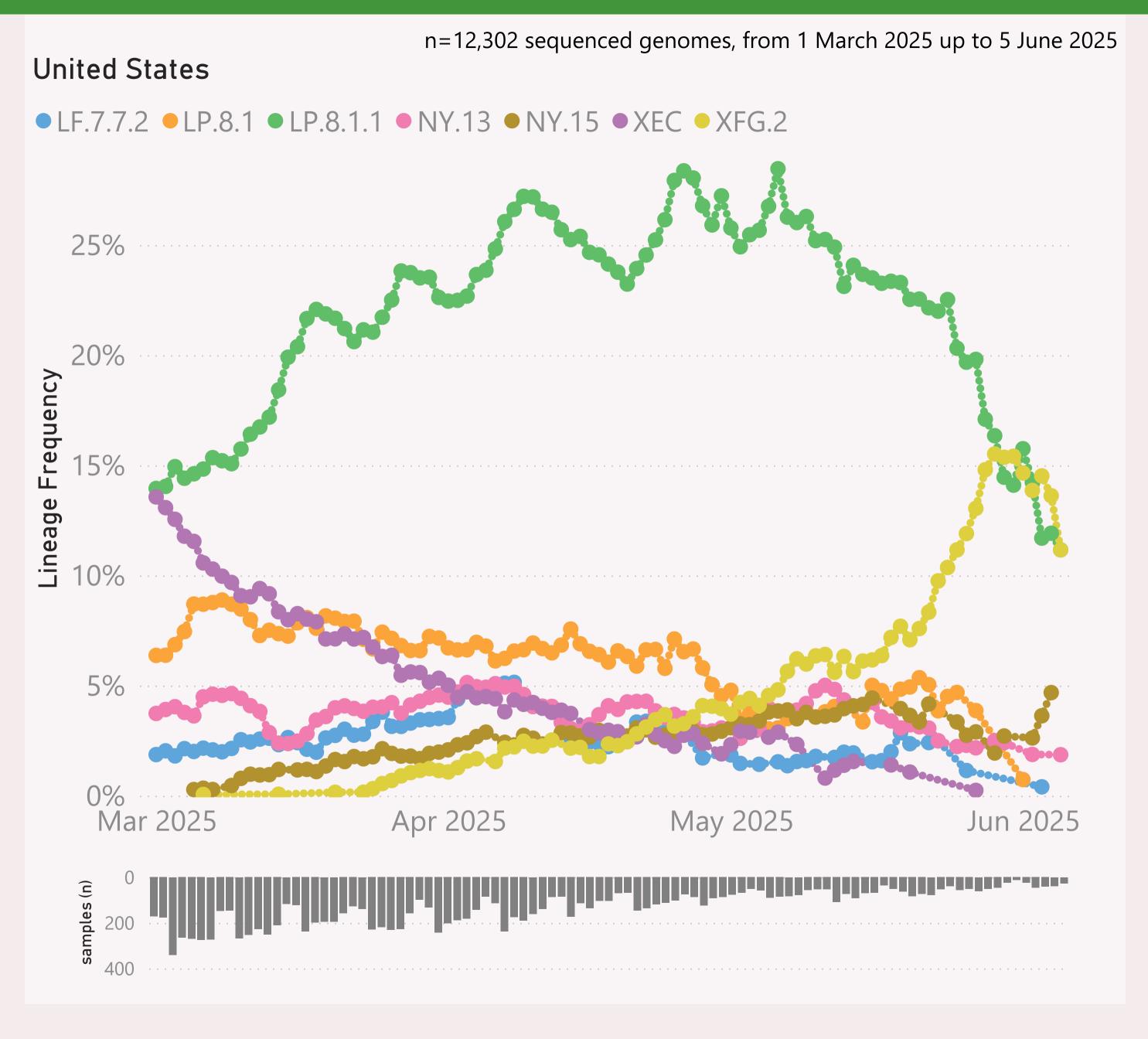


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently NB.1.8.1.*
"Nimbus".

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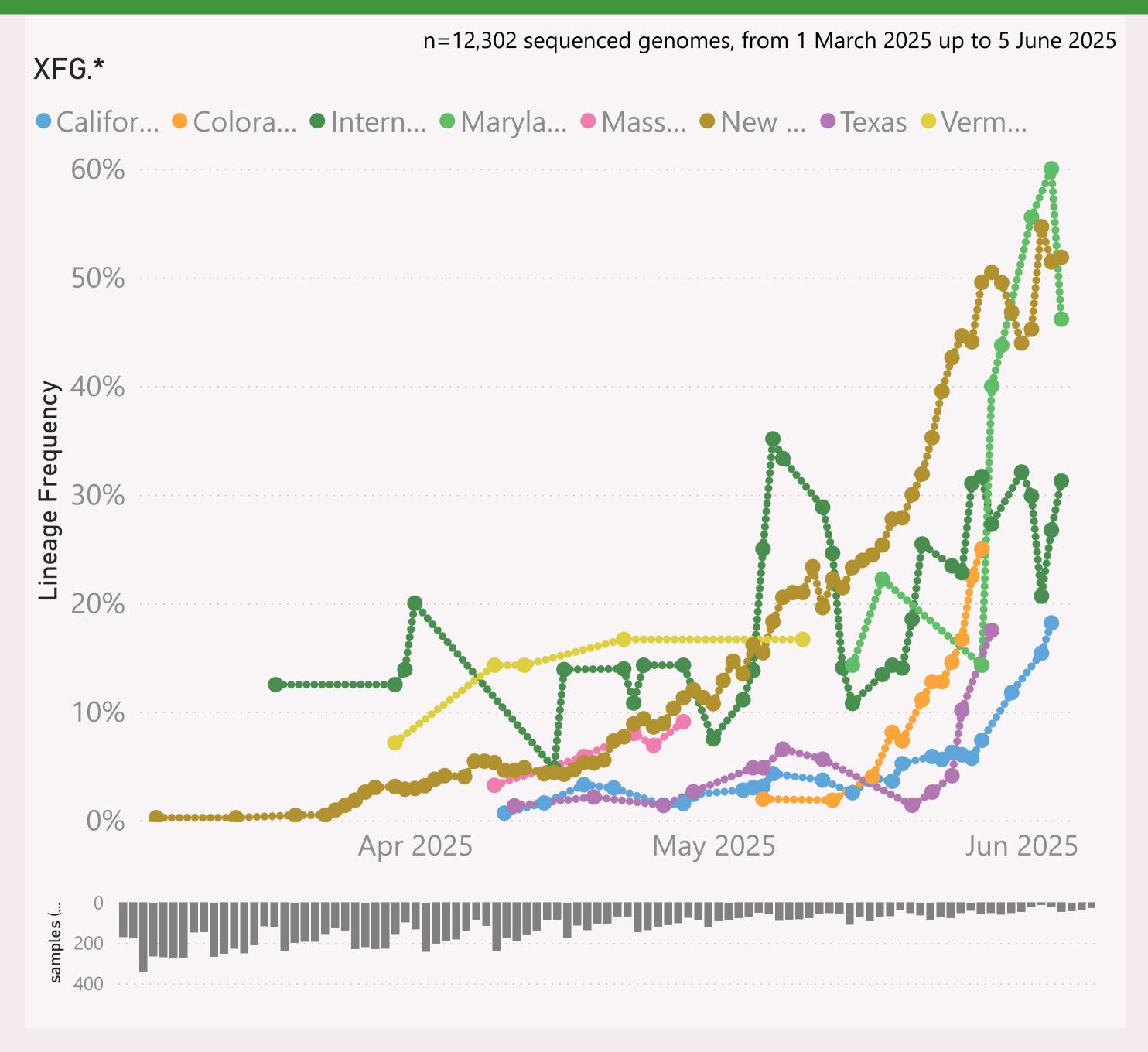


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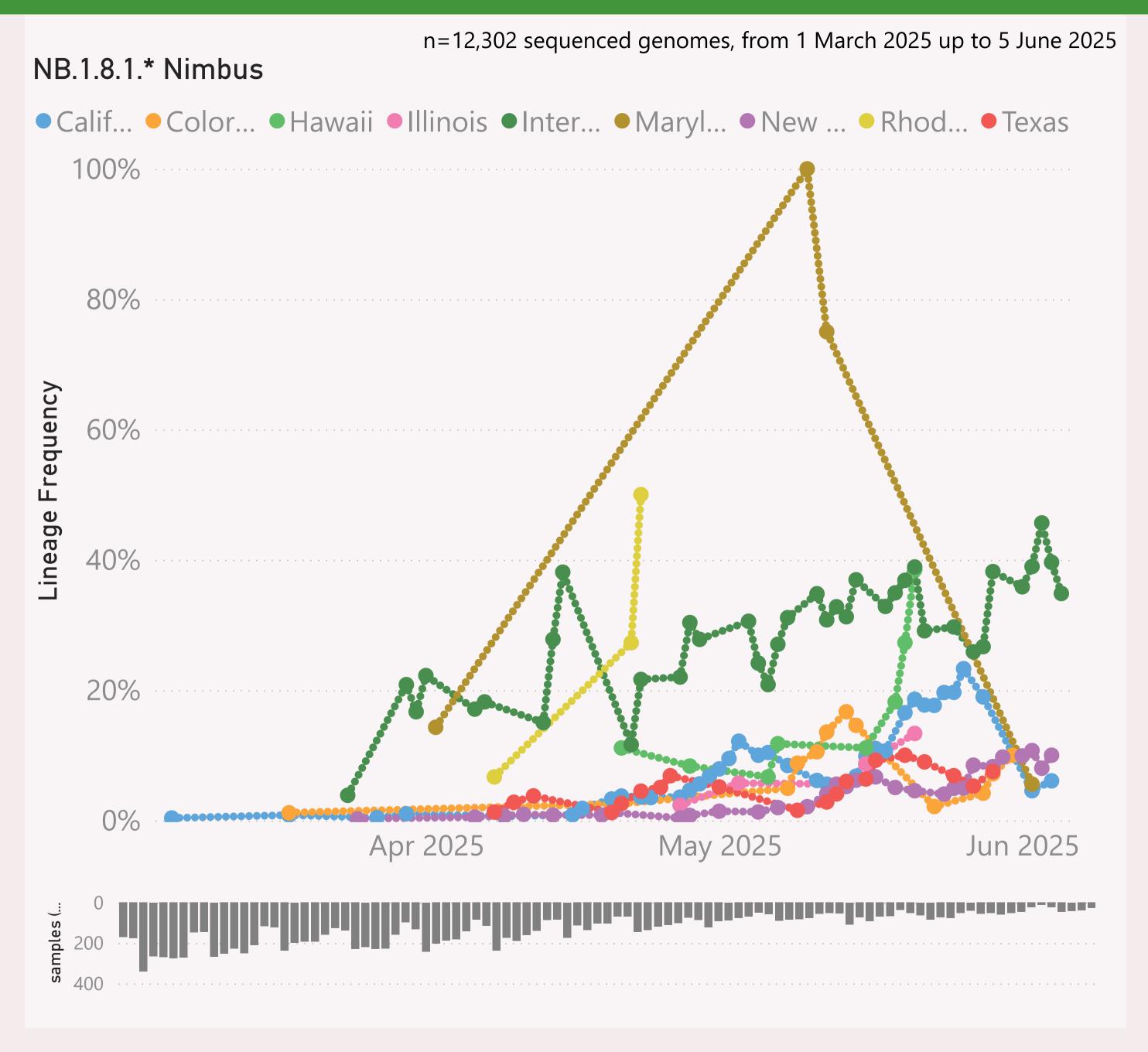


This page shows the frequency of a selected "Lineage L2" group of interest, across the leading States, over recent months.

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.

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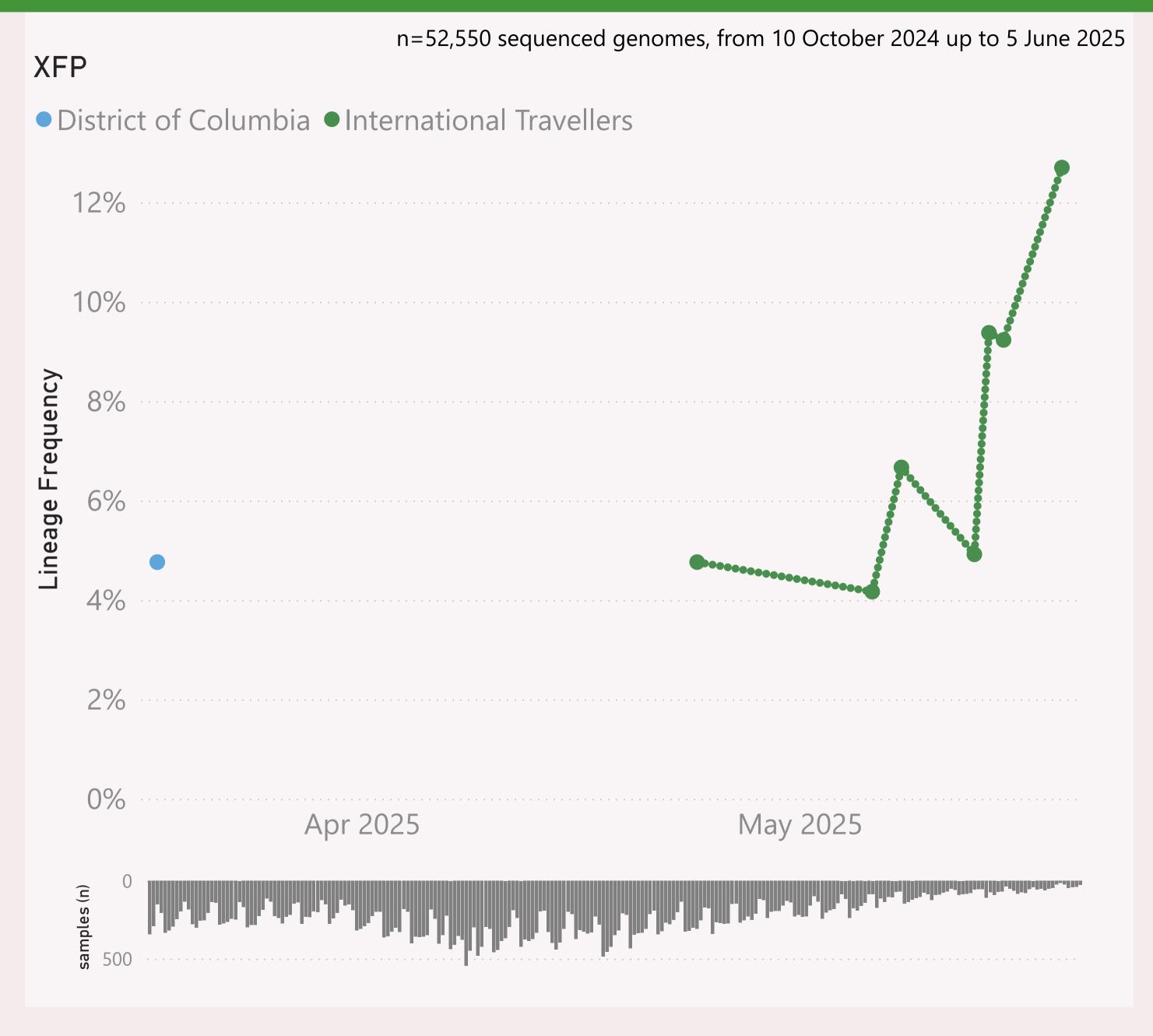


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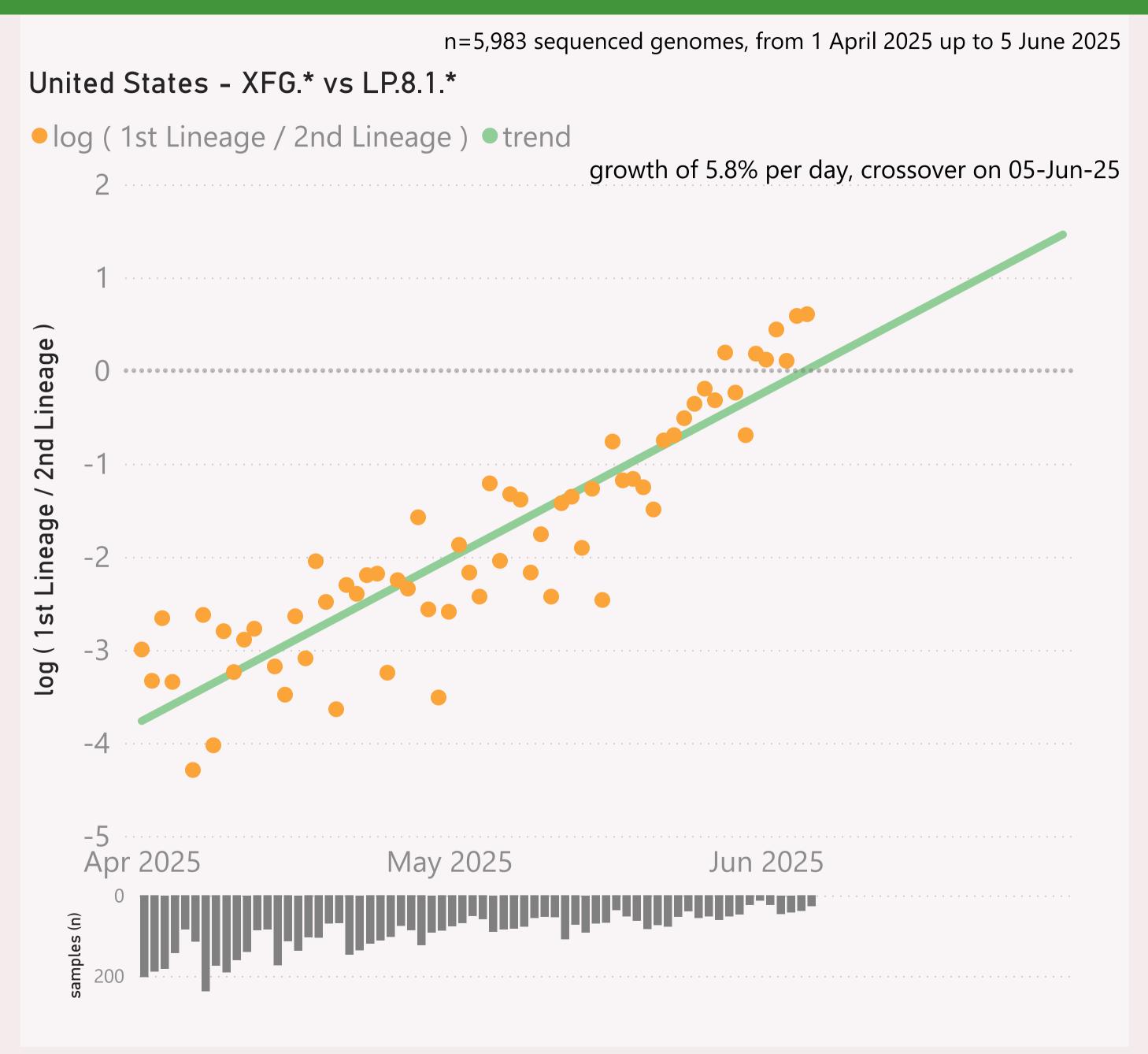


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This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected "Lineage L2" groups, over recent months. A challenging Lineage L2 is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

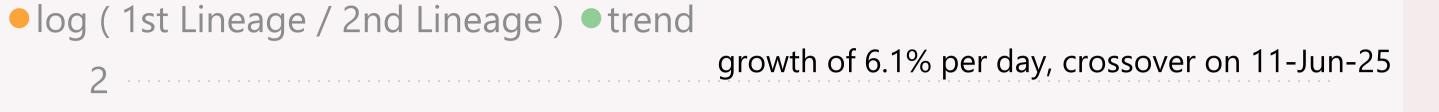
The trend is shown as a green line and expressed as a daily growth % advantage. If the green line crosses over the 0.0 line, the date when that occurred or is predicted to occur will be shown. At that point the challenging Lineage L2 is considered to have "crossed over" or taken over dominance from the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

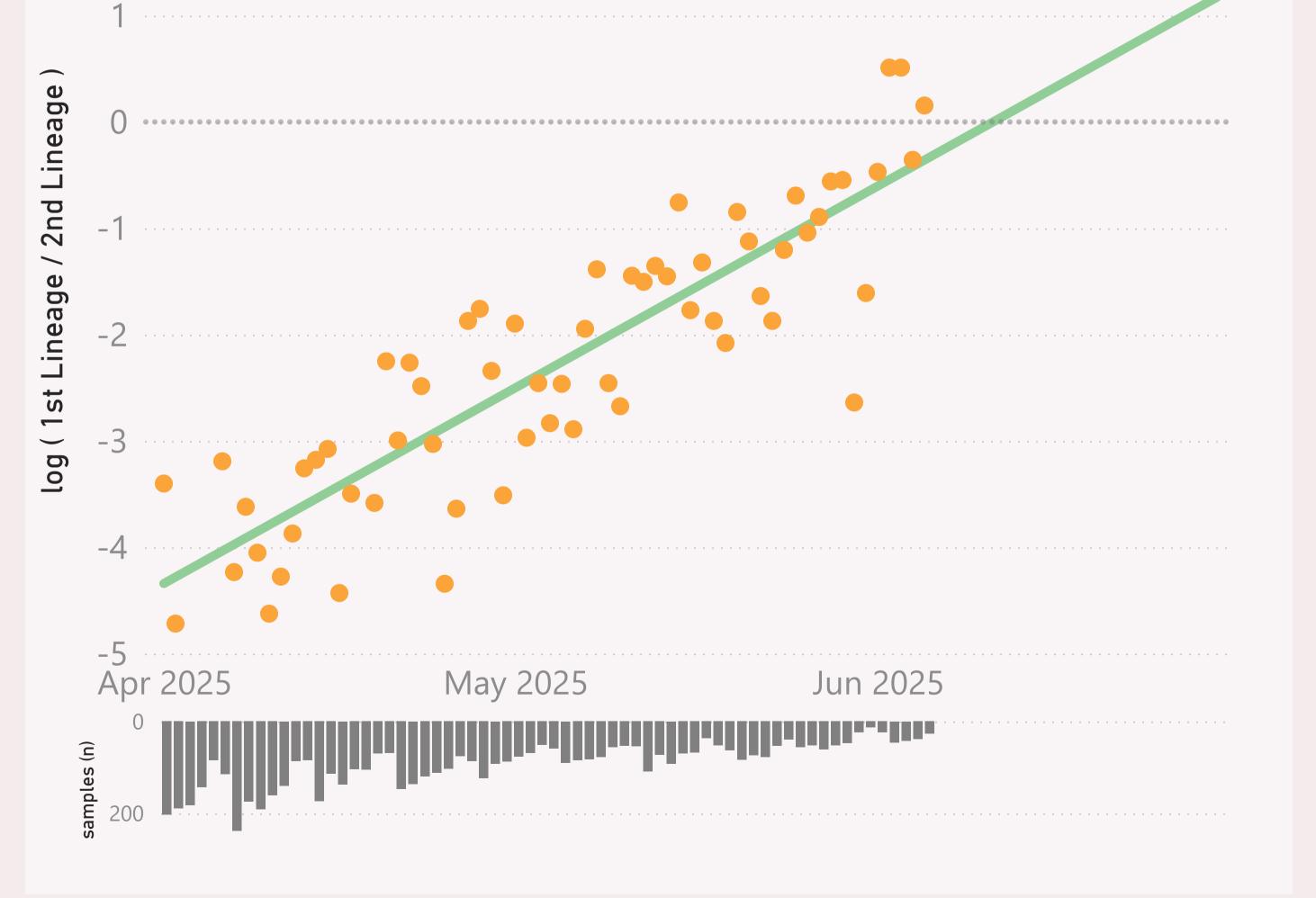
The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I add the "Lineage L2" groups, typically following common variant groupings, but occasionally being "creative".

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=5,983 sequenced genomes, from 1 April 2025 up to 5 June 2025







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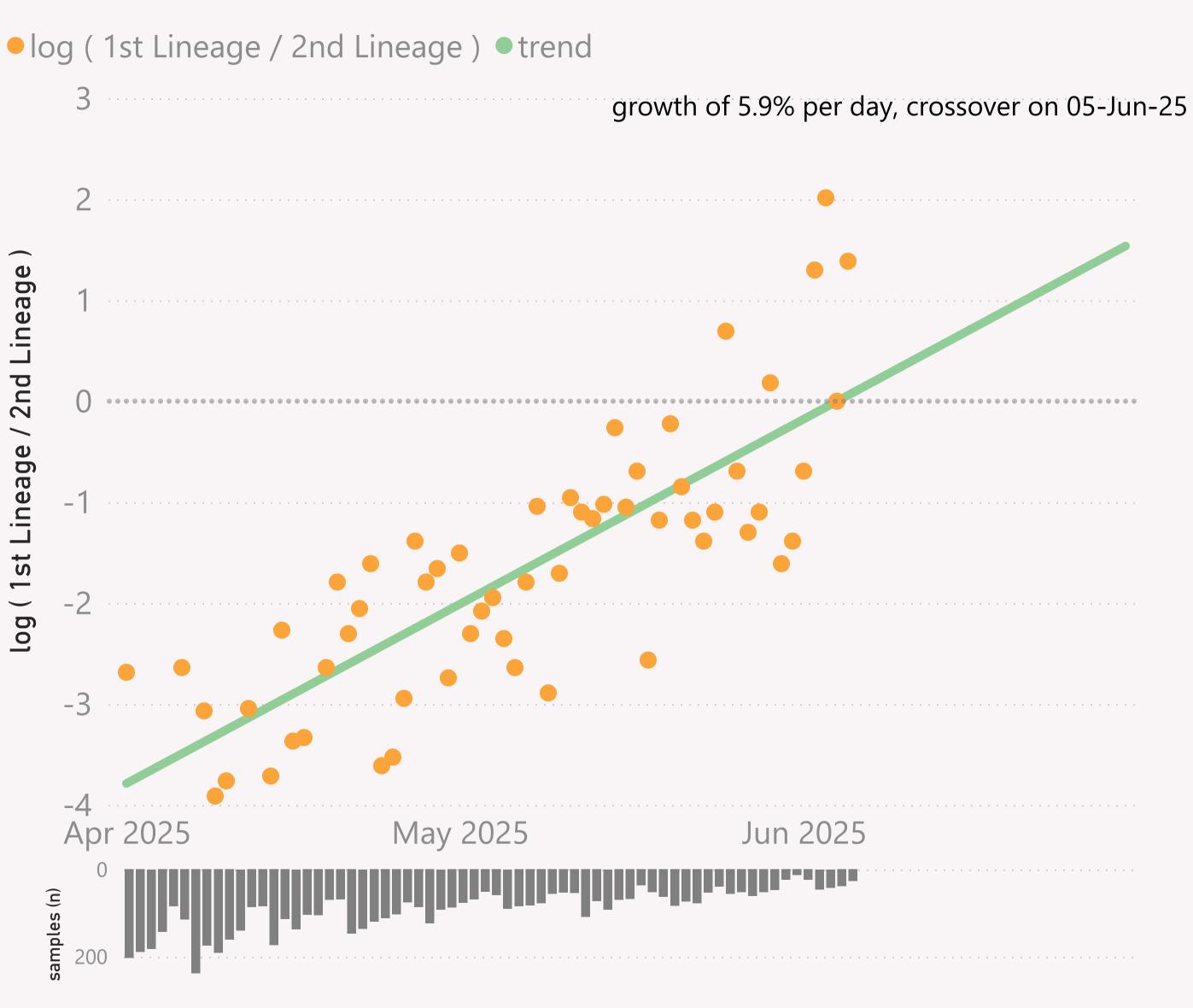
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United States - NB.1.8.1 vs LP.8.1.1

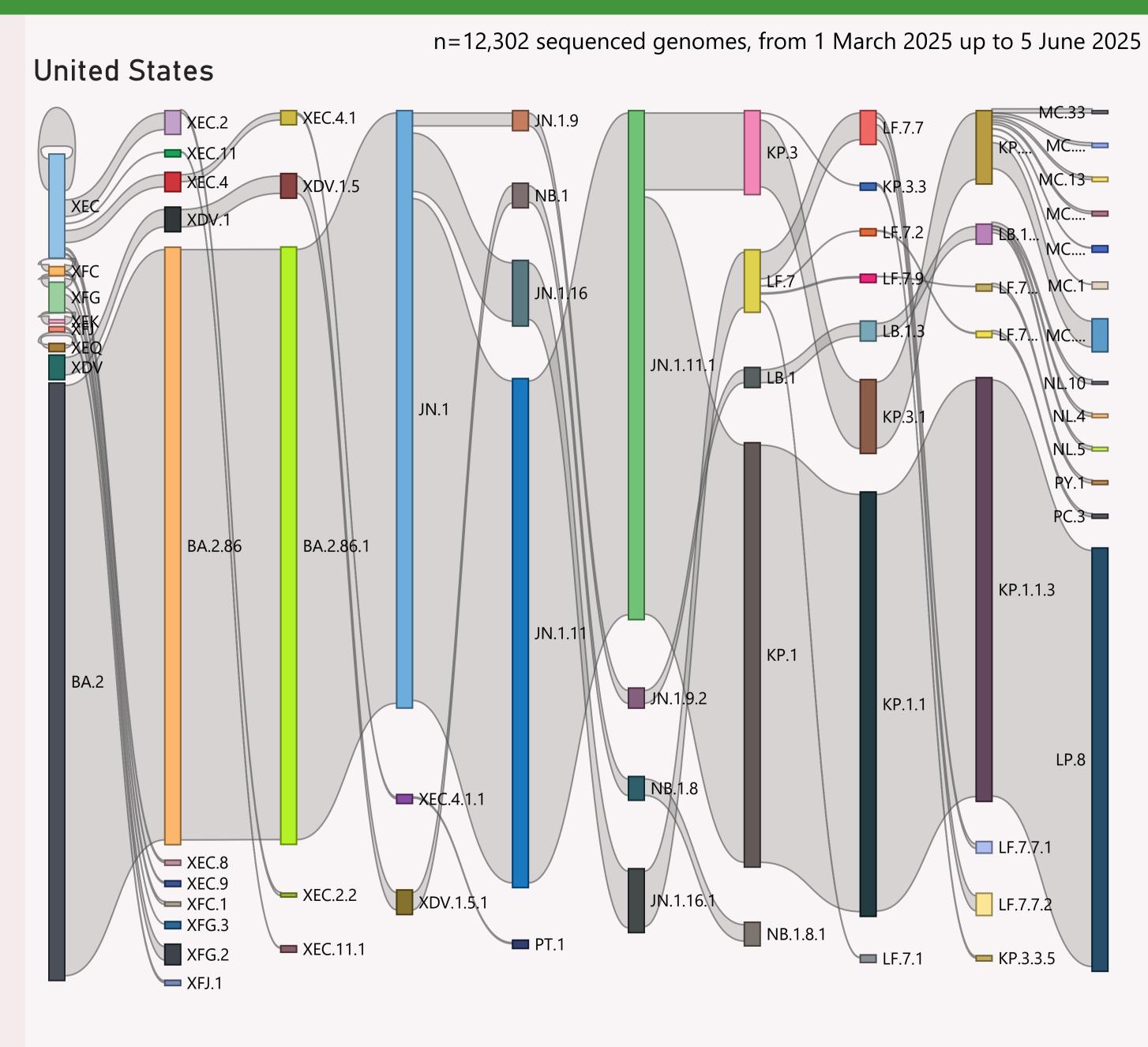


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected Lineages, over recent months. A challenging Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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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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	10,647	05/06/2025		20/06/2025
New York	2,256	05/06/2025	والأسرين المالية	20/06/2025
California	1,745	04/06/2025		20/06/2025
Michigan	1,214	20/05/2025	and the second	09/06/2025
Illinois	1,129	03/06/2025	ينب الأطاليران كانري	17/06/2025
Texas	814	29/05/2025	علل.	18/06/2025
Wisconsin	527	19/02/2025	بمانحالي	01/05/2025
Colorado	435	31/05/2025	44	11/06/2025
International Travellers	426	05/06/2025		17/06/2025
Minnesota	367	22/04/2025	المالة .	02/06/2025
Massachusetts	272	03/05/2025	. <u> </u>	30/05/2025
Louisiana	185	14/04/2025	and	27/05/2025
Rhode Island	157	15/05/2025	د بارا.	03/06/2025
Connecticut	121	11/05/2025	. dat	11/06/2025
Utah	116	05/05/2025	in the second second	13/06/2025
New Jersey	105	14/04/2025	. 40	05/06/2025
Hawaii	95	21/05/2025	ali i	06/06/2025
District of Columbia	71	05/05/2025	Щ.	27/05/2025
Oregon	54	08/05/2025	n 1 N	20/05/2025
Vermont	52	25/05/2025	1.6	06/06/2025
New Mexico	51	09/04/2025	r la	27/05/2025
South Carolina	49	19/05/2025	- II.	04/06/2025
Maryland	48	05/06/2025		20/06/2025
South Dakota	45	15/04/2025		12/05/2025
Arizona	43	18/05/2025	ı mılıll	27/05/2025
Georgia	43	20/04/2025	lii i	06/06/2025
Nebraska	31	18/04/2025		01/05/2025
Nevada	27	05/06/2025	100	20/06/2025
Total	10,647	05/06/2025		20/06/2025

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.