

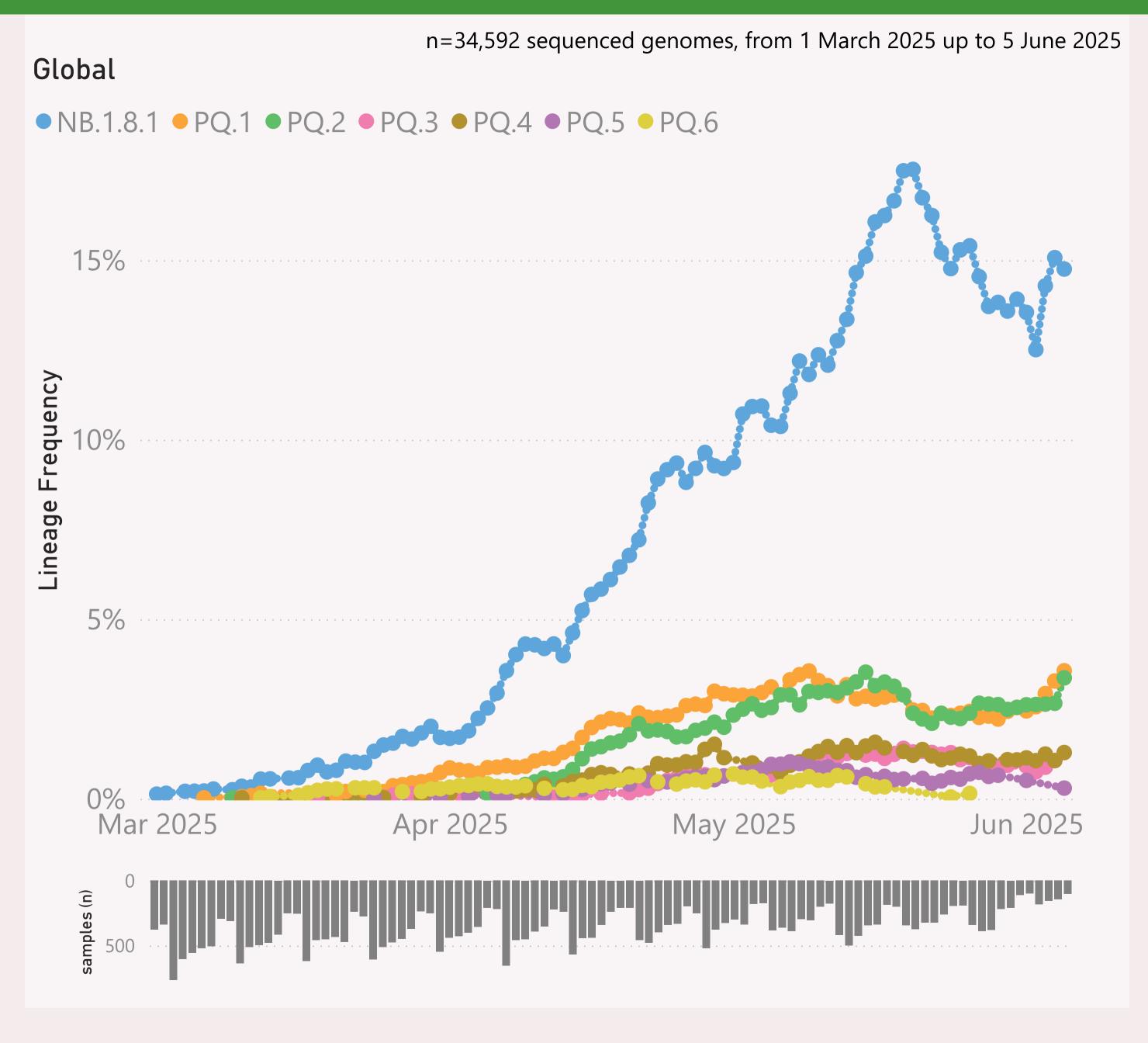
This page shows the frequency of the top 6 "L2" lineages, across recent months.

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.

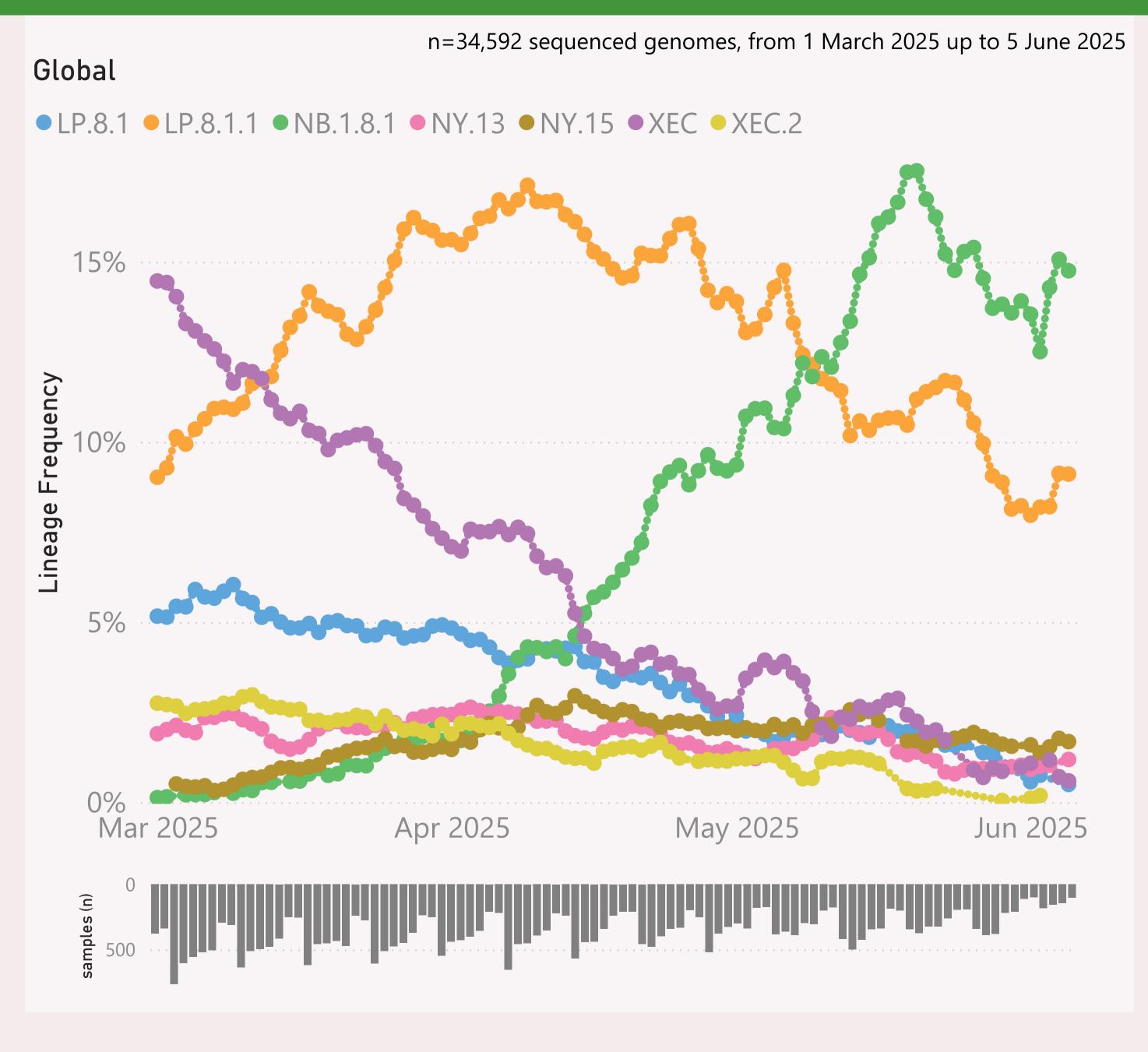


This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages, across recent months. The lineages are filtered for a "Lineage L2" group of interest, currently NB.1.8.1.\* Nimbus.

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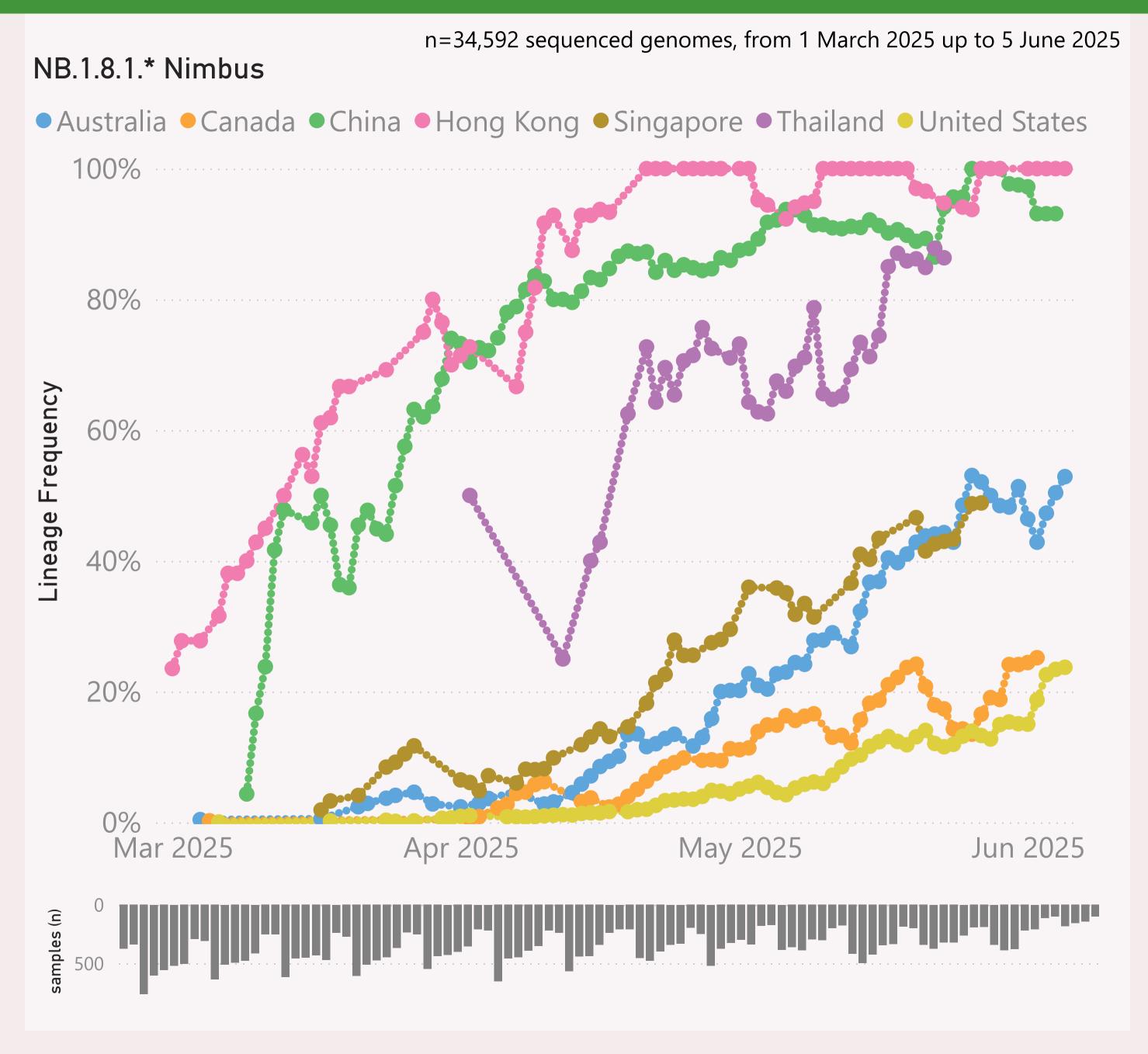


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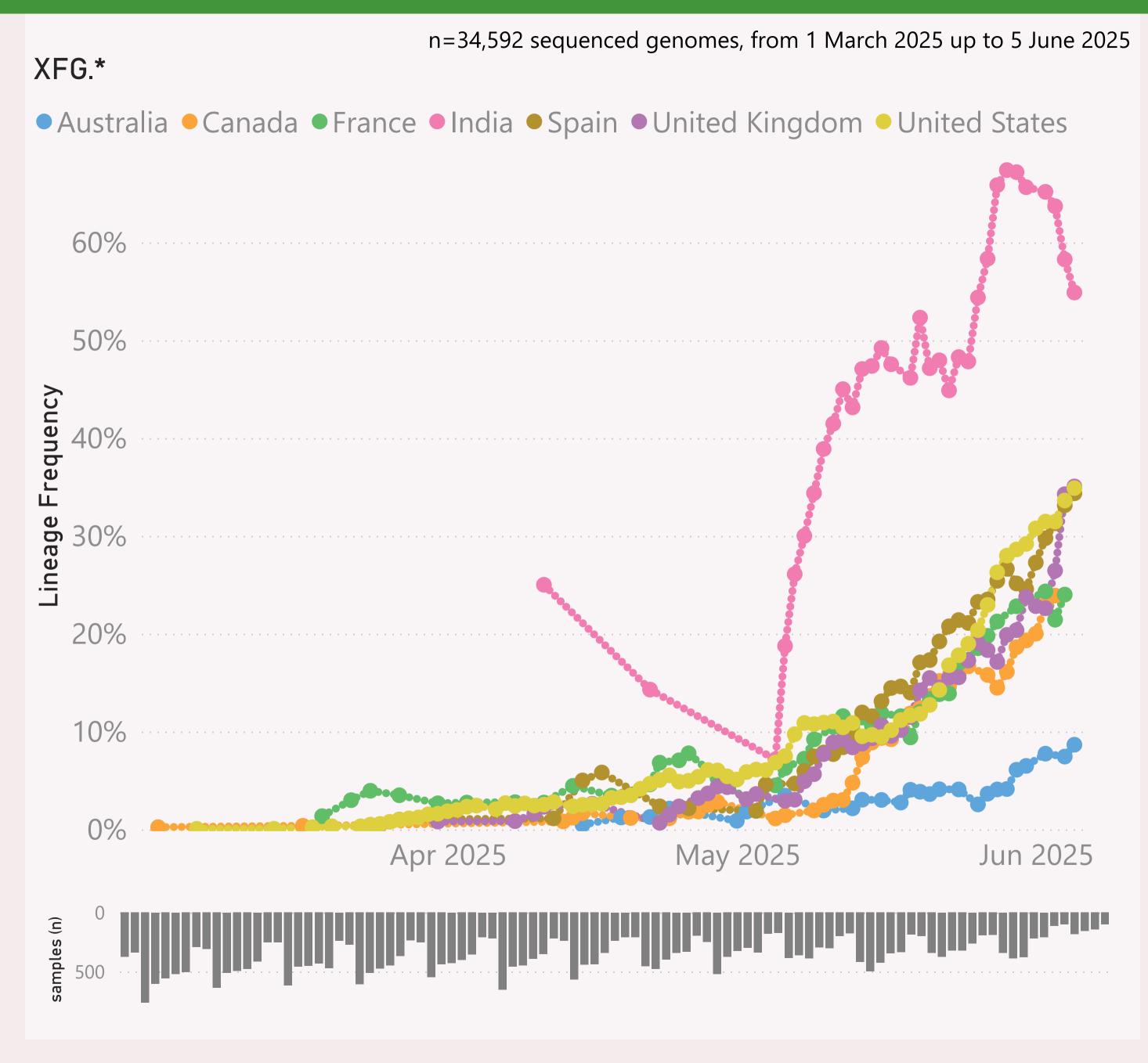
This page shows the frequency of a selected "Lineage L2" group of interest, for the 7 countries reporting the most samples over recent months.

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.

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The frequency shown at each point is based on the 7-day rolling average across all lineages, for that country.

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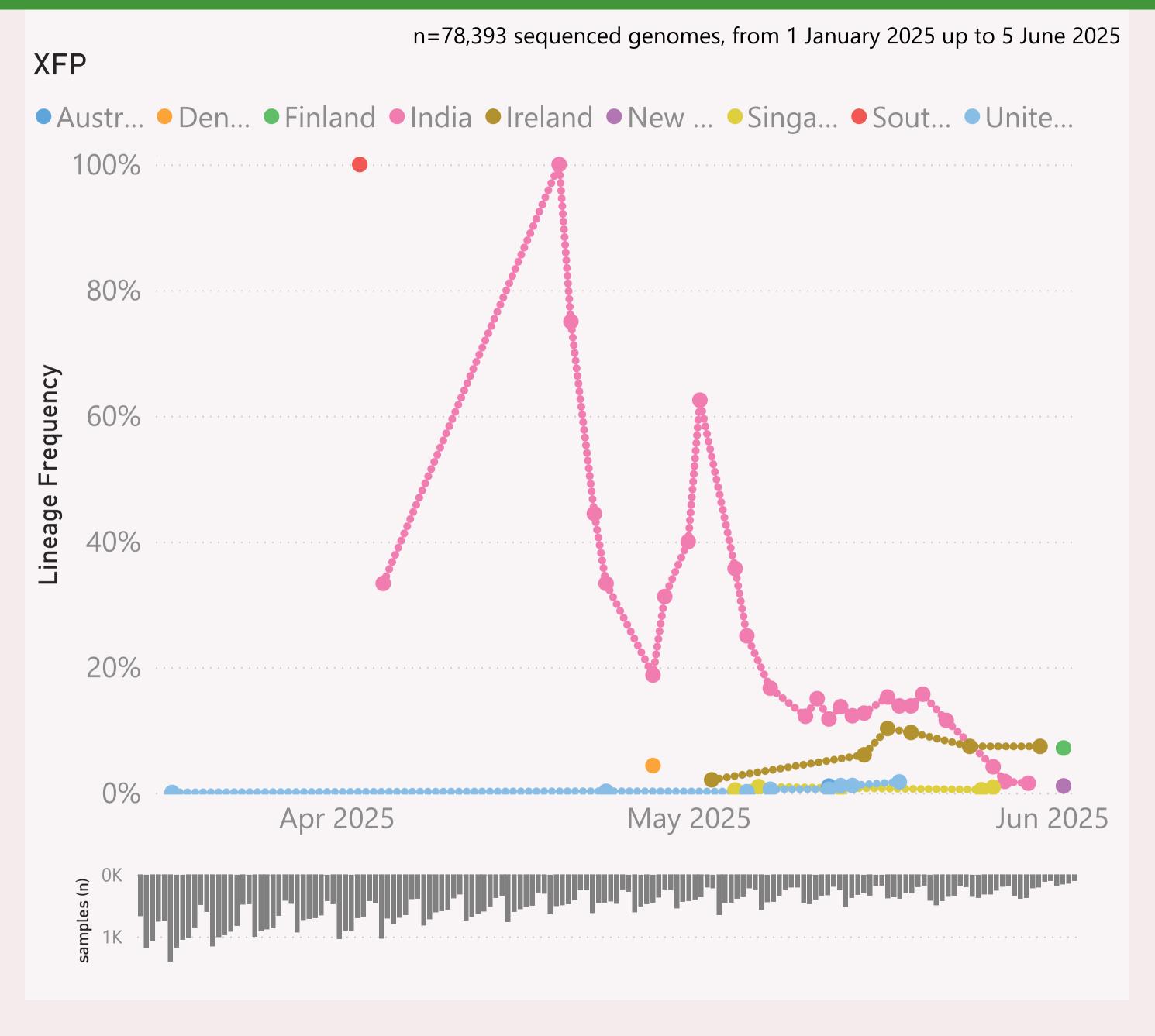
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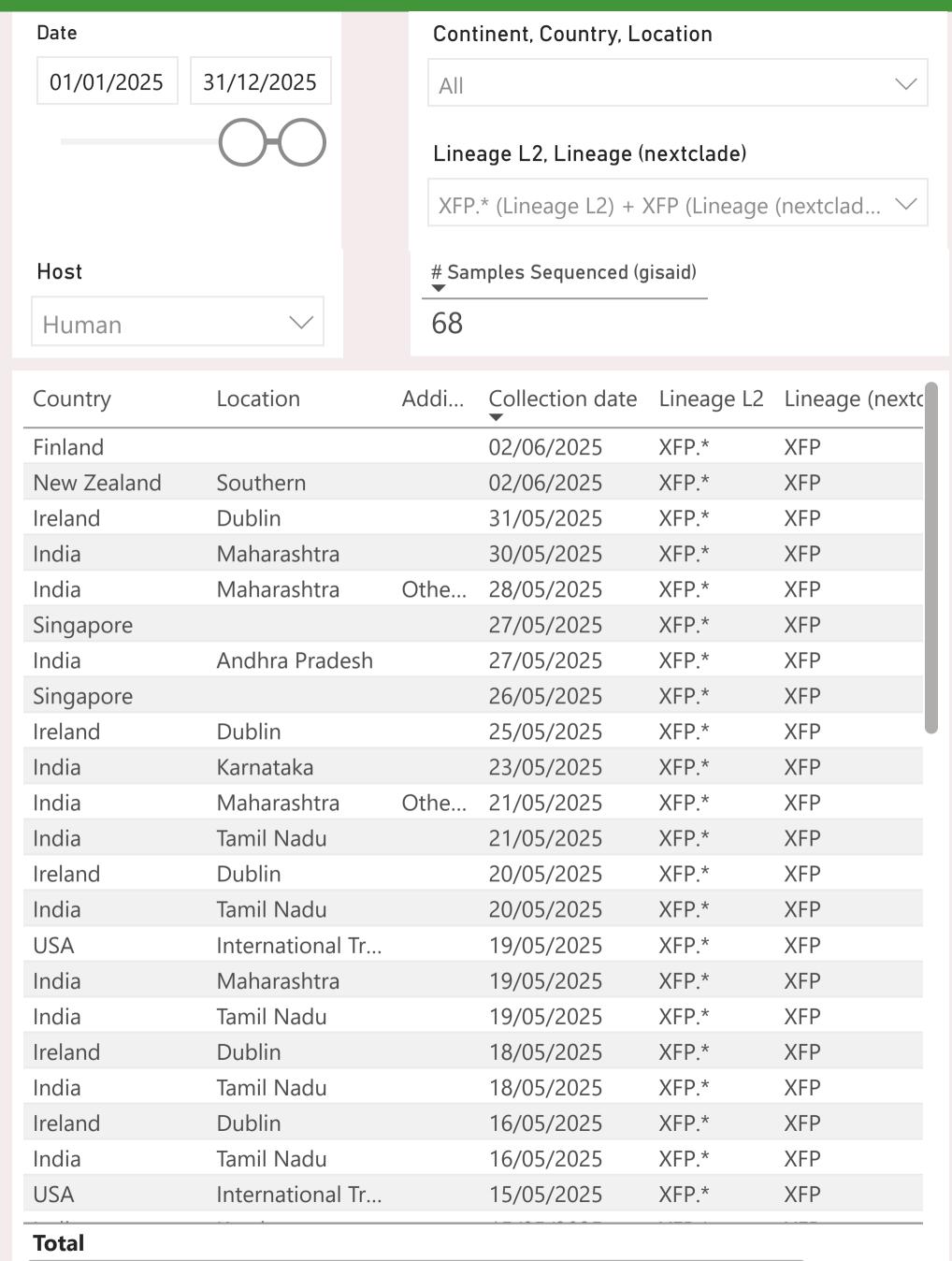
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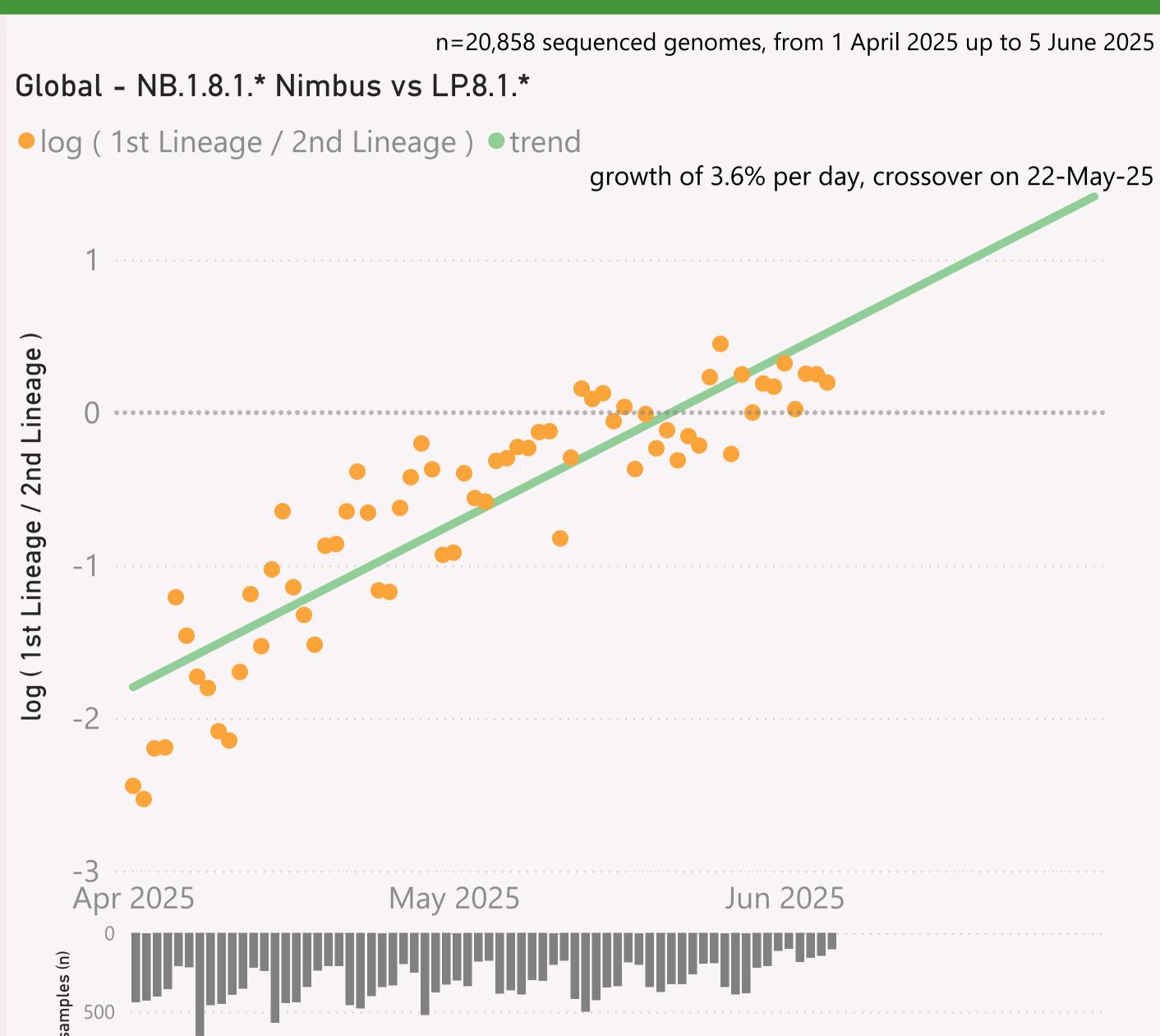
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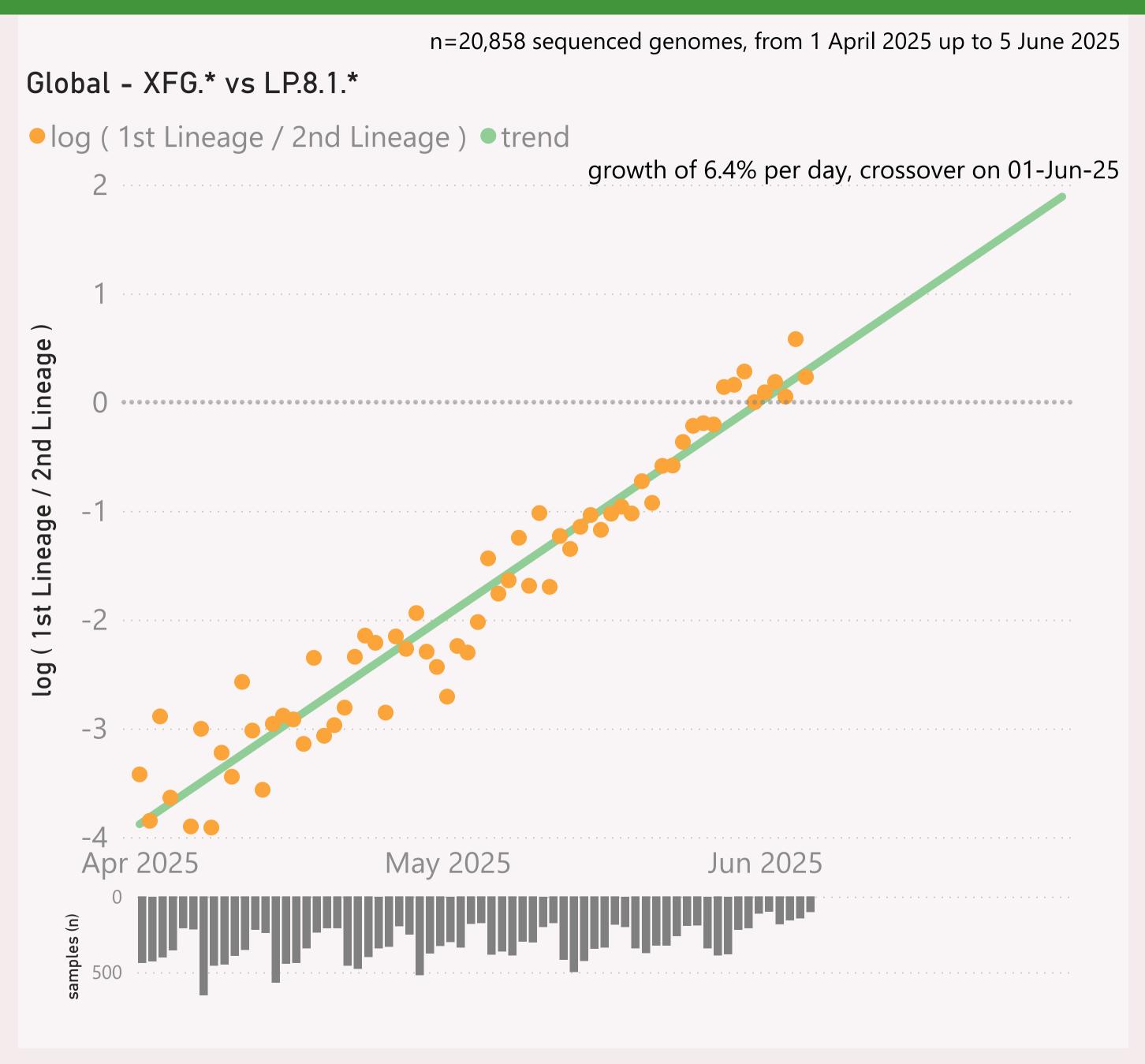


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected "Lineage L2" groups, over recent months. A challenging Lineage L2 is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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".

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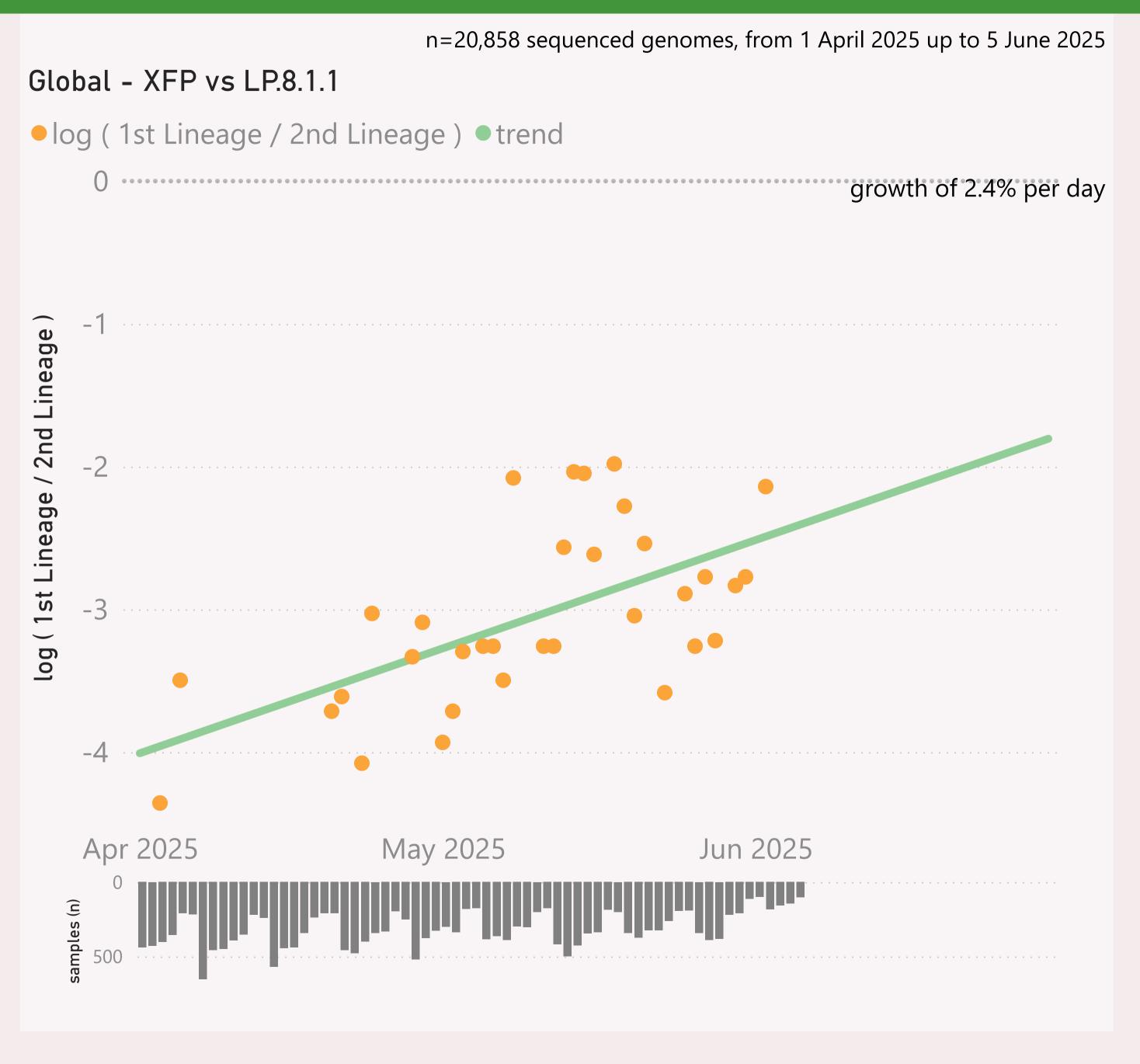


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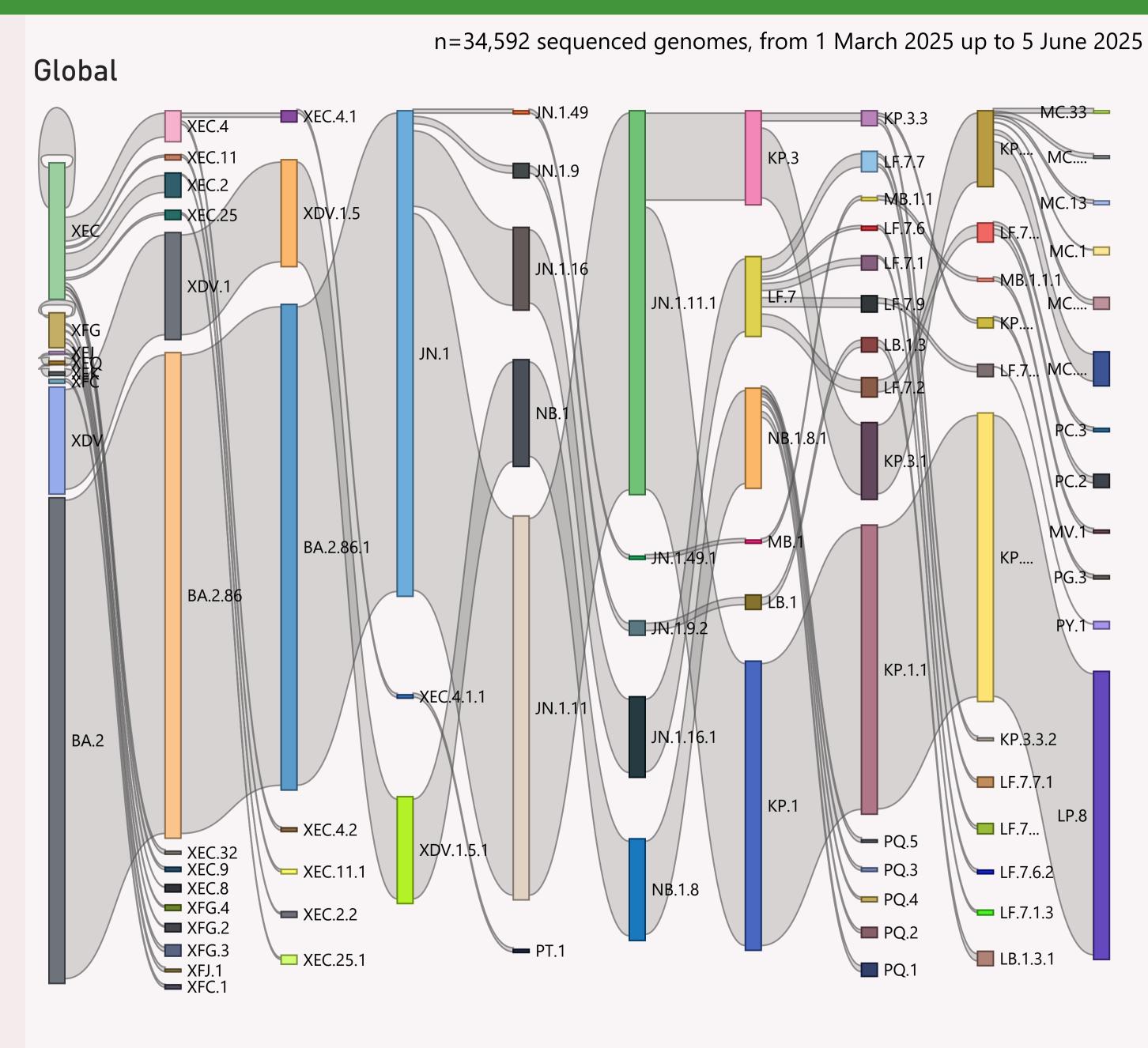


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected Lineages, over recent months. A challenging Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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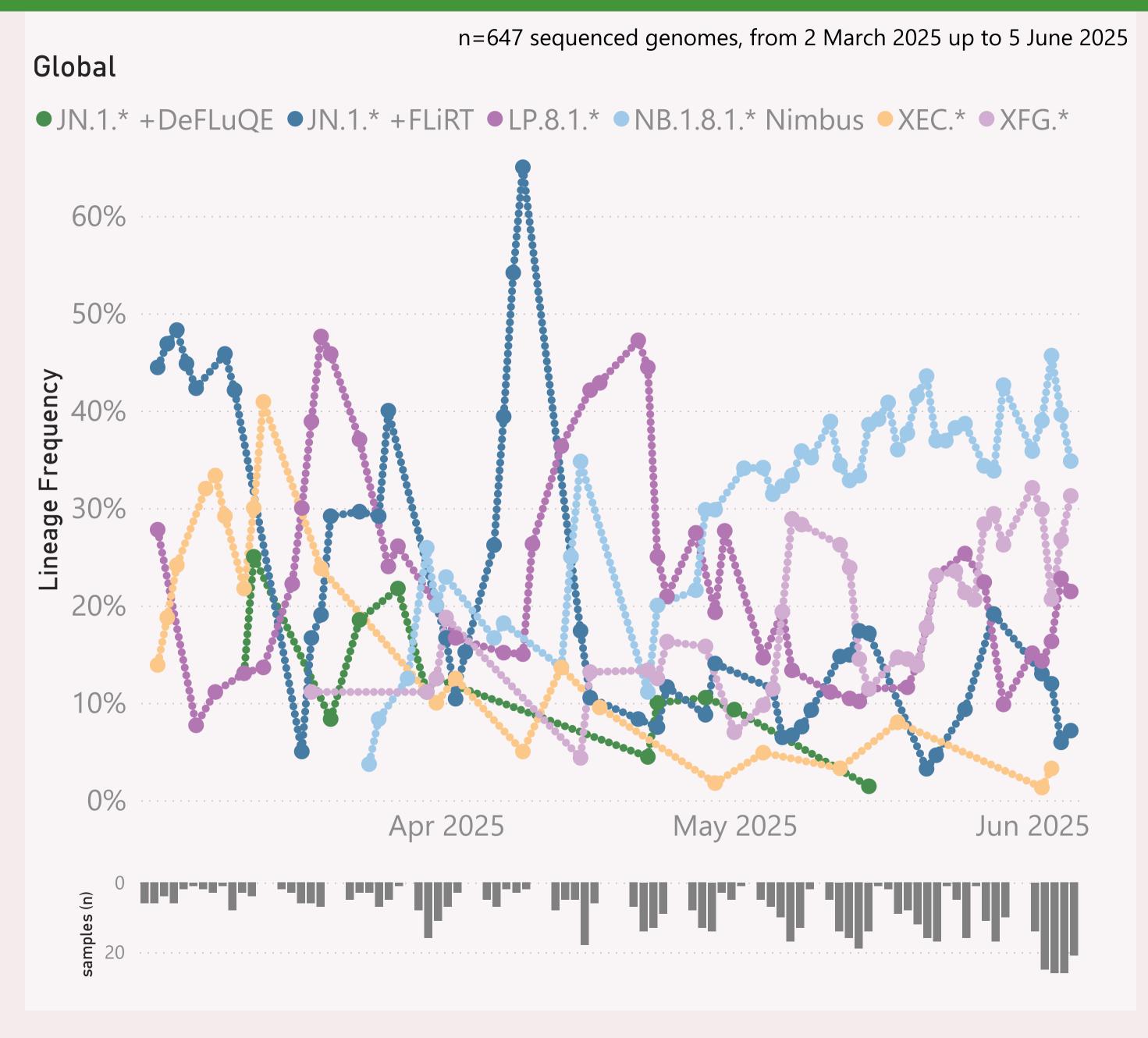
This page shows the hierarchy of the significant Lineages, over recent months.

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.



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

This is probably a more randomised sample than the "Global" aggregate of all samples submitted to GISAID, as those are dominated by the US and Canada

These samples are mainly collected from arrivals into the US and Japan.

## Data Submitted in the last 8 weeks

Country	# Samples Sequenced	Latest Collection date	by Collection date	Latest Submission date	by Submission date
⊕ Canada	25,401	03/06/2025		20/06/2025	
	10,647	05/06/2025		20/06/2025	double and more transfer
± China	1,717	04/06/2025		18/06/2025	and the land of
	1,519	05/06/2025		18/06/2025	administration of the second
⊕ Spain	1,429	05/06/2025		20/06/2025	a constal restal for those
	1,407	05/06/2025		20/06/2025	atom at Journal Head
	1,221	27/05/2025	.11	02/06/2025	i
	797	05/06/2025	.اأراب	18/06/2025	and a company
⊞ Japan	792	05/06/2025	e de la contraction	20/06/2025	The annual form of the
⊕ Brazil	764	04/06/2025	مراباليم و	18/06/2025	researcher com-
	549	19/05/2025	tar i salt	12/06/2025	
	468	29/05/2025	, tl pl	20/06/2025	Addition from
⊞ India	466	05/06/2025		18/06/2025	. In this in
	422	05/06/2025	1.1	16/06/2025	r I ar r I I I I
	344	05/06/2025	tltl.	20/06/2025	r a rult
	330	05/06/2025	ullu	18/06/2025	and the district
	303	28/05/2025	1 .	20/06/2025	1 li
	297	23/05/2025	ال .	30/05/2025	
⊕ Peru	214	01/04/2025		19/06/2025	l
	171	02/06/2025	.l.,	19/06/2025	
⊞ Italy	168	01/06/2025	ra alar	18/06/2025	a dentrois contact
	166	02/06/2025		12/06/2025	a - 1 - 5 - 1 - 1
⊕ Germany	163	27/05/2025		11/06/2025	1 1.1.1
	157	05/06/2025	LL.	18/06/2025	and the late
⊕ Denmark	151	12/05/2025		04/06/2025	
<b>H</b> Norway	139	15/05/2025		05/06/2025	
⊕ Puerto Rico	126	05/06/2025		20/06/2025	ar a militar
	114	26/05/2025		02/06/2025	
Total	51,836	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, 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.