

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

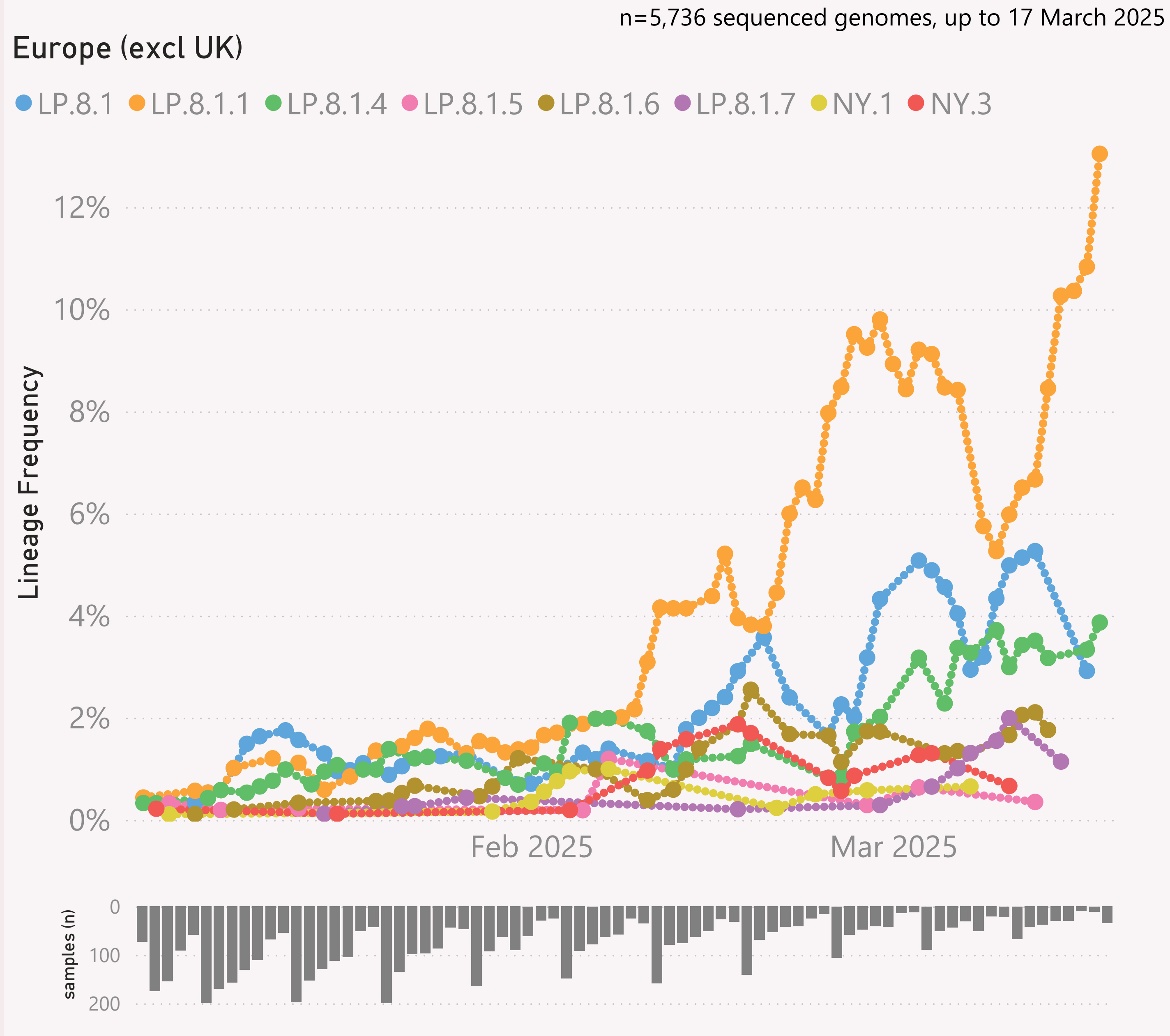
The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "BA.2.86.*" group includes BA.2.86 and all it's descendants, e.g. the JN.* lineages.

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.



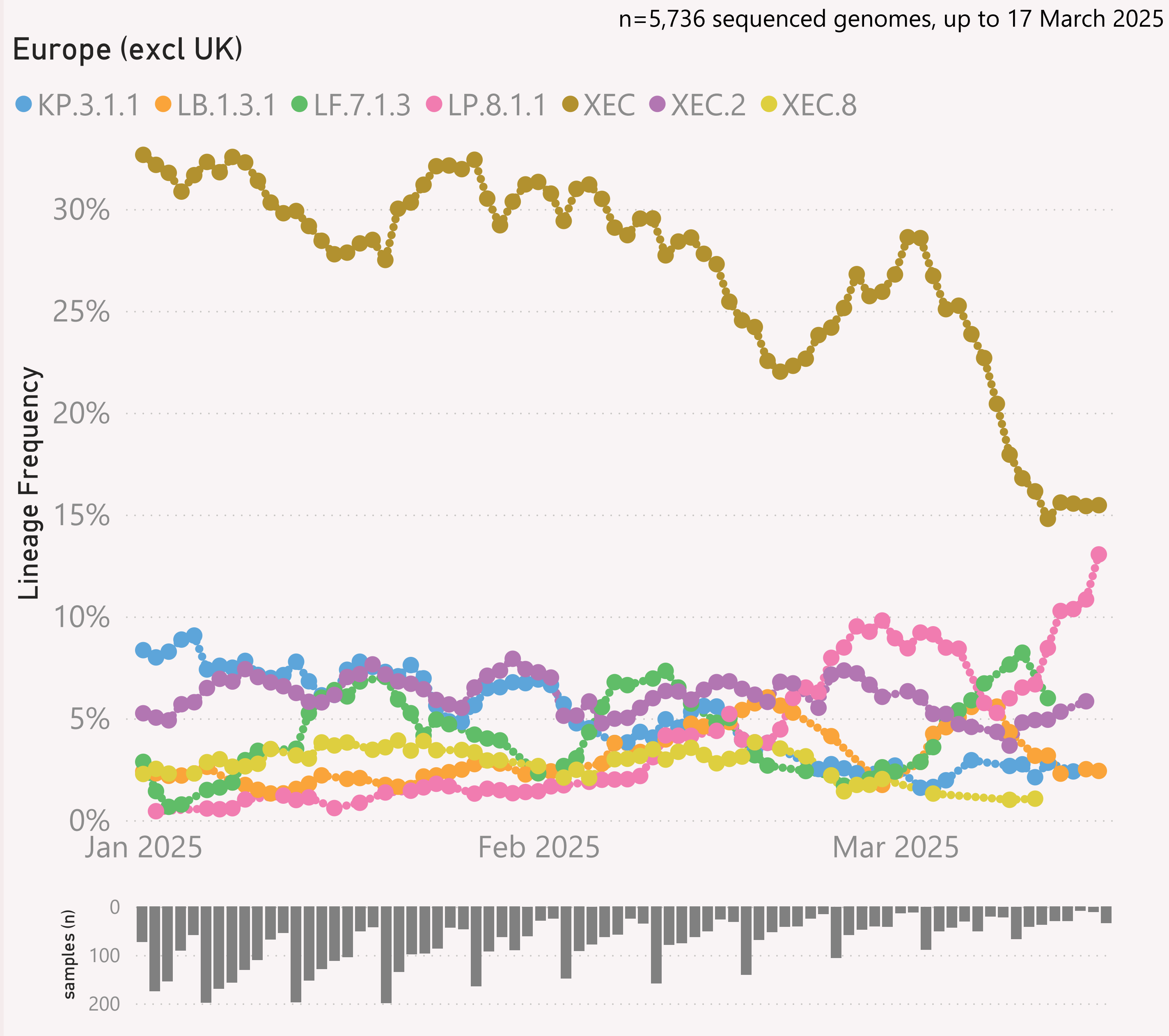
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently "LP.8.1.*".

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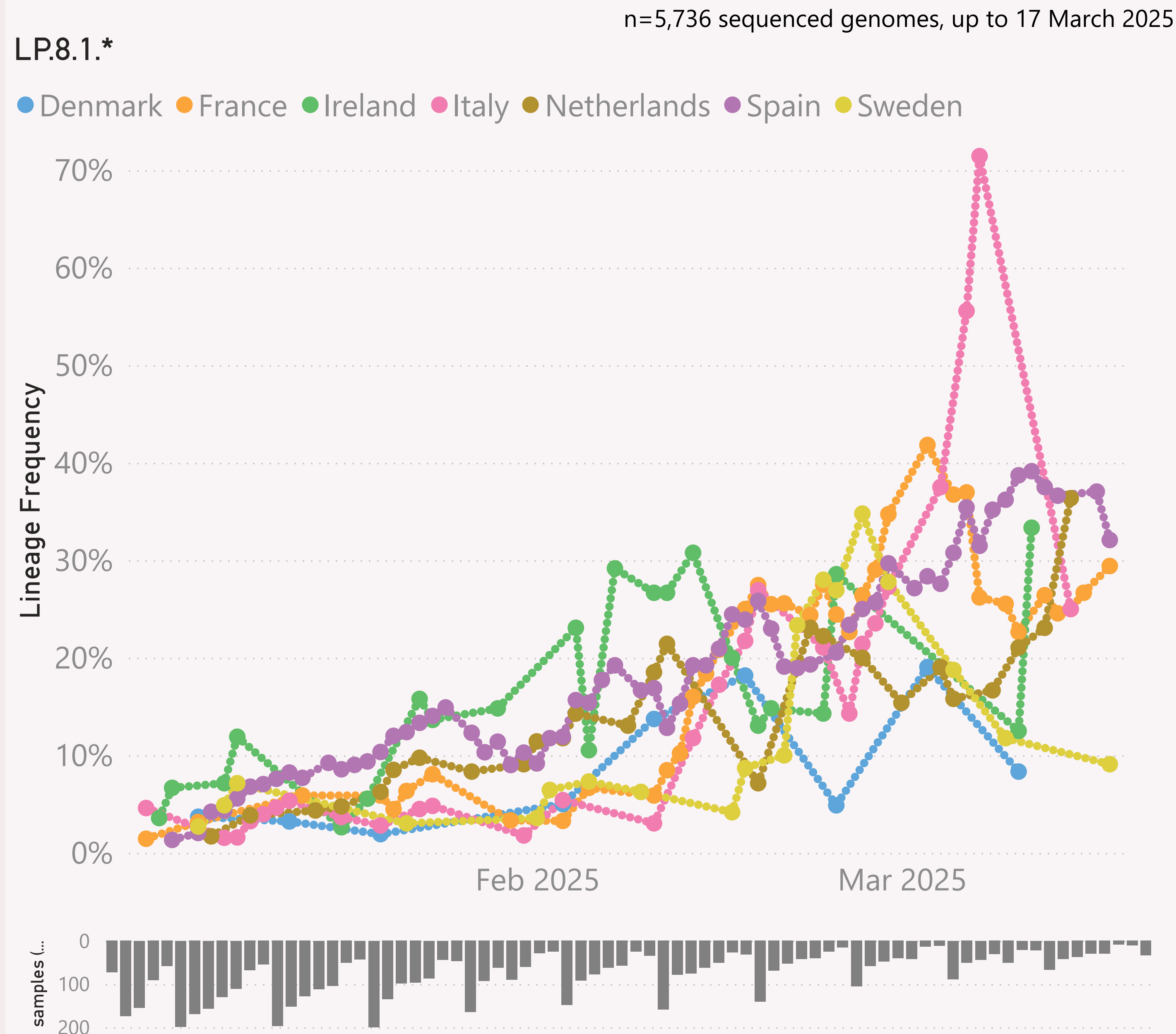
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months.

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.

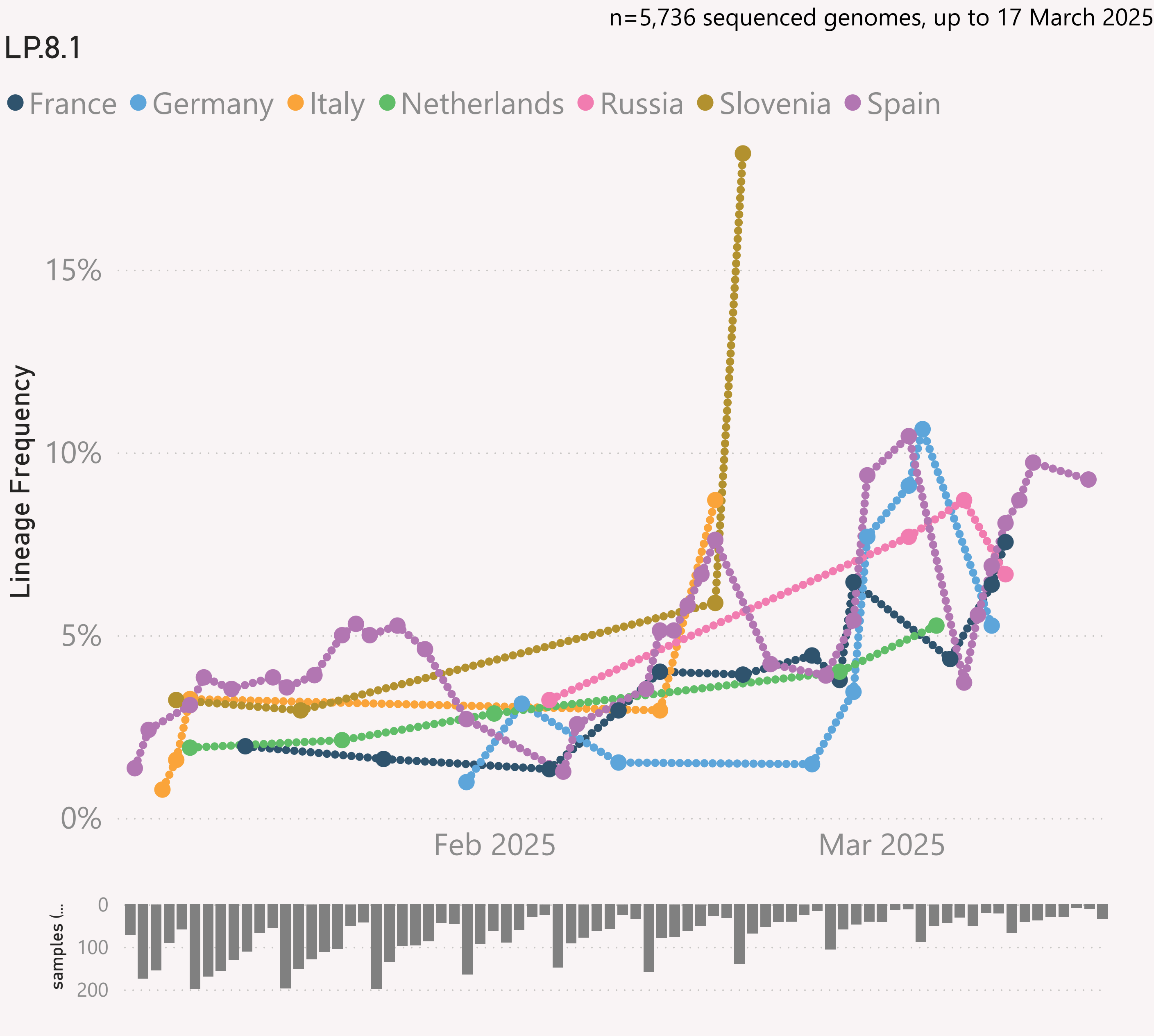
The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "JN.1.* +FLiRT" group includes the descendants of JN.1.* with the mutations: F456L & R346T.

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 7 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.

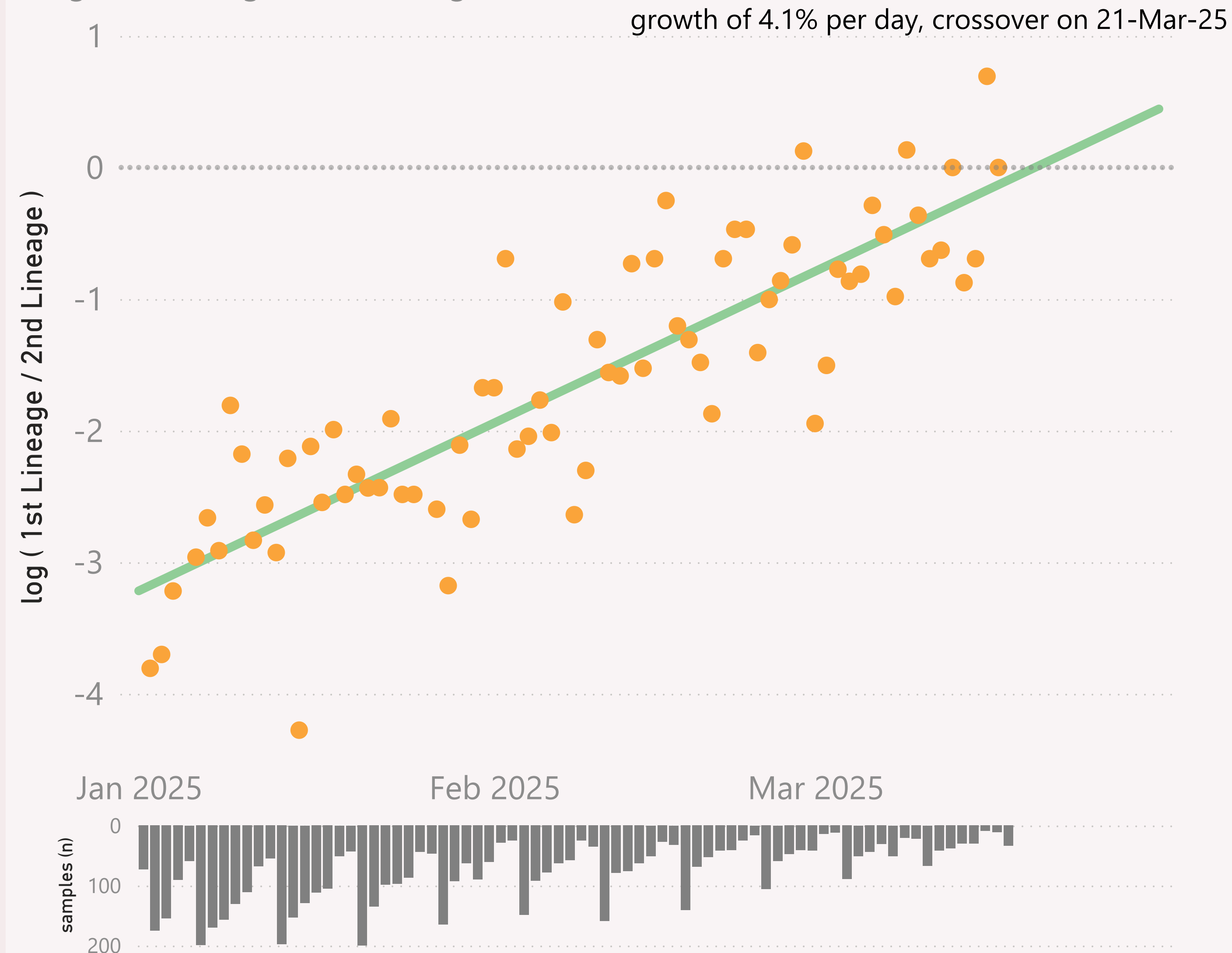
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The frequency results calculated for the most recent dates might not be representative, due to those lower sample sizes.

n=5,736 sequenced genomes, up to 17 March 2025

Europe (excl UK) - LP.8.1.* vs XEC.*

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

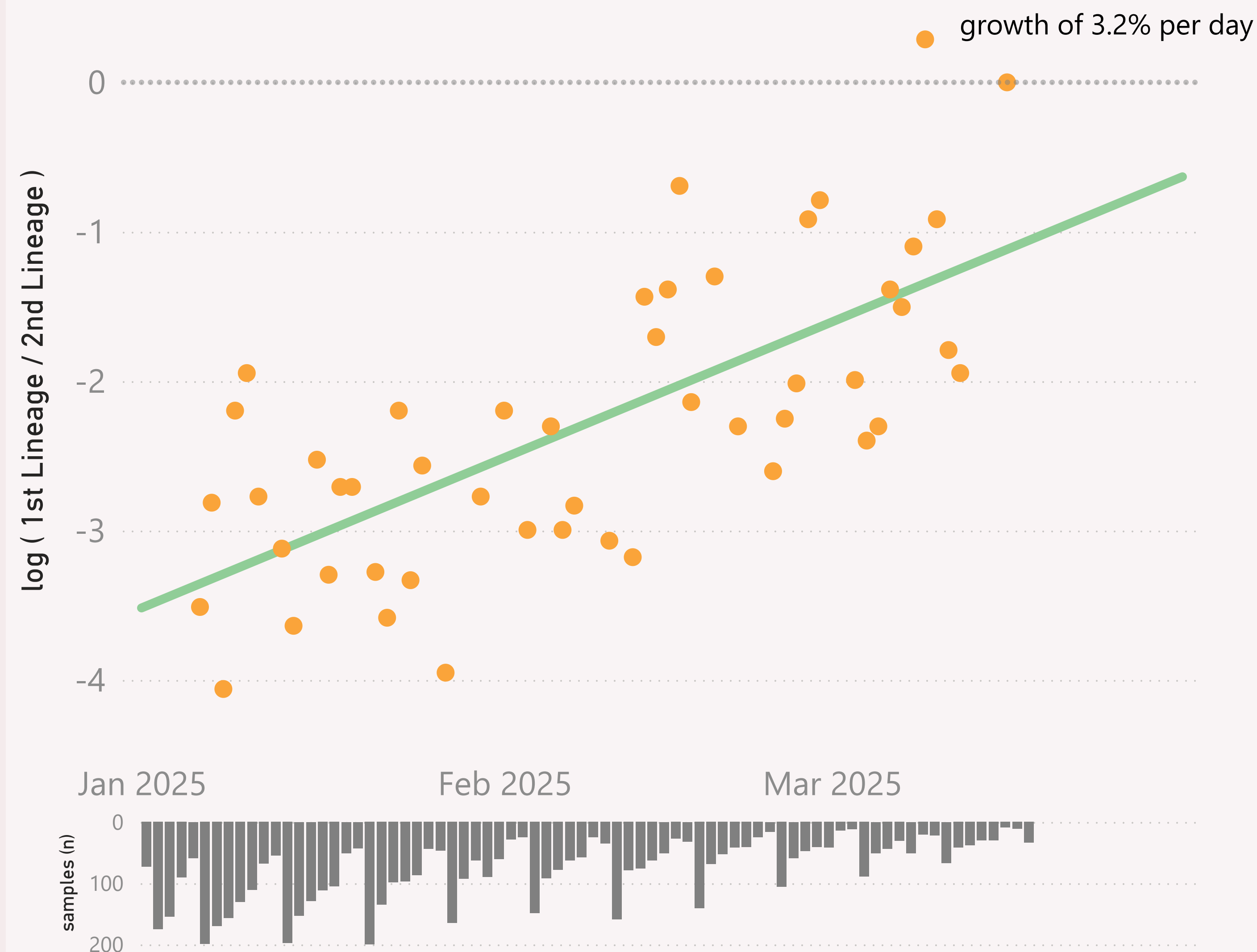
The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I add the "Lineage L2" groups, typically following common variant groupings, but occasionally being "creative".

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=5,736 sequenced genomes, up to 17 March 2025

Europe (excl UK) - LP.8.1 vs XEC

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

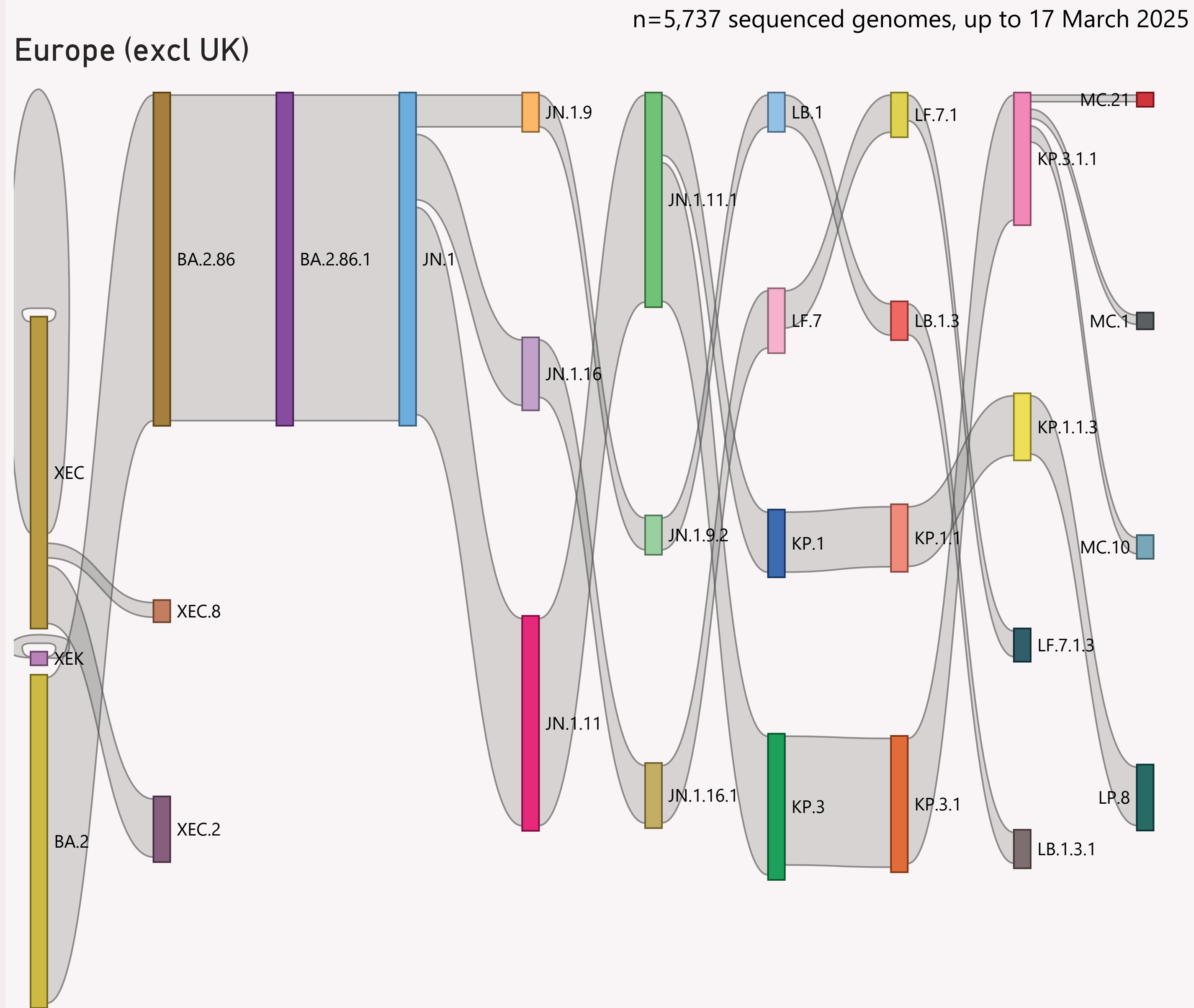


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected Lineages, over recent months. A challenging Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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.

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
<div>+ </div> Spain	1,315	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> France	619	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Germany	570	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Italy	493	16/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Russia	416	13/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Slovenia	347	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Denmark	344	10/03/2025		26/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Greece	326	01/03/2025		21/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Luxembourg	252	14/02/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Sweden	241	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Finland	236	22/02/2025		26/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Netherlands	202	16/03/2025		27/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Austria	184	27/01/2025		24/02/2025	
<div>+ </div> Ireland	172	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Norway	167	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Poland	84	25/02/2025		17/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Czechia	74	09/12/2024		24/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Portugal	50	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Ukraine	34	28/01/2025		20/02/2025	
<div>+ </div> Estonia	32	04/02/2024		01/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Croatia	26	27/01/2025		11/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Hungary	21	28/01/2025		25/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Slovakia	20	01/02/2025		28/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Belgium	16	25/02/2025		17/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Lithuania	13	14/02/2025		13/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Romania	12	14/03/2025		21/03/2025	
<div>+ </div> Switzerland	9	28/02/2025		28/03/2025	
Total	6,275	17/03/2025		28/03/2025	

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.