

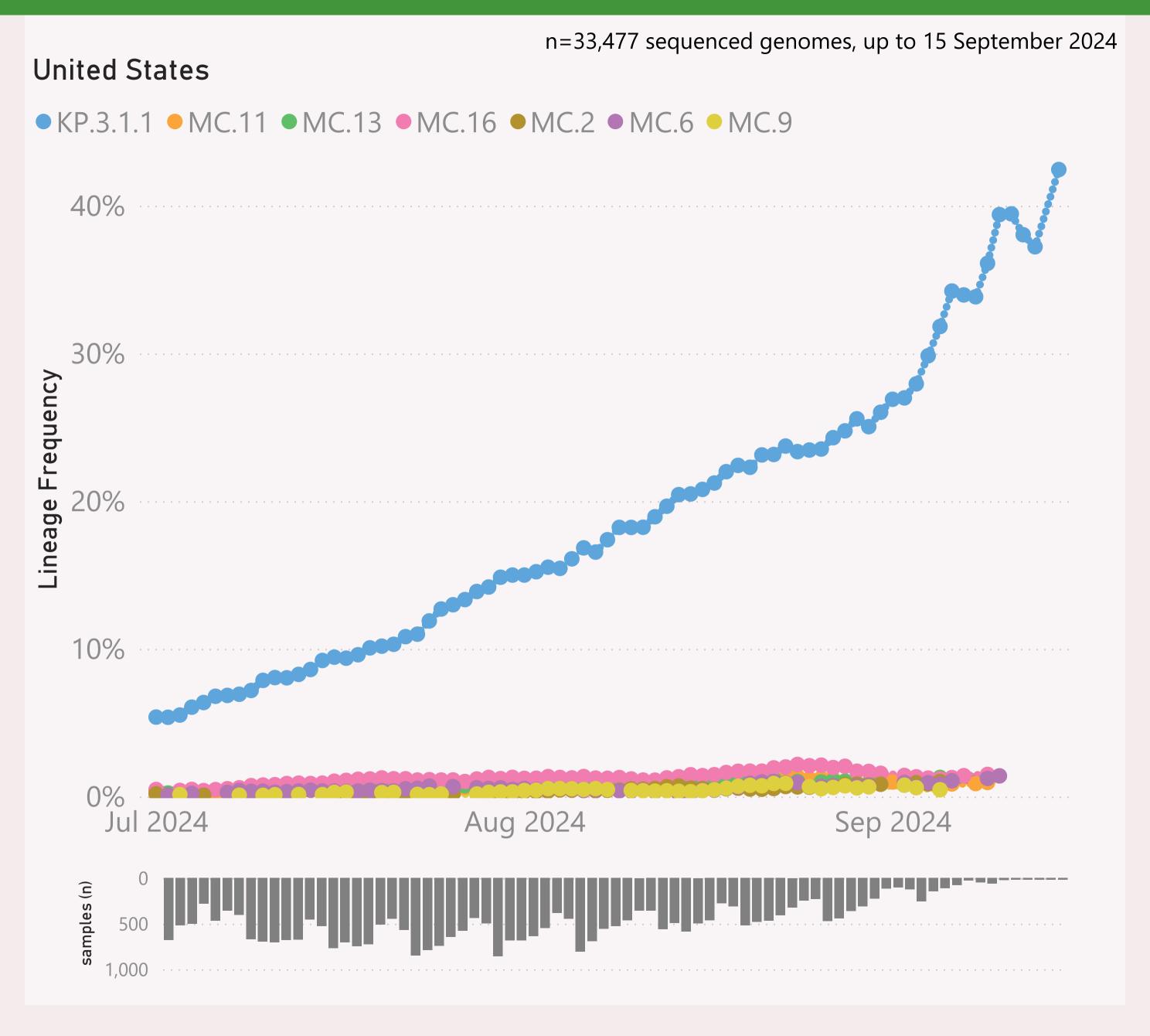
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 "L2" lineages, across recent months.

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.

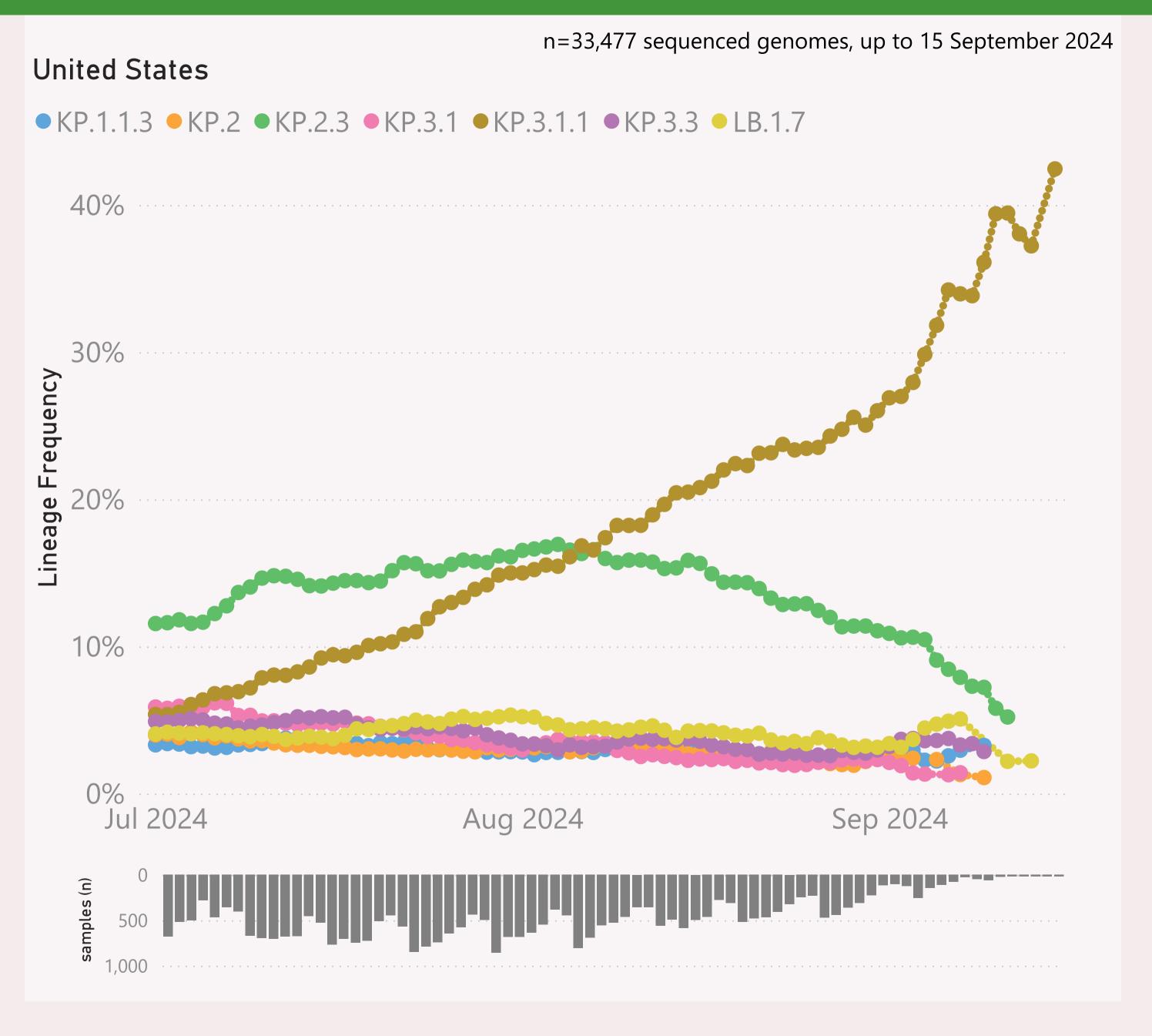


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently "JN.1.* + DeFLuQE".

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.

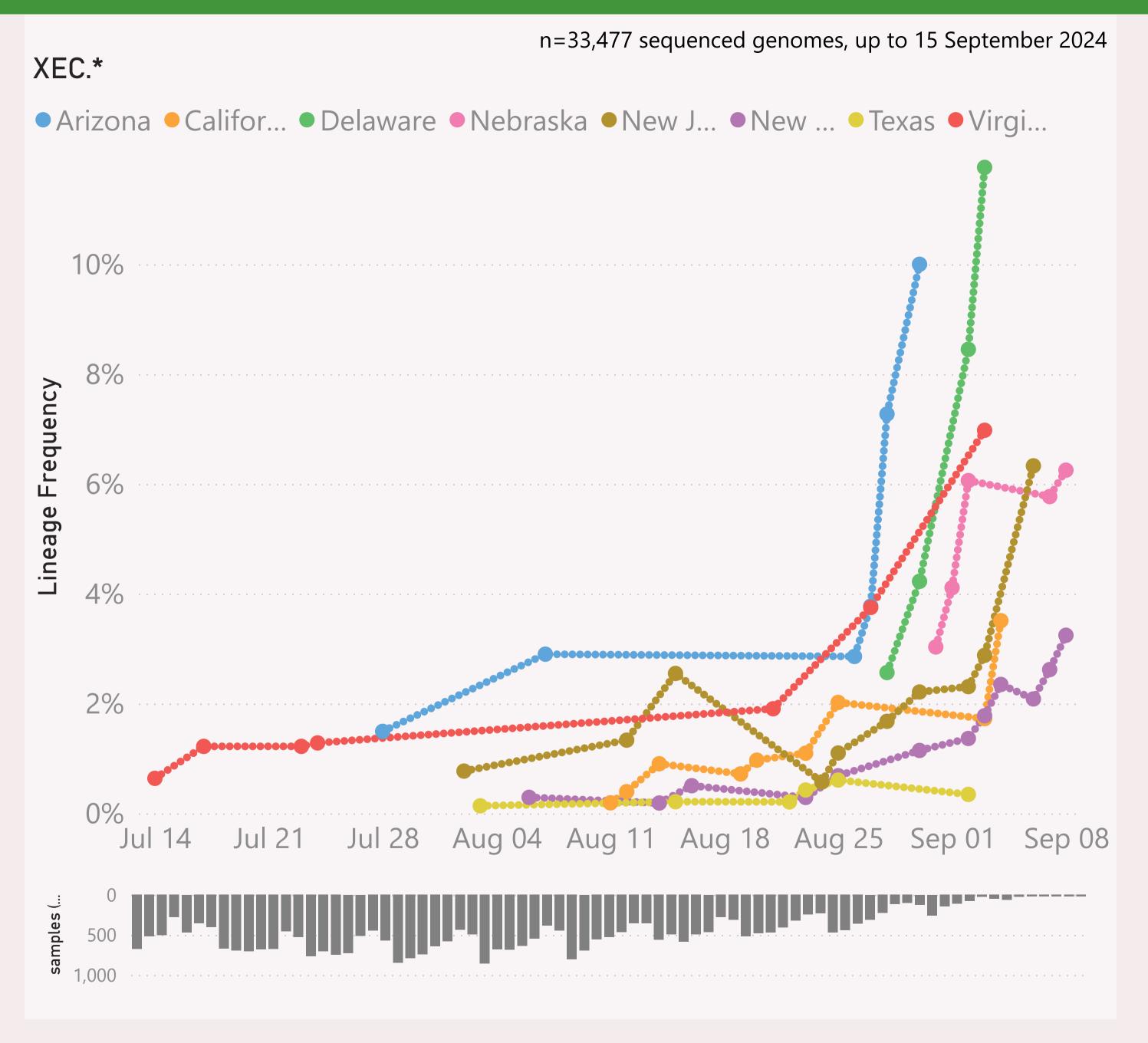


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months.

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.

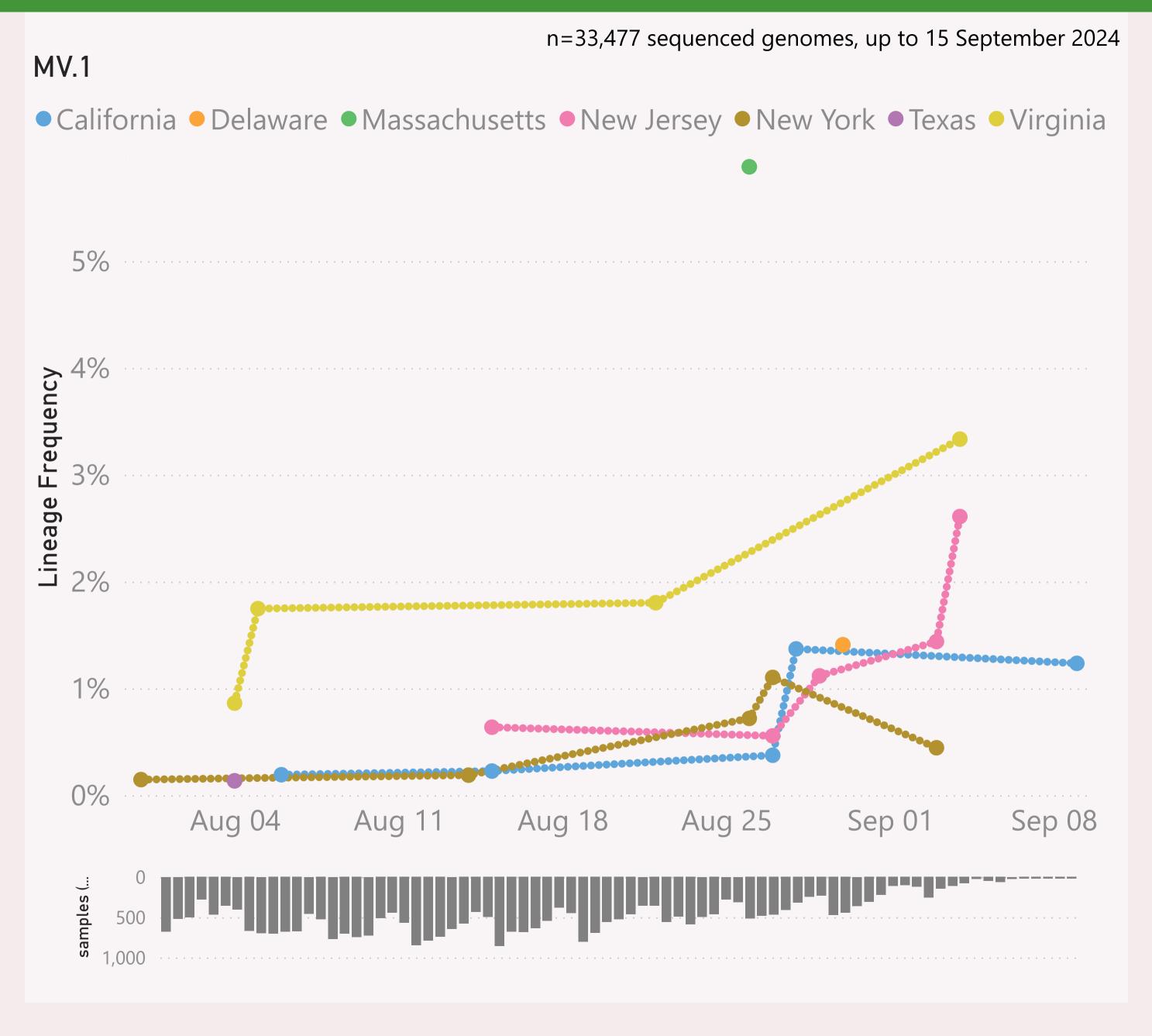


This page shows the frequency of a selected "Lineage L2" group of interest, across the leading States, over recent months.

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.



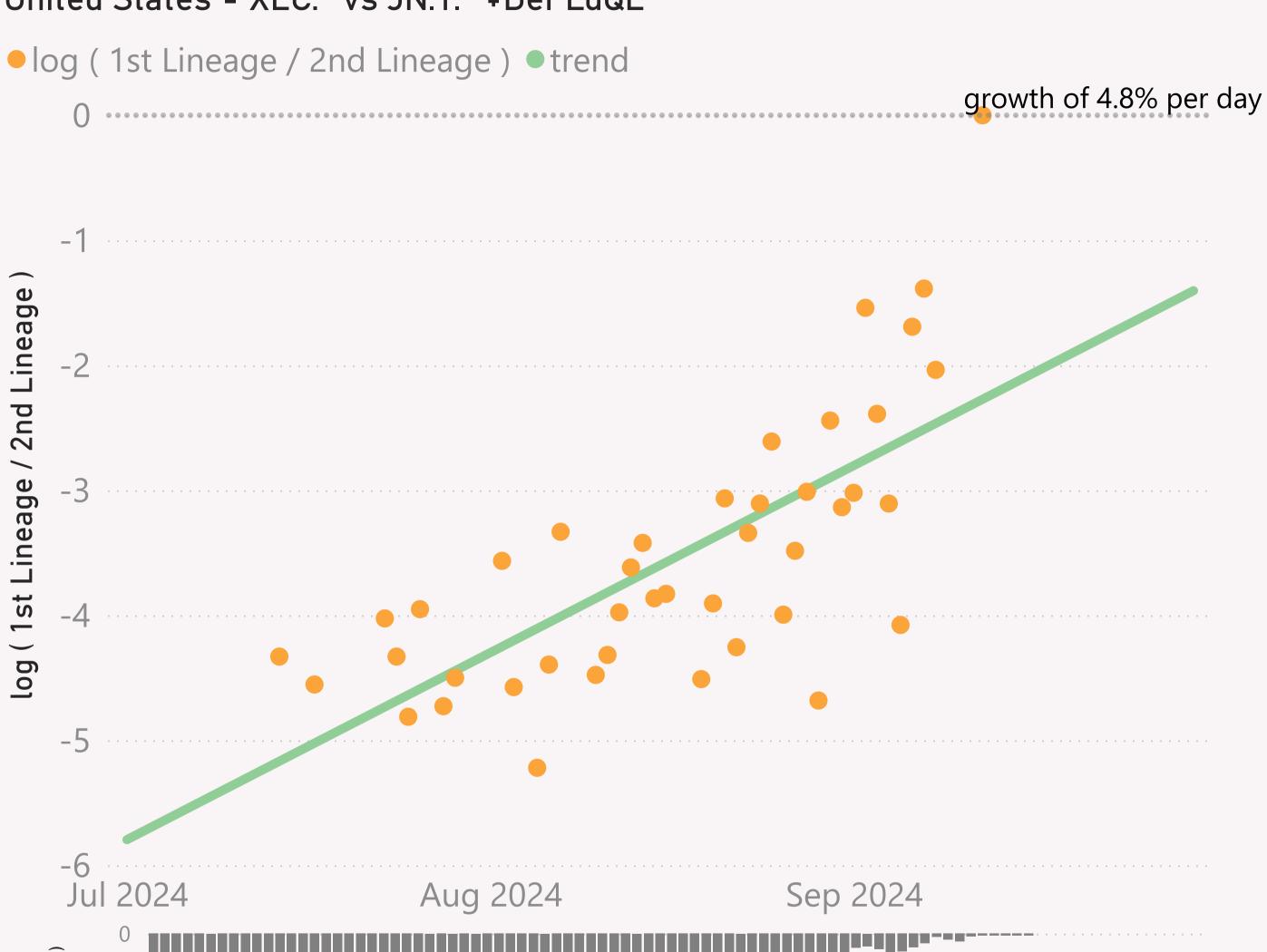
This page shows the frequency of a selected Lineage of interest, across the leading States, over recent months.

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=33,477 sequenced genomes, up to 15 September 2024 United States - XEC.* vs JN.1.* +DeFLuQE

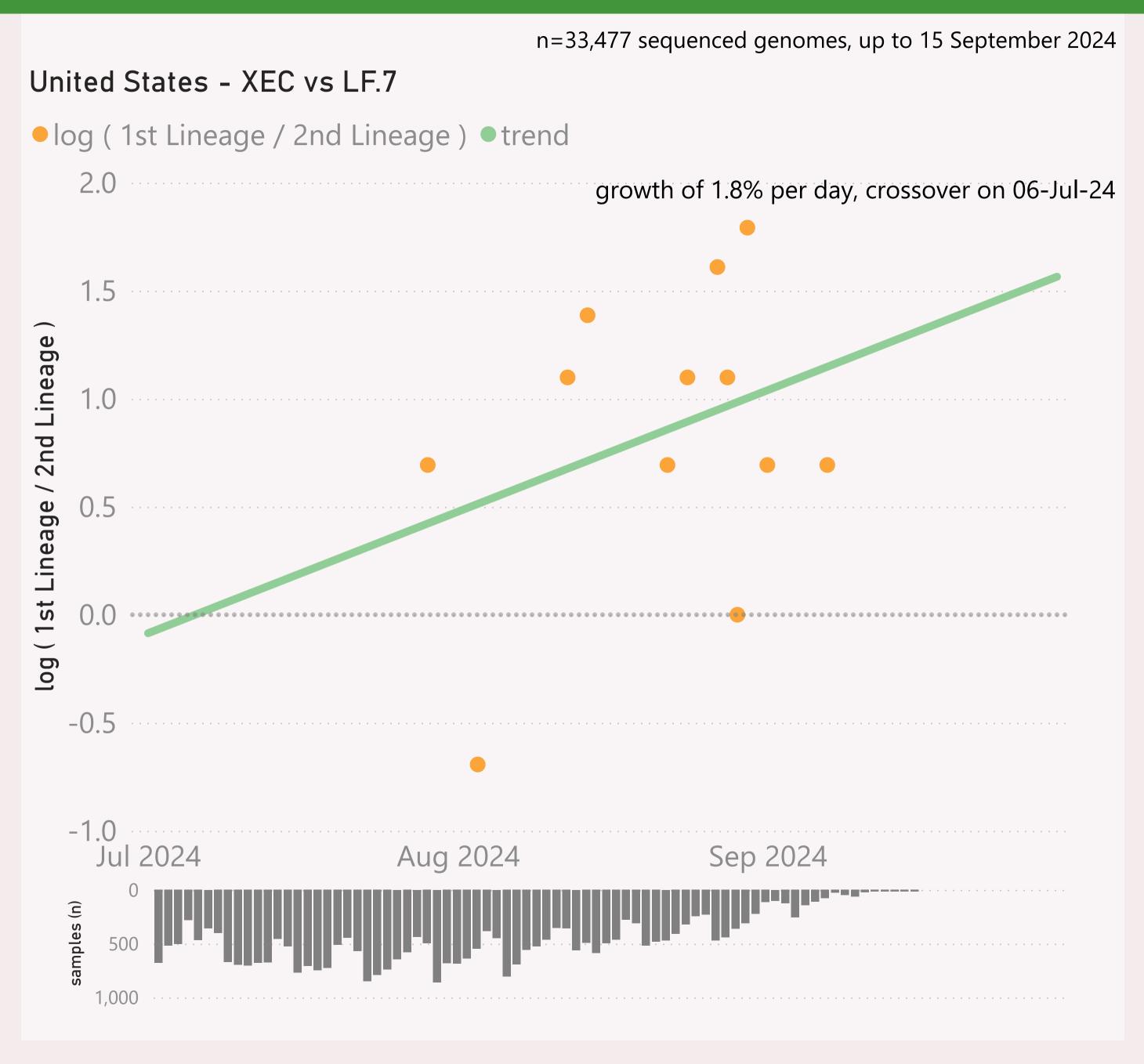


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected "Lineage L2" groups, over recent months. A challenging Lineage L2 is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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.

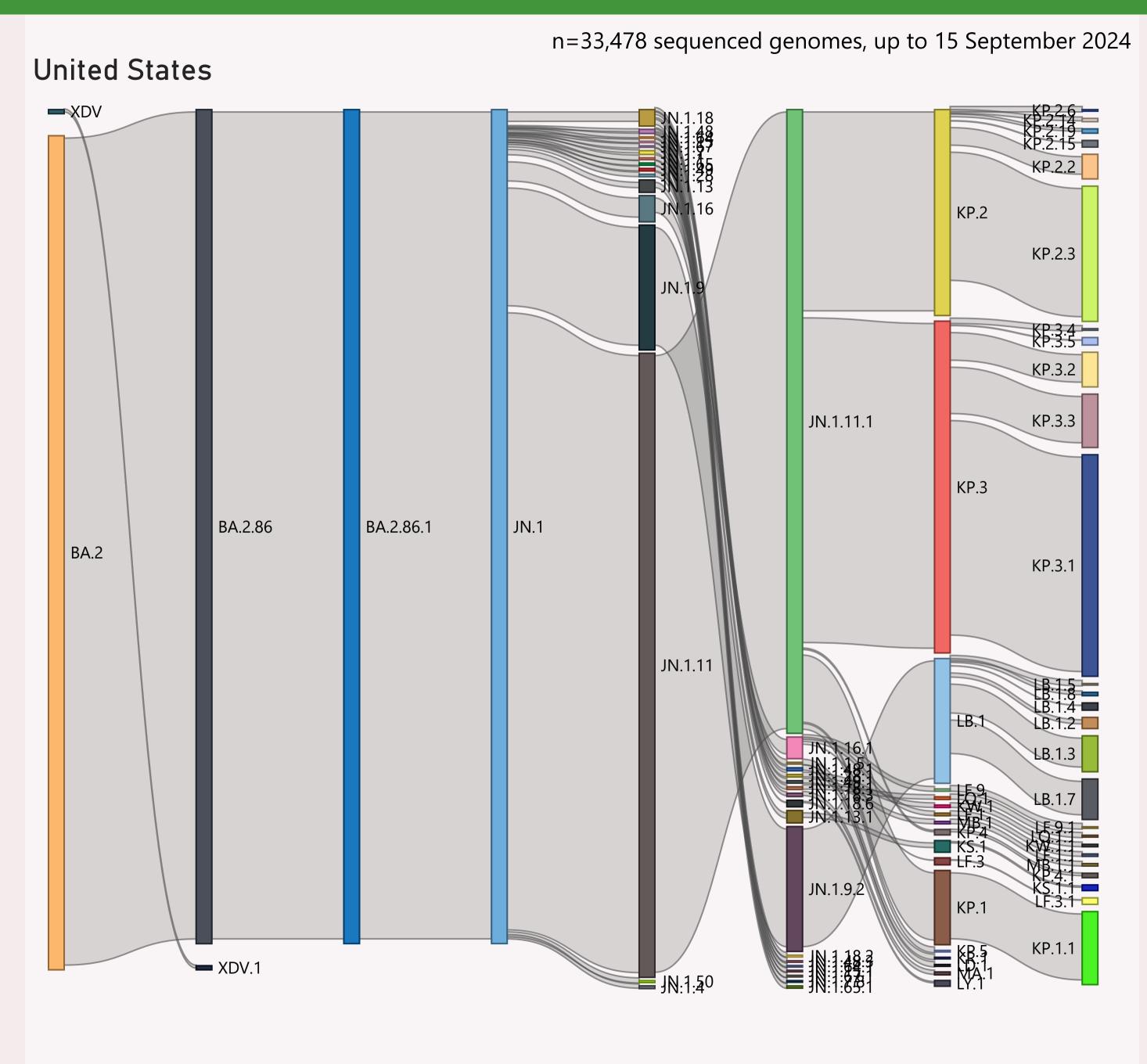


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected Lineages, over recent months. A challenging Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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	36,901	9/15/2024		9/14/2024	national and alternational designs of the
California	6,124	9/10/2024		9/14/2024	addition that are activated
Texas	5,306	9/2/2024		9/14/2024	
New York	4,117	9/10/2024		9/14/2024	and and chart
Colorado	1,779	8/22/2024		9/11/2024	and the sould
New Jersey	1,496	9/8/2024		9/14/2024	and a disease front
Illinois	1,337	9/9/2024	a tana asas se ase e sanbhhh	9/14/2024	and the state of the
Hawaii	1,269	9/1/2024	وملياللين	9/14/2024	meater to the
Virginia	1,239	9/10/2024		9/14/2024	the fed ato find harder as
Tennessee	1,224	8/29/2024	and the second states of	9/14/2024	l
Utah	1,097	9/9/2024		9/14/2024	act and rad
Ohio	1,079	9/9/2024		9/14/2024	
Louisiana	792	9/9/2024		9/14/2024	1
Minnesota	728	8/30/2024	adlla.	9/14/2024	a la la di
Maryland	719	9/10/2024	عاللاللين .	9/14/2024	de automora de d
Pennsylvania	674	9/7/2024		9/14/2024	and the state of
Michigan	594	8/28/2024	. utiliaa	9/14/2024	The Landing
Delaware	535	9/5/2024	a na alldila	9/14/2024	and the second of the second
Florida	511	9/7/2024	, dda	9/14/2024	da at la Italia al la
Iowa	499	9/15/2024	lullila.	9/14/2024	
North Carolina	485	9/10/2024		9/14/2024	and the lead of the
Georgia	480	9/4/2024		9/14/2024	
Rhode Island	479	8/29/2024		9/11/2024	
Arizona	453	9/3/2024		9/14/2024	and the first and
Nebraska	437	9/10/2024	tadis.	9/14/2024	on a first and
Wisconsin	430	8/28/2024	Ji maniid i	9/10/2024	
Connecticut	391	8/30/2024	atatudu .	9/14/2024	المناهين
Nevada	376	9/4/2024	. datah	9/14/2024	Table Land III
Total	36,901	9/15/2024		9/14/2024	nati alti varialti kira ne ilta

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.