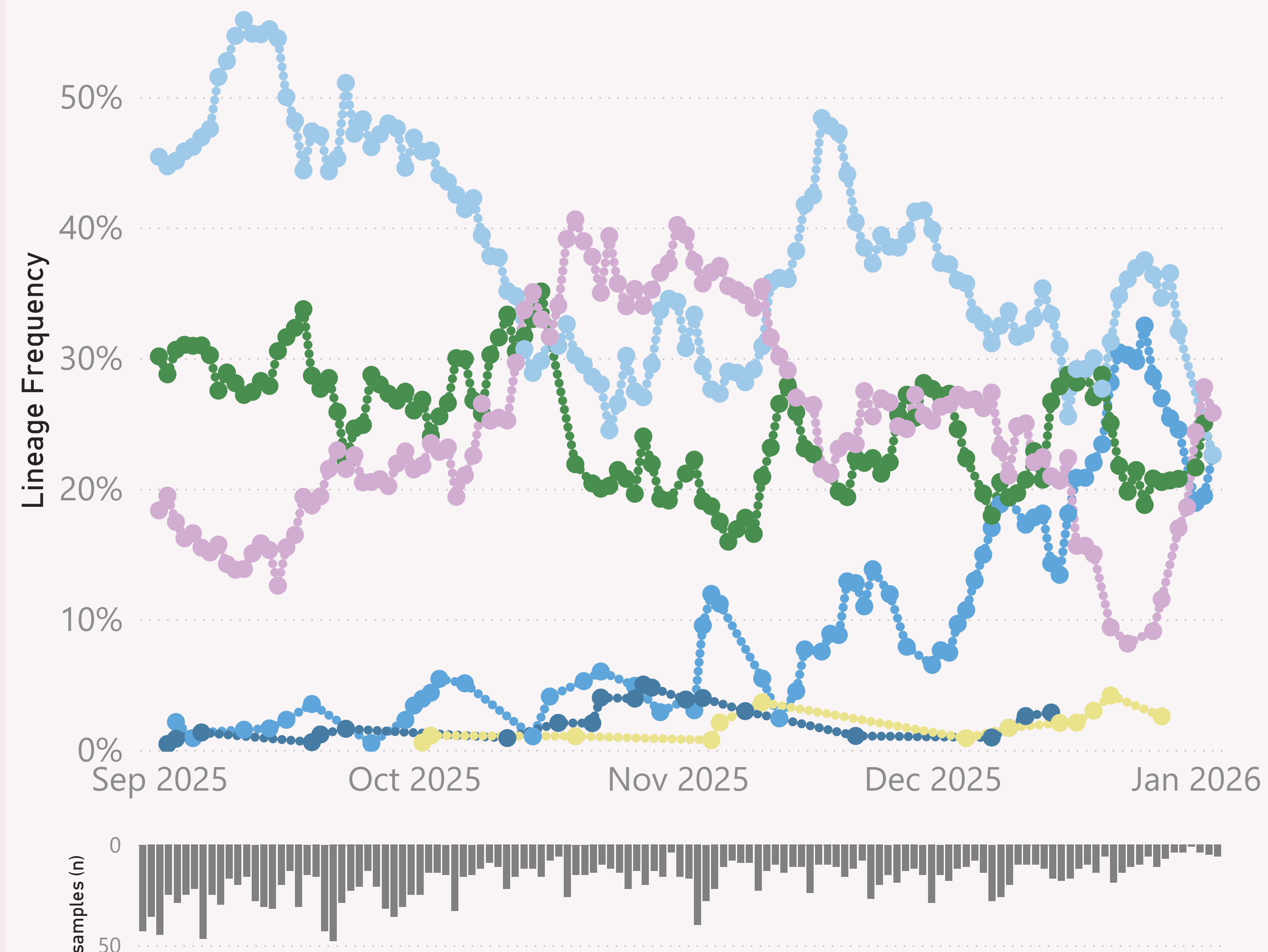


n=2,211 sequenced genomes, from 1 September 2025 up to 3 January 2026

Australia

● BA.3.* ● JN.1.* +DeFLuQE ● JN.1.* +FLiRT ● NB.1.8.1.* Nimbus ● XFG.* ● XFW.*



This page shows the frequency of the top 6 "L2" lineages for Australia, 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.

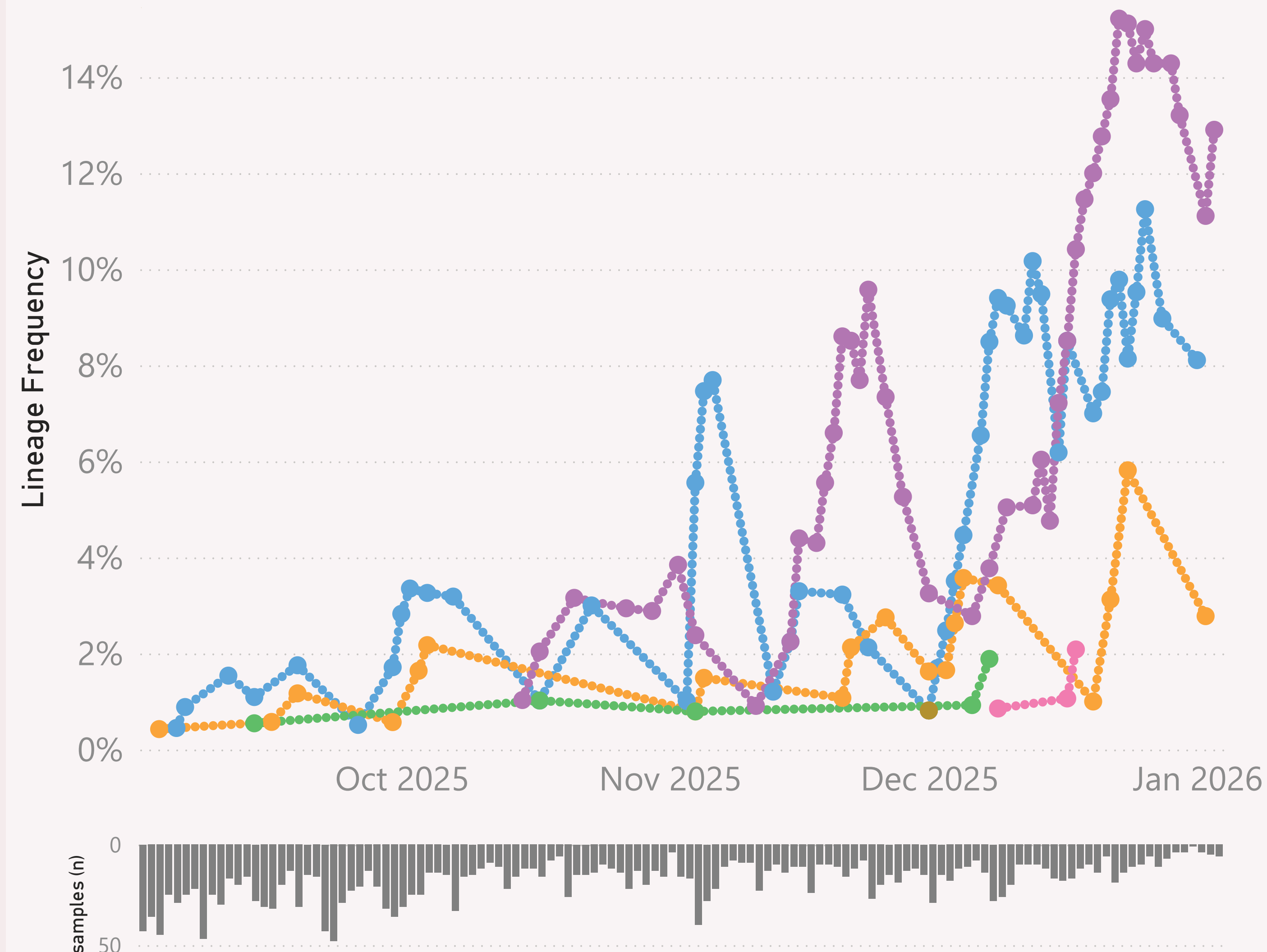
The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

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

n=2,211 sequenced genomes, from 1 September 2025 up to 3 January 2026

Australia

● RE.1.1 ● RE.1.1.1 ● RE.1.1.2 ● RE.1.1.3 ● RE.2.3 ● RS.1



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

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.

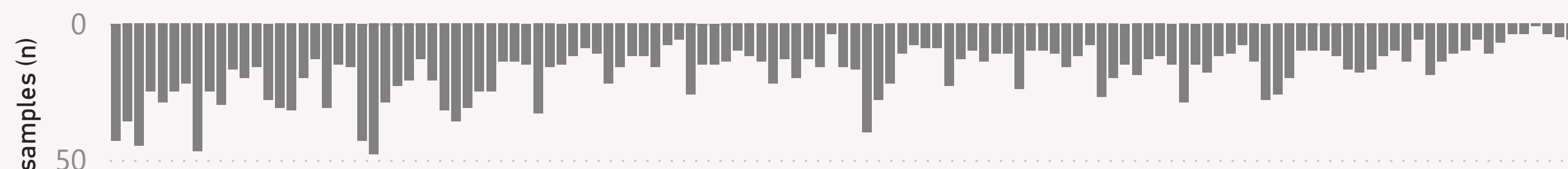
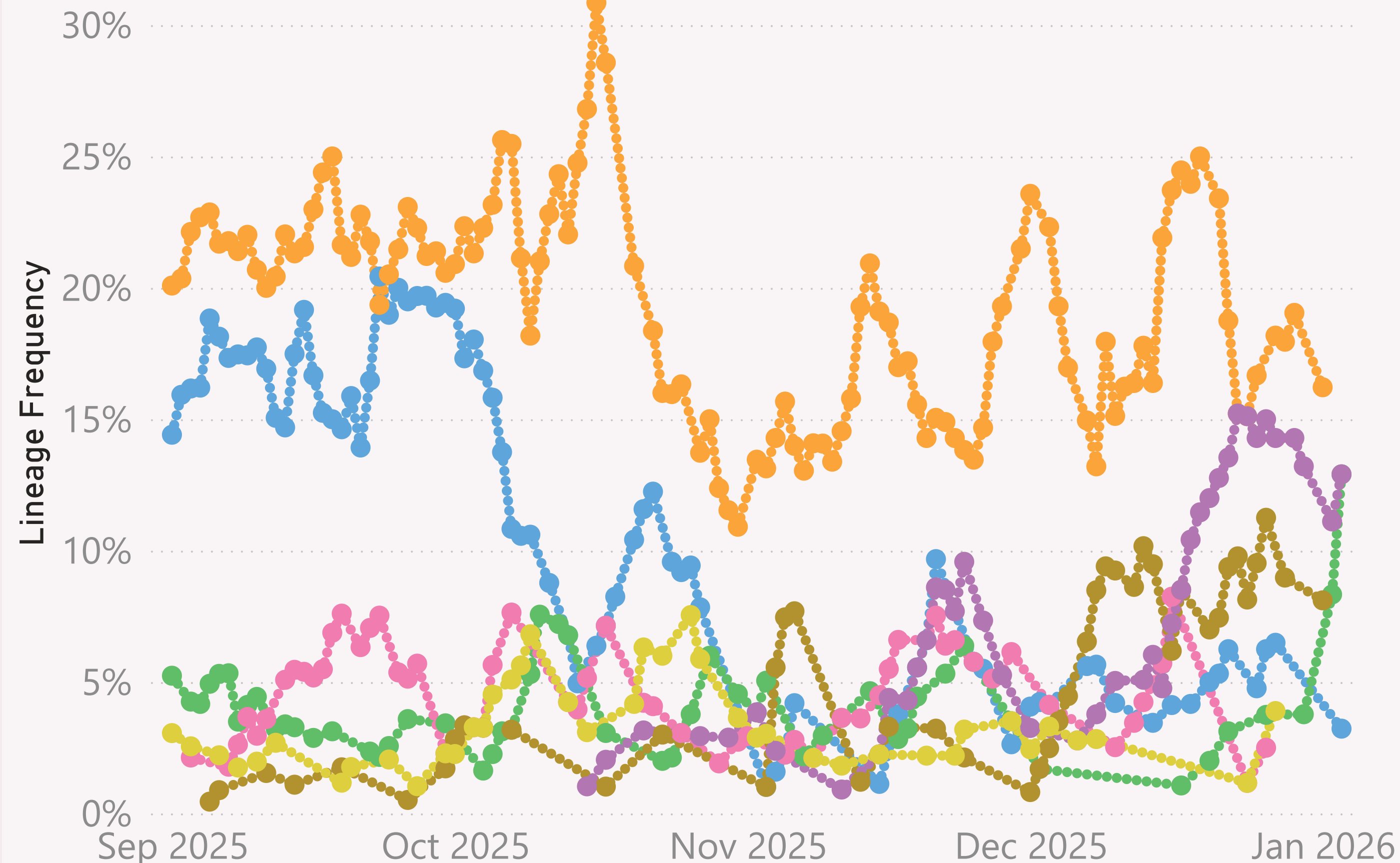
The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

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

n=2,211 sequenced genomes, from 1 September 2025 up to 3 January 2026

Australia

● NB.1.8.1 ● PE.1.4 ● PE.1.4.2 ● PQ.17 ● RE.1.1 ● RS.1 ● XFG.3



This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages for Australia, 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.

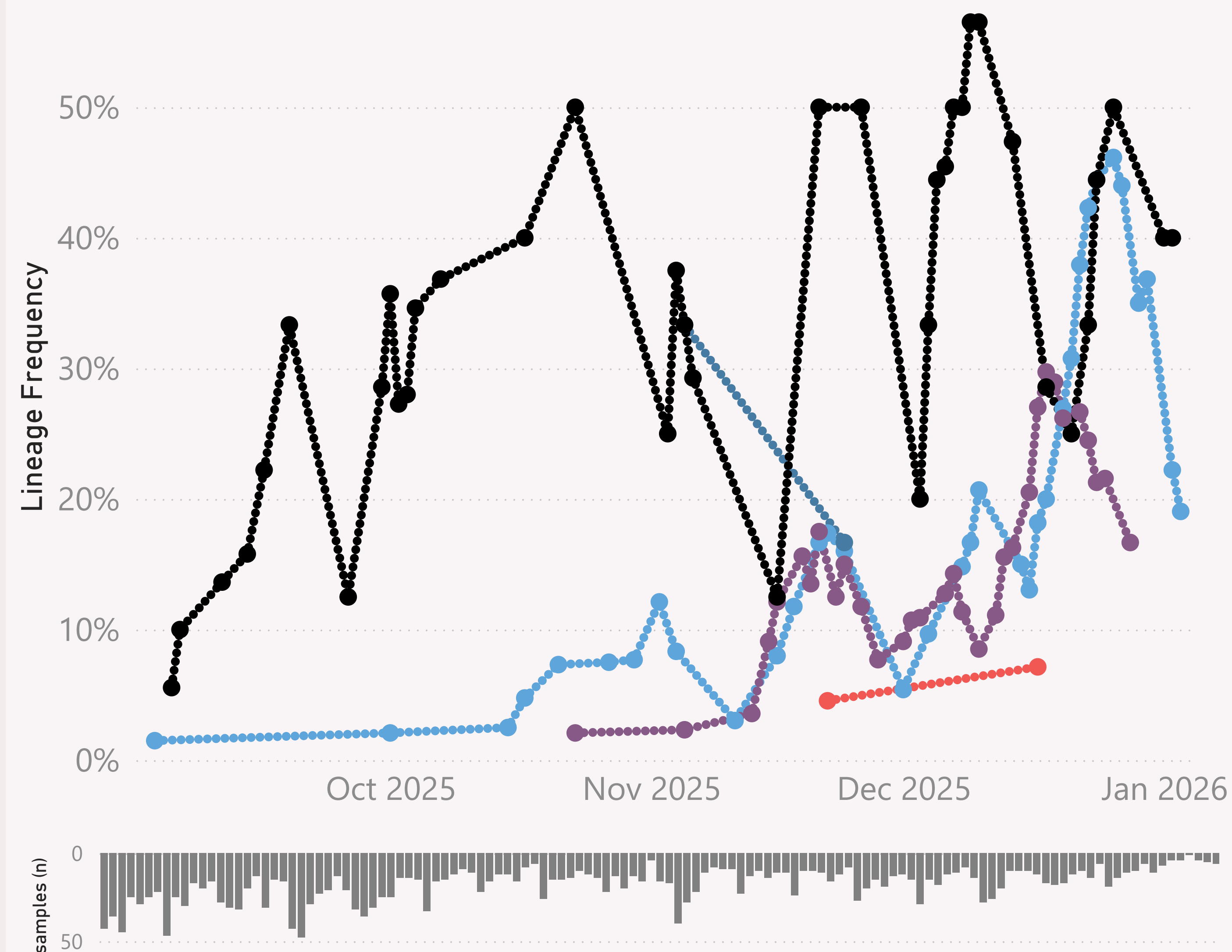
The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

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

n=2,211 sequenced genomes, from 1 September 2025 up to 3 January 2026

BA.3.*

● New South Wales ● Queensland ● South Australia ● Victoria ● Western Australia



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

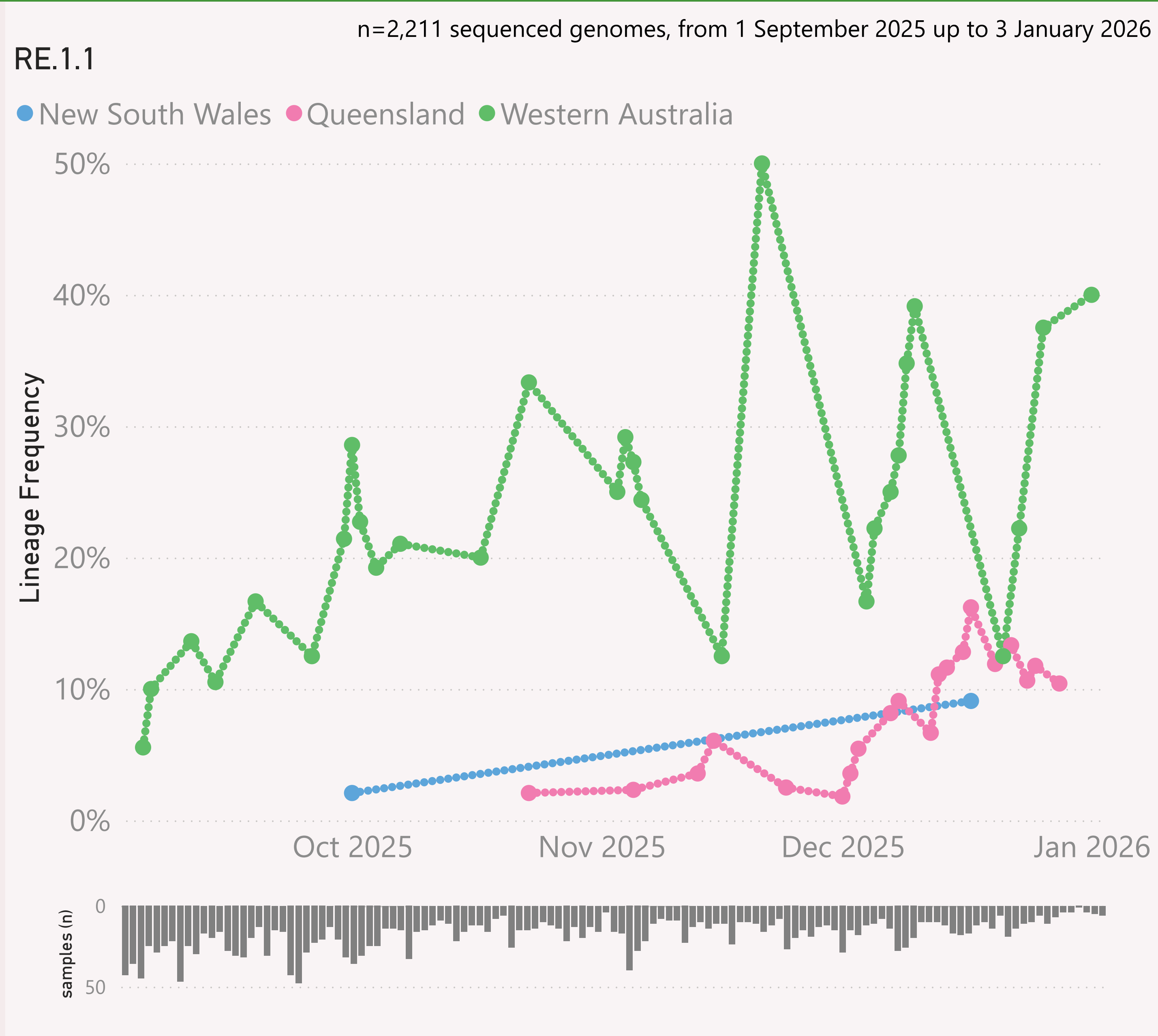
The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "BA.2.86.*" group includes BA.2.86 and all it's descendants, e.g. the JN.* lineages.

The 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 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.

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, across the states of Australia, 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.

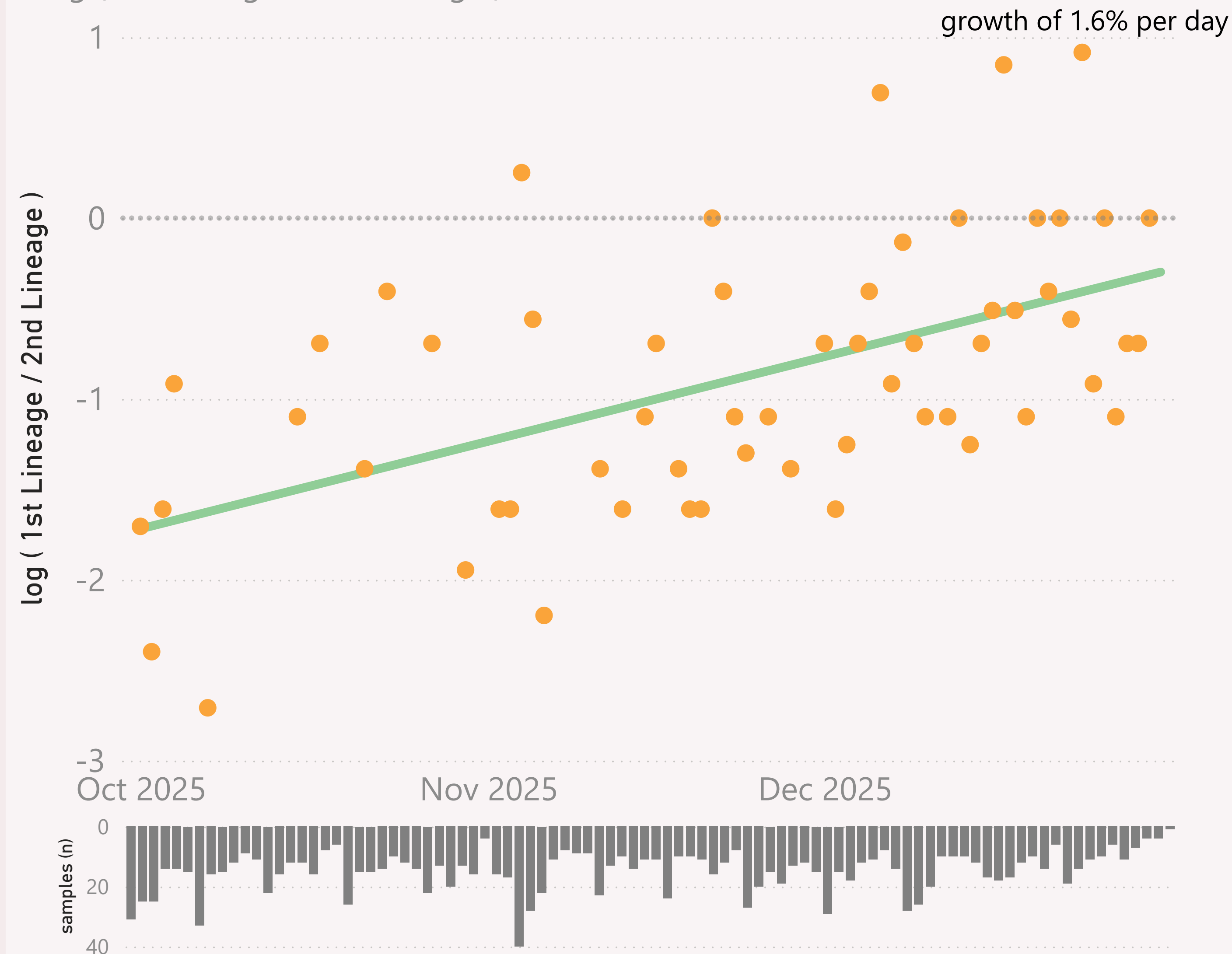
The grey column chart across the bottom shows the volume of sequences available by date. As there can be long sample and data processing times, it is quite routine for recent dates to show lower sample sizes.

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

n=1,364 sequenced genomes, from 1 October 2025 up to 31 December 2025

Australia - BA.3.* vs NB.1.8.1.* Nimbus

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



This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected "Lineage L2" groups for Australia, 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.

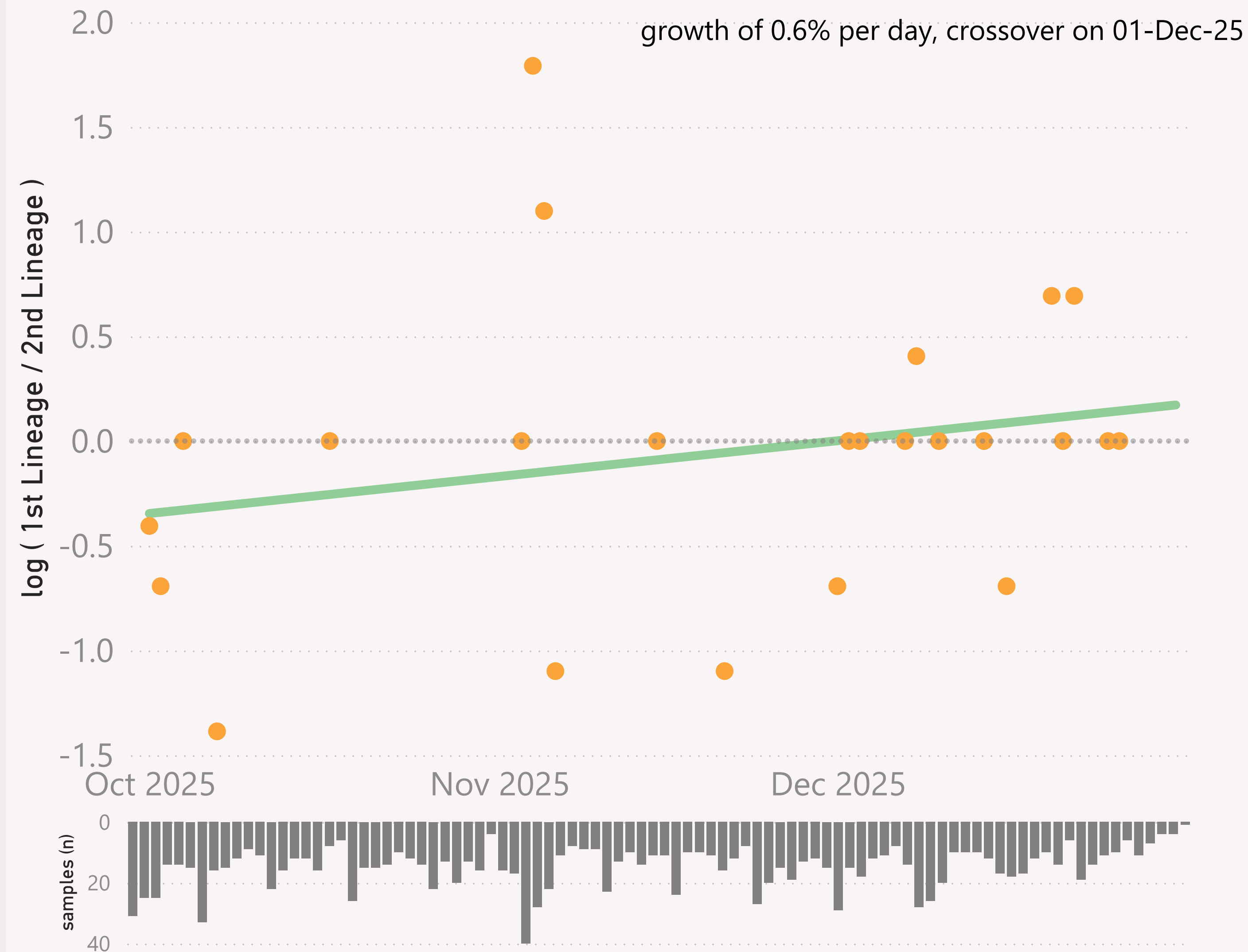
The Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I add the "Lineage L2" groups, typically following common variant groupings, but occasionally being "creative".

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=1,364 sequenced genomes, from 1 October 2025 up to 31 December 2025

Australia - RE.1.1 vs NB.1.8.1

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



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

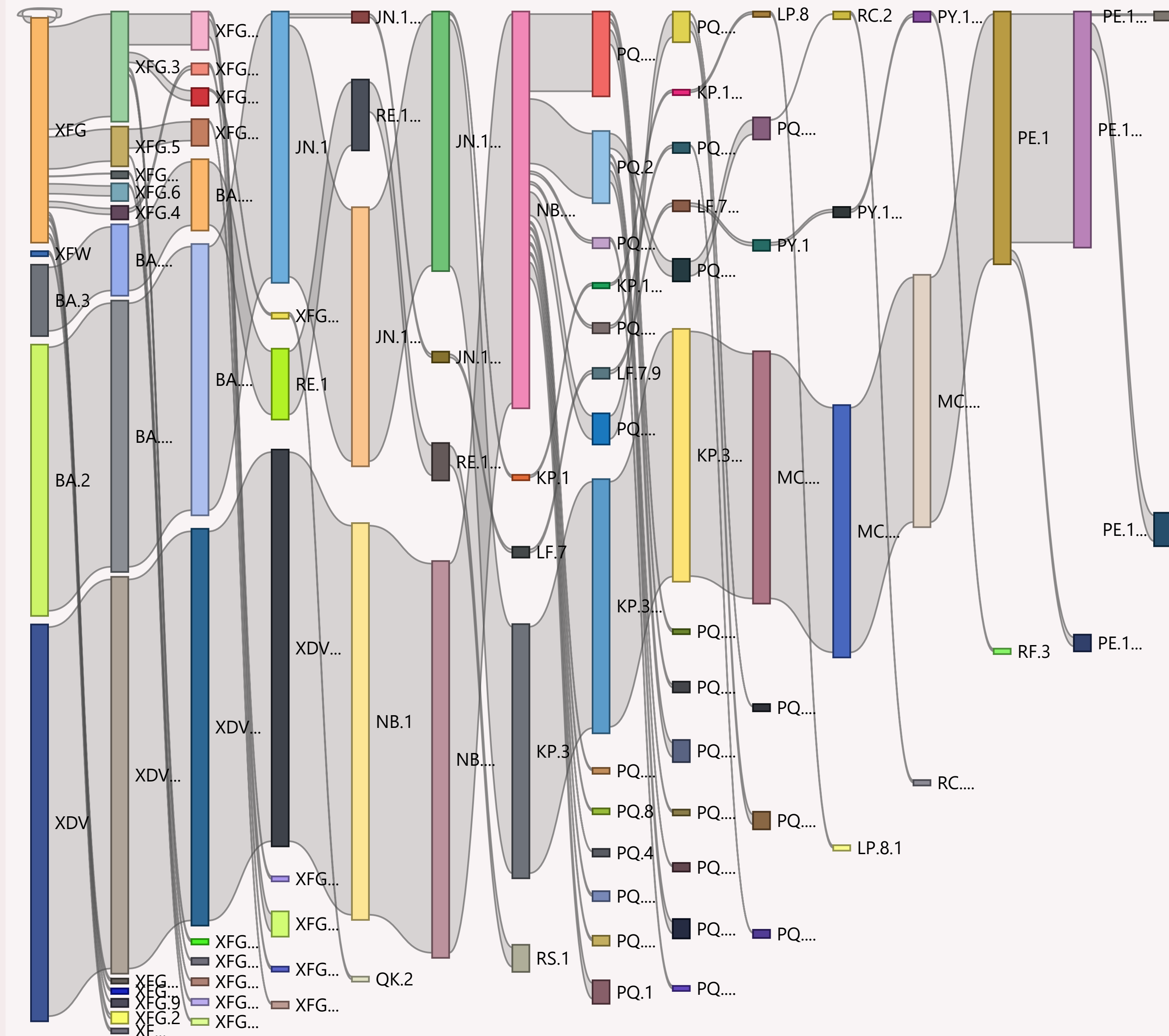
The trend is shown as a green line and expressed as a daily growth % advantage. If the green line crosses over the 0.0 line, the date when that occurred or is predicted to occur will be shown. At that point the challenging Lineage is considered to have "crossed over" or taken over dominance from the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

n=2,211 sequenced genomes, from 1 September 2025 up to 3 January 2026

Australia



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




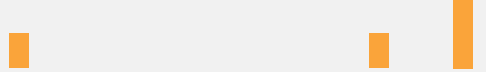







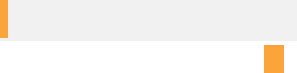

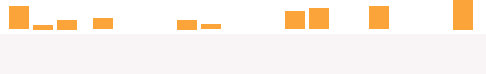
The hierarchy can be read from left to right, starting with the earliest/highest Lineages being broken down into more detailed child Lineages.

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
📦 Australia	719	03/01/2026		14/01/2026	
Queensland	349	28/12/2025		14/01/2026	
New South Wales	196	03/01/2026		14/01/2026	
South Australia	88	18/12/2025		31/12/2025	
Western Australia	57	02/01/2026		14/01/2026	
Victoria	29	09/12/2025		22/12/2025	
Total	719	03/01/2026		14/01/2026	

This page shows the volume and currency/timeliness of the genomic sequencing data shared for Australia via GISAID, over the last 8 weeks. A breakdown by state/jurisdiction is also 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.