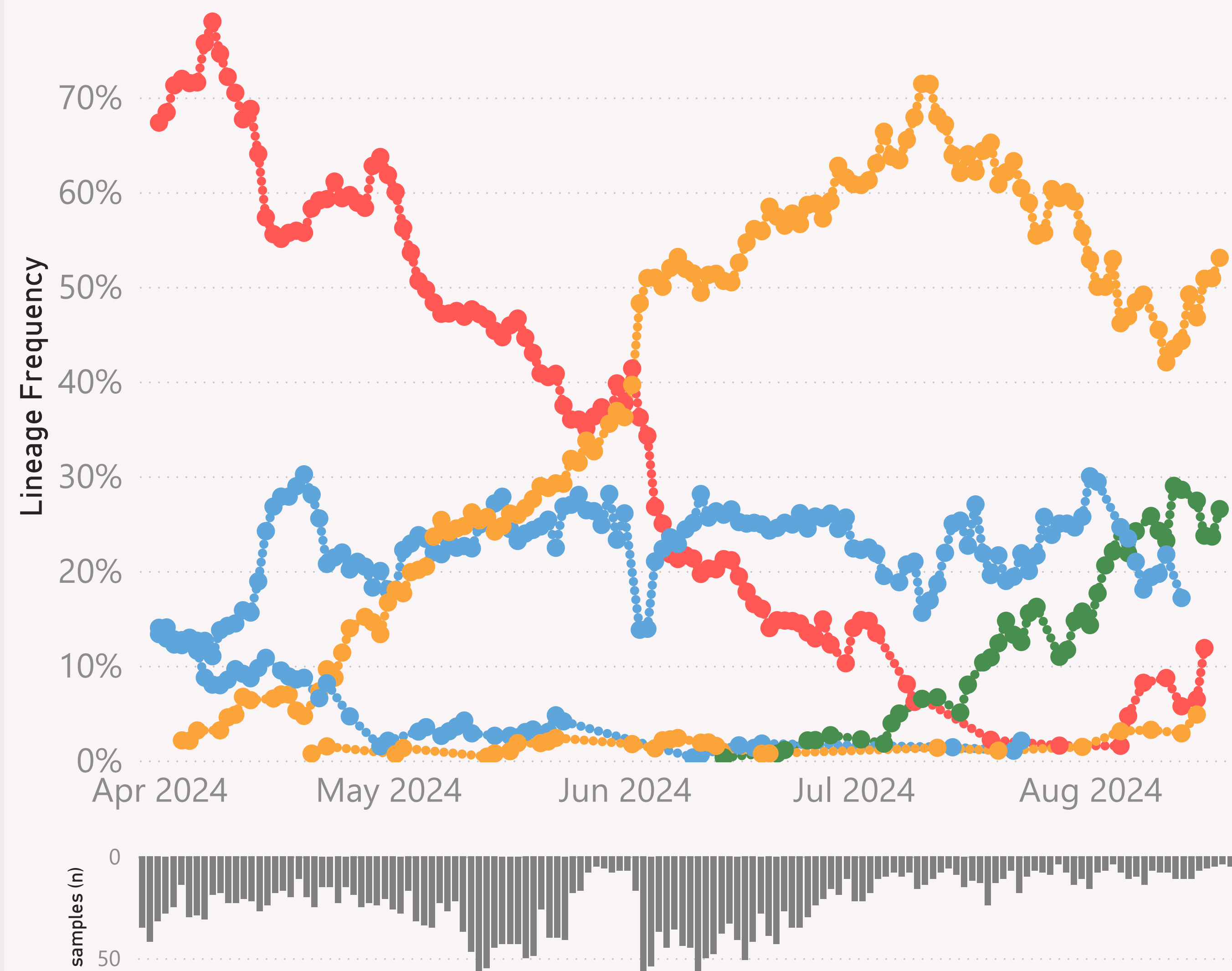


New Zealand

n=3,215 sequenced genomes, up to 18 August 2024

● BA.2.86.* ● JN.1.* + DeFLuQE ● JN.1.* + FLiRT ● JN.1.* + FLuQE ● XDK.* ● XDV.*



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

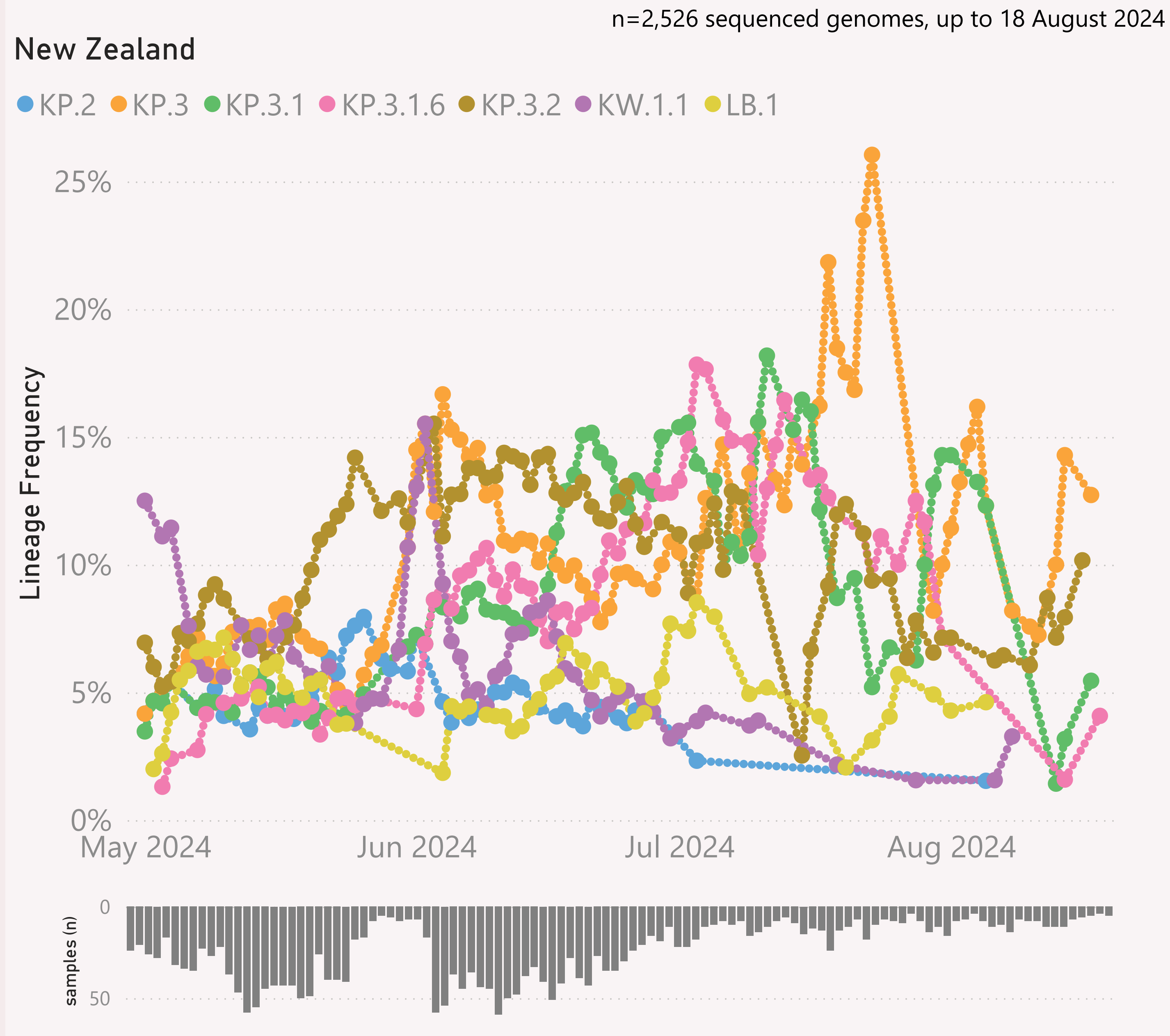
The detailed Lineage classifications are provided by Nextclade. I roll those up into "L2" groups, which roughly follow the WHO Variant definitions. For example, my "BA.2.86.*" group includes BA.2.86 and all it's descendants, e.g. the JN.* lineages.

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.



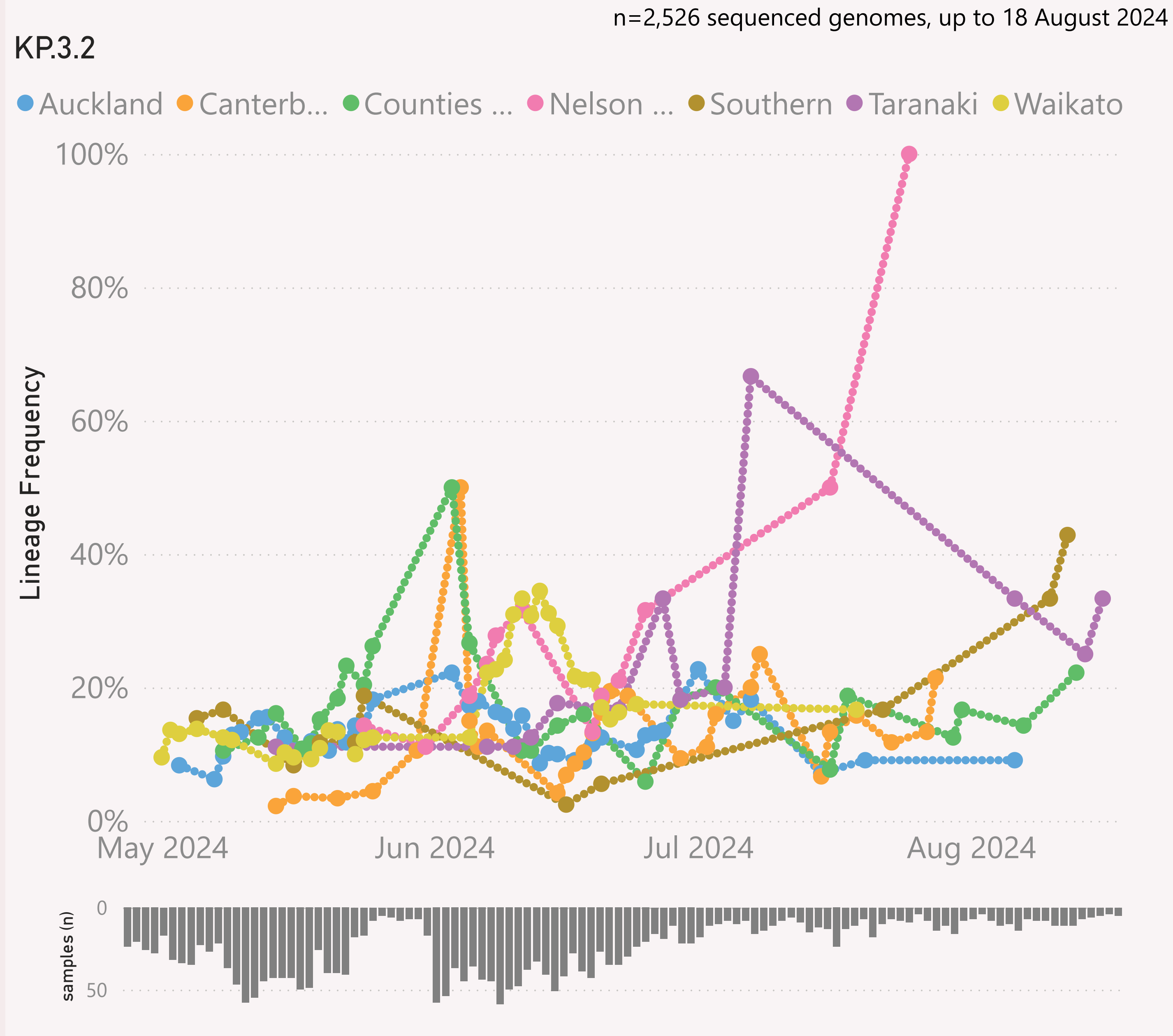
This page shows the frequency of the top 7 lineages for NZ, across recent months.

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.



This page shows the frequency of a selected Lineage of interest, across the District Health Boards (DHB) of NZ, over recent months. The top 6 locations are shown, based on the volume of samples.

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.

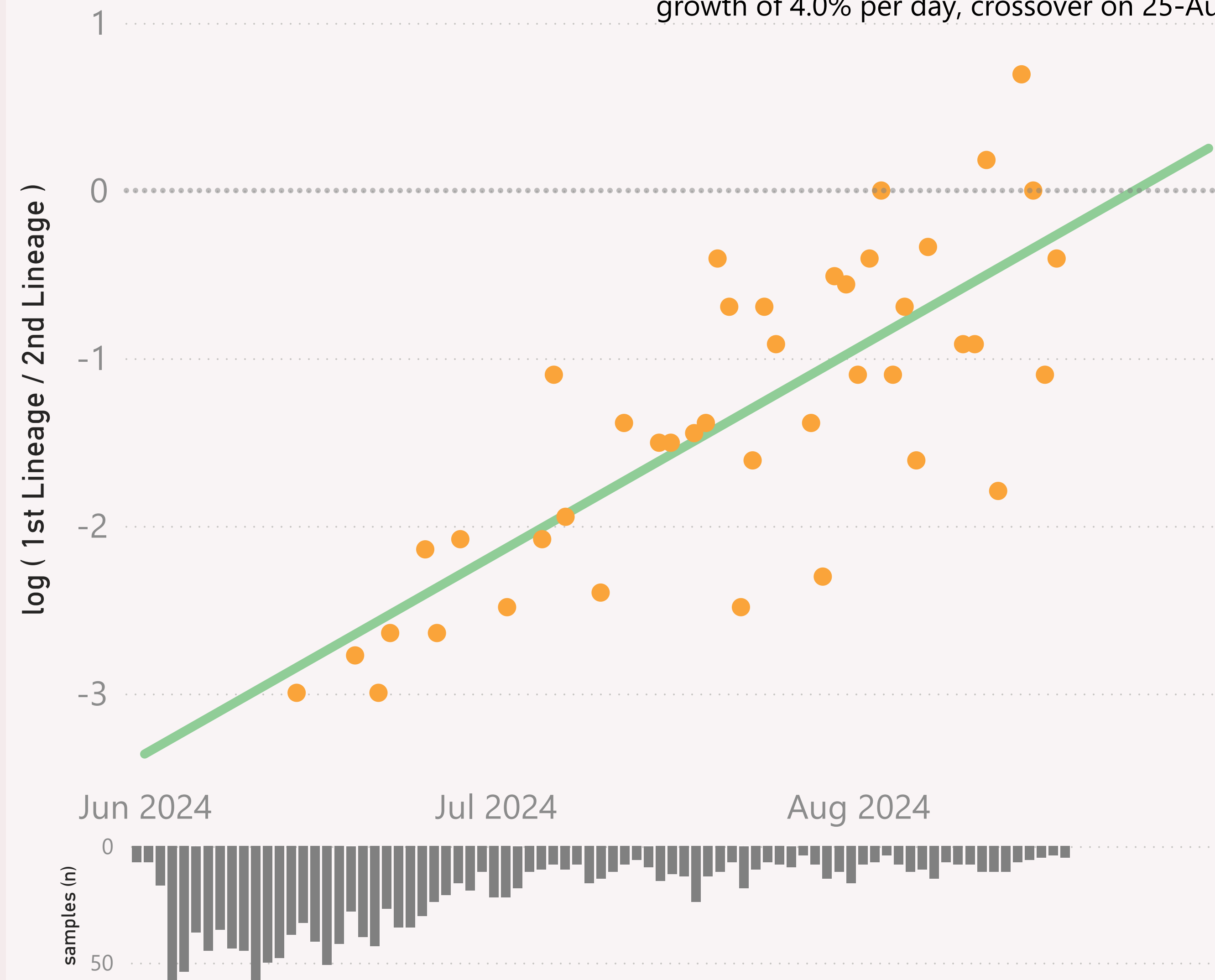
The frequency results calculated for the most recent dates might not be representative, due to those lower sample sizes.

n=1,558 sequenced genomes, up to 18 August 2024

New Zealand - JN.1.* +DeFLuQE vs JN.1.* +FLuQE

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

growth of 4.0% per day, crossover on 25-Aug-24

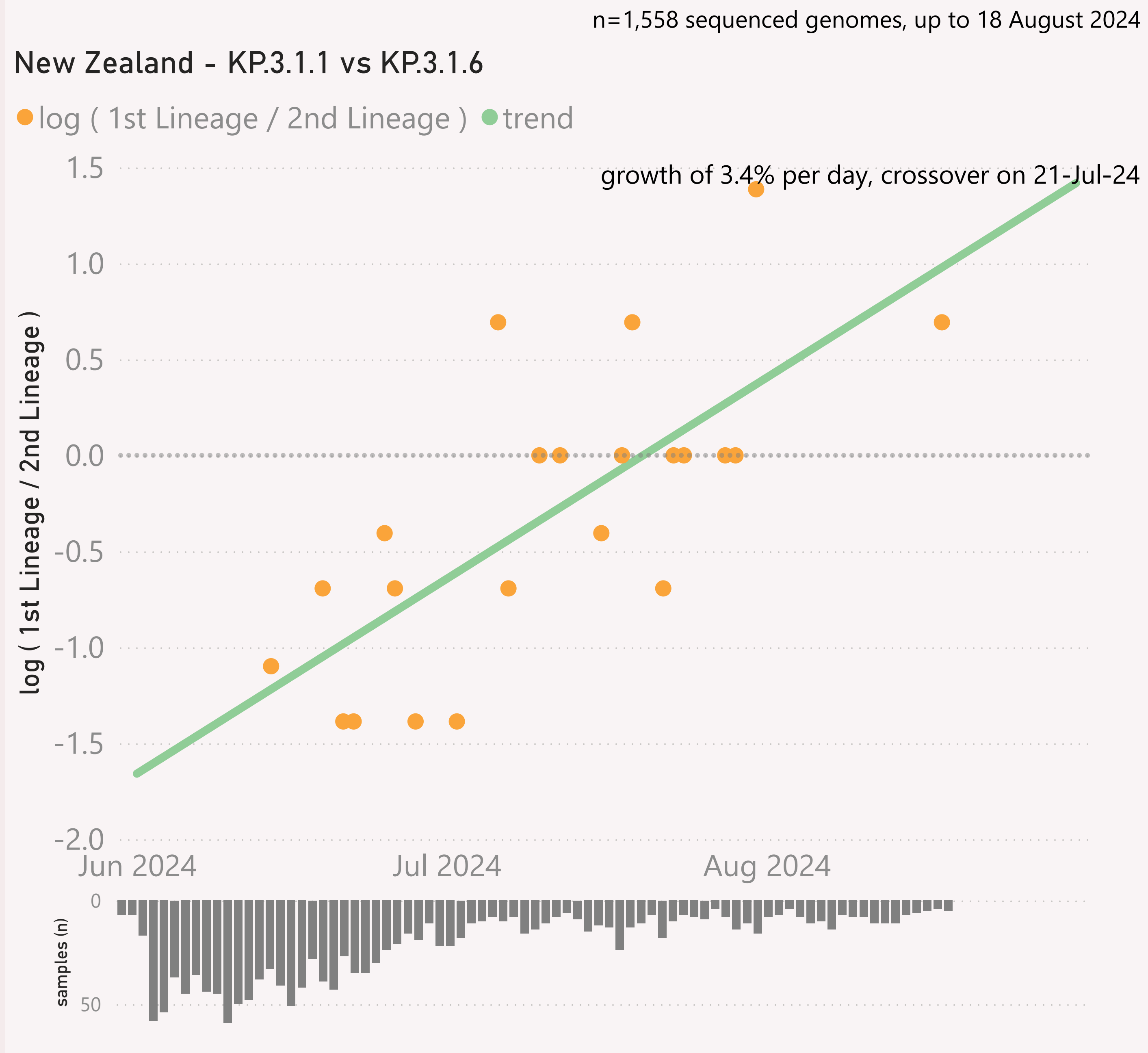


This page compares the relative frequency of 2 selected "L2" Lineages for NZ, over recent months. A challenging "L2" Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

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 "L2" Lineage is considered to have "crossed over" or taken over dominance from the incumbent Lineage

The 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 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 for Australia, over recent months. A challenging Lineage is selected first, and compared to the incumbent.

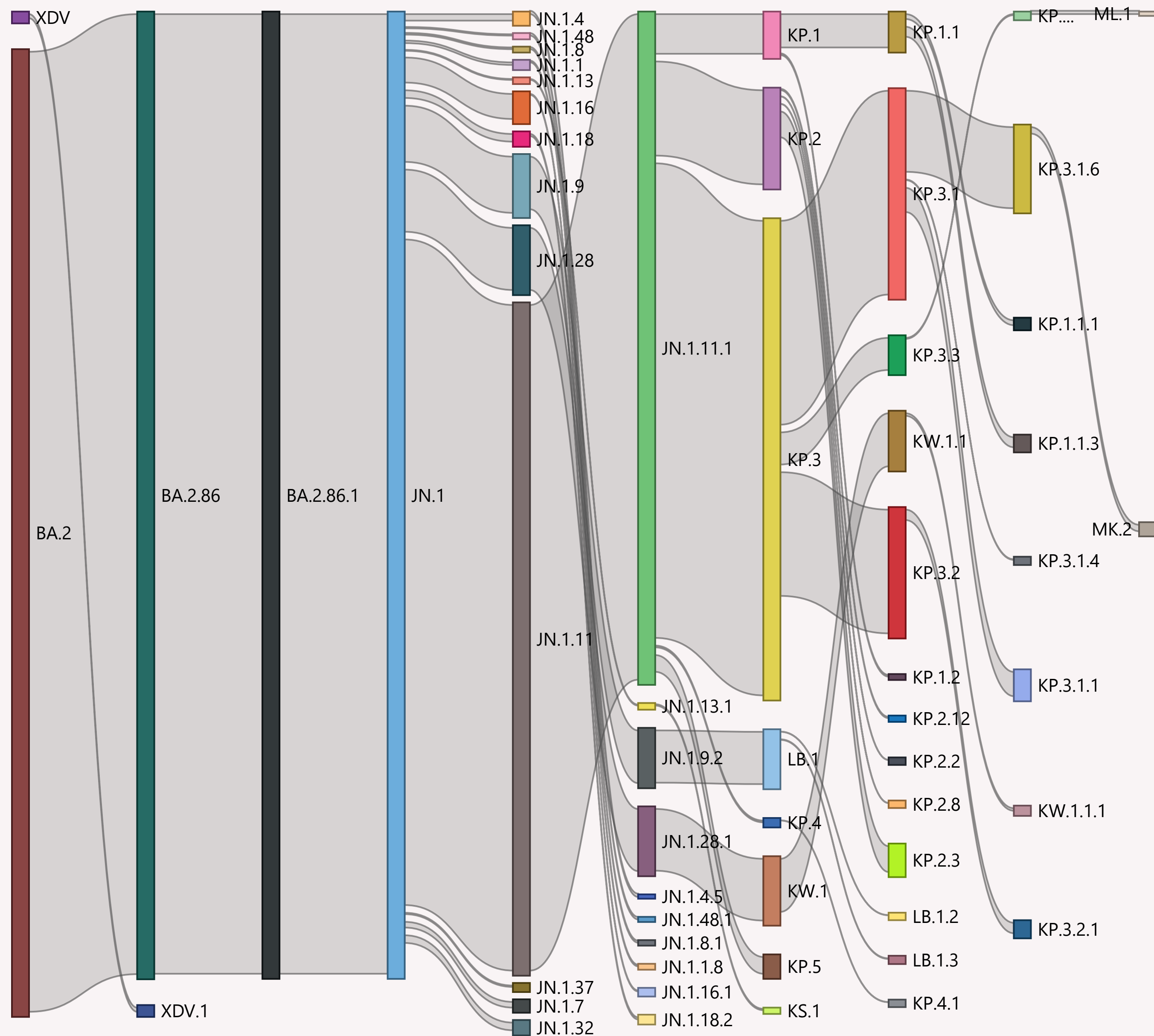
The trend is shown as a green line and expressed as a daily growth % advantage. If the green line crosses over the 0.0 line, the date when that occurred or is predicted to occur will be shown. At that point the challenging Lineage is considered to have "crossed over" or taken over dominance from the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

New Zealand

n=2,526 sequenced genomes, up to 18 August 2024



This page shows the hierarchy of the significant Lineages for NZ, 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></div>New Zealand</div>	1,585	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	
Auckland	298	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	
Canterbury	249	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	
Waikato	181	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	
Southern	164	8/14/2024		8/24/2024	
Counties Manukau	142	8/13/2024		8/24/2024	
Hutt Valley	88	8/14/2024		8/24/2024	
Taranaki	77	8/17/2024		8/24/2024	
Nelson Marlborough	73	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	
Northland	66	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	
Capital and Coast	49	8/10/2024		8/24/2024	
Bay of Plenty	42	8/7/2024		8/24/2024	
Waitemata	37	8/6/2024		8/24/2024	
Hawkes Bay	31	8/6/2024		8/24/2024	
MidCentral	25	7/31/2024		8/24/2024	
Lakes	17	8/13/2024		8/24/2024	
South Canterbury	15	8/13/2024		8/24/2024	
Wairarapa	13	8/7/2024		8/24/2024	
West Coast	11	8/2/2024		8/24/2024	
Tairāwhiti	7	7/31/2024		8/24/2024	
Total	1,585	8/18/2024		8/24/2024	

This page shows the volume and currency/timeliness of the genomic sequencing data shared for NZ via GISAID, over the last 8 weeks. A breakdown by location 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.