

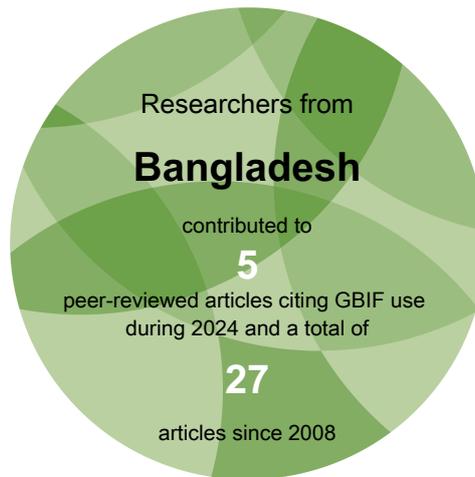


generated January 2025

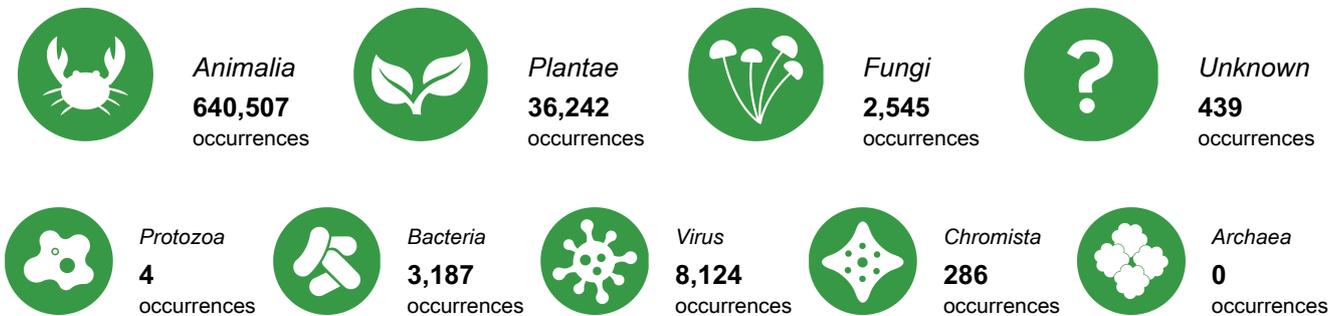
Bangladesh

This report provides a series of summary charts, statistics and other details about the mobilization and use of open-access species data through the GBIF network, relating to users and participating institutions in Bangladesh. These metrics show status at the time of report generation, unless otherwise noted. Taken together, the elements of this report can help guide and measure progress toward the information needs for biodiversity research, as well as for national commitments on biodiversity and sustainable development.

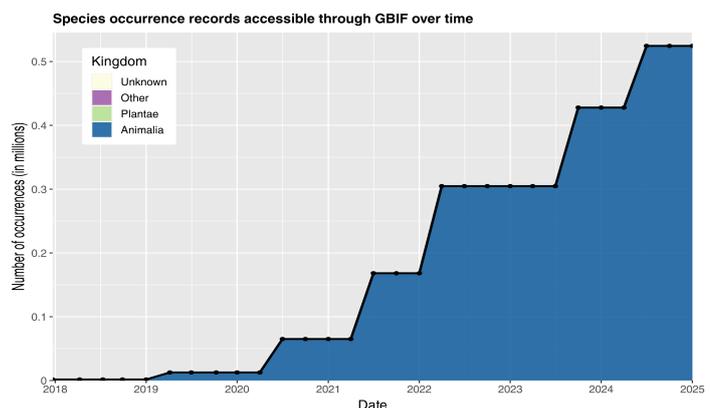
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Bangladesh



► Data mobilization

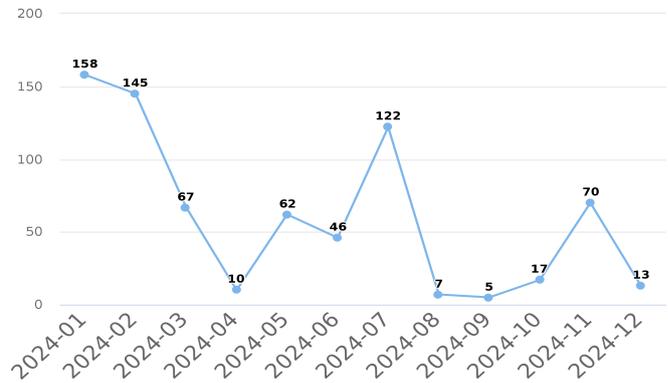
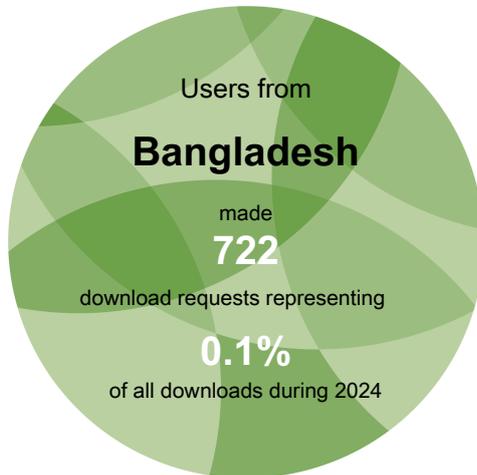


Number of records published by institutions in Bangladesh, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Bangladesh



Monthly downloads requested by users in Bangladesh

Recent peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data by co-authors based in Bangladesh

The GBIF Secretariat maintains and reports on an ongoing literature tracking programme, giving priority to substantive uses of GBIF-mediated data in peer-reviewed literature while identifying the countries or areas of the authors' institutional affiliations. The citations below represent the five most recent journal articles with at least one co-author from Bangladesh.

Those interested in assisting the Secretariat in identifying additional peer-reviewed uses of GBIF-mediated data may forward relevant citations to comms@gbif.org.

Antu, Jahan, Islam *et al.* (2024) Morphology and DNA barcoding reveal four new species of hermit crab (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura) for the fauna of Bangladesh. *Zoology and Ecology*.
<https://doi.org/10.35513/21658005.2024.2.8>

Saito, Ito, Tanchangya *et al.* (2024) Current status of the invasion of *Meghimatium bilineatum* (W.H. Benson, 1842) and *M. pictum* (Stoliczka, 1873) (Philomycidae: Gastropoda), with the first record of *M. pictum* from Bangladesh based on molecular data. *Archiv für Molluskenkunde International Journal of Malacology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1127/arch.moll/153/033-060>

Hordijk, Bialic-Murphy, Lauber *et al.* (2024) Dominance and rarity in tree communities across the globe: Patterns, predictors and threats. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.13889>

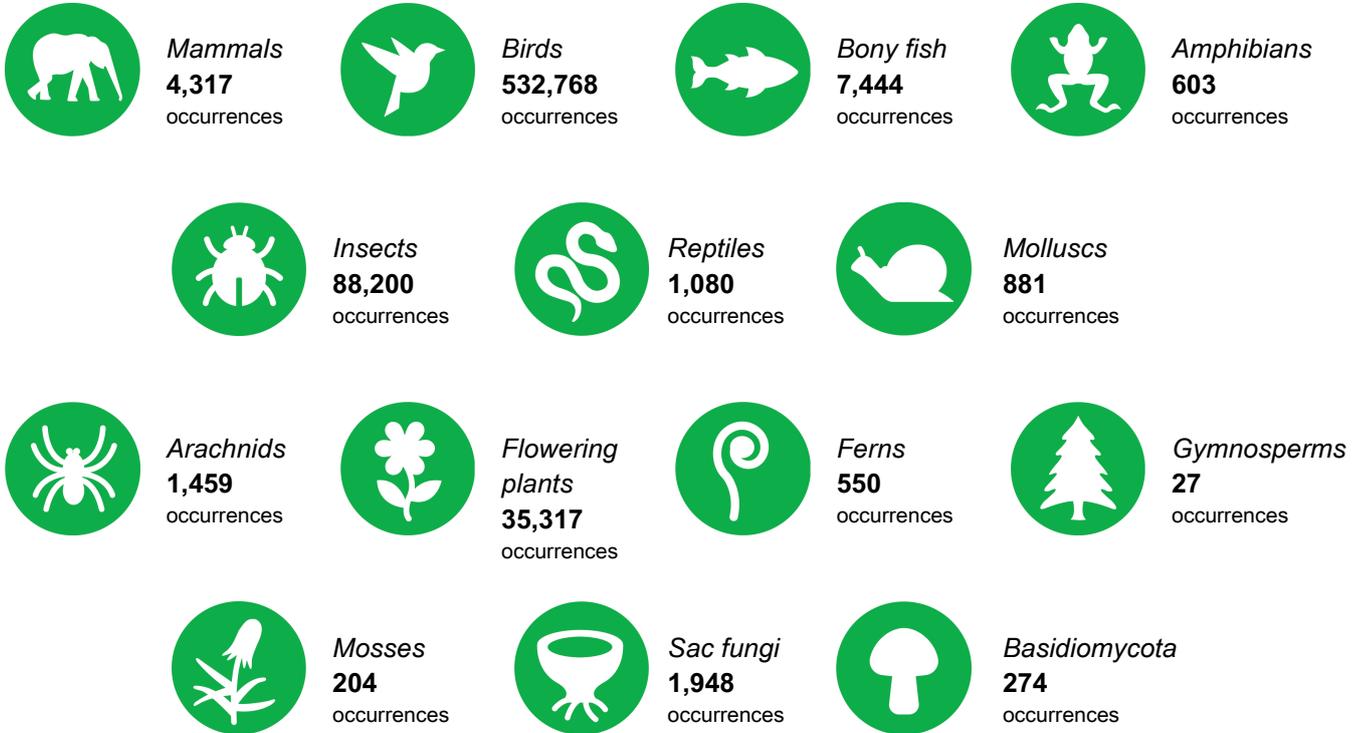
Kibria, Tjoelker, Marchin *et al.* (2024) Can species climate niche predict canopy growth, functional traits and phenotypic plasticity in urban trees?. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2024.128417>

Das, Ossola, Beaumont. (2024) Records of urban occurrences expand estimates of the climate niches in tree species. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.13809>

See all research from this country or area
gbif.org/country/BD/publications/from

Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Bangladesh



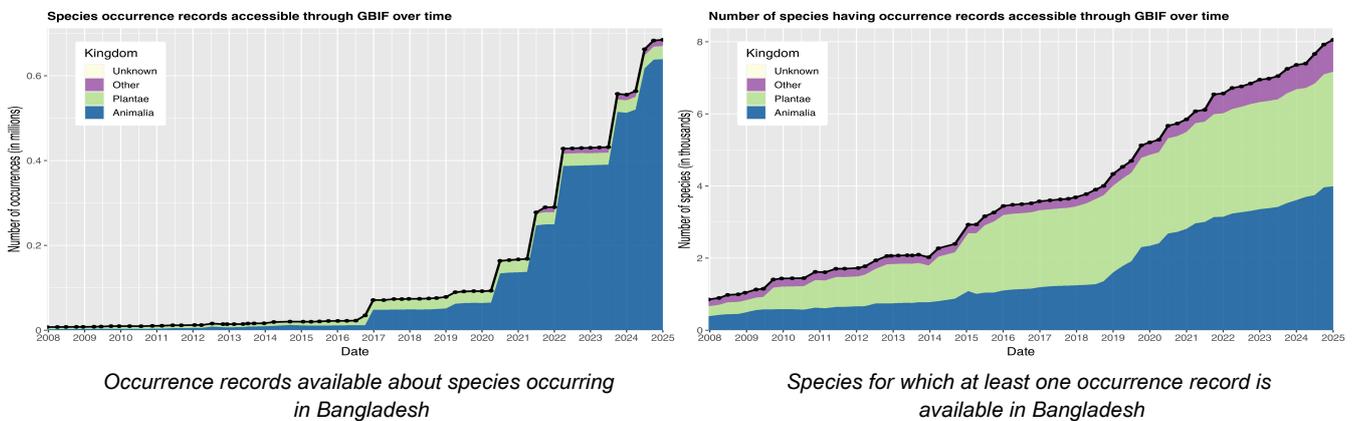
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
 Birds = Class *Aves*
 Bony fish = Superclass *Osteichthyes* p.p.
 Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

Insects = Class *Insecta*
 Reptiles = Class *Testudines*, *Sphenodontia*, *Squamata* & *Crocodylia*
 Molluscs = Phylum *Mollusca*

Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
 Flowering plants = Phylum *Magnoliophyta*
 Gymnosperms = Superclass *Gymnospermae*

Ferns = Phylum *Pteridophyta*
 Mosses = Phylum *Bryophyta*
 Sac fungi = Phylum *Ascomycota*
 Basidiomycota = Phylum *Basidiomycota*

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Bangladesh



WHY MIGHT THE AMOUNT OF MOBILIZED DATA DECREASE?

Datasets are sometimes removed by publishers, but more often decreases in the number of records are due to the removal of duplicate records and datasets.

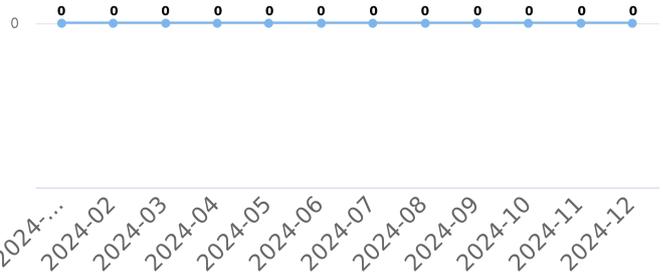
SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Newest publishers from Bangladesh

No data available

Occurrence records downloaded from GBIF.org, published by institutions in Bangladesh

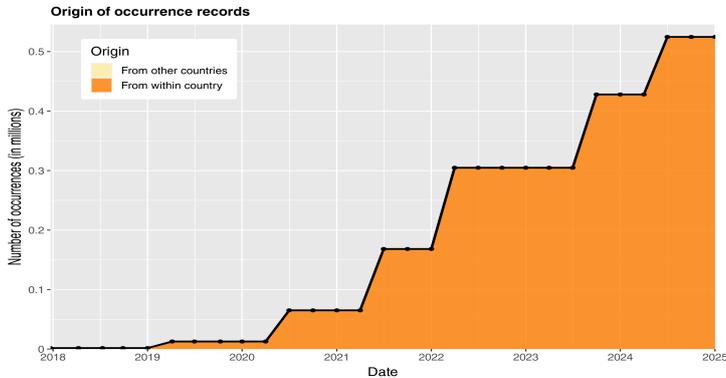


See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=BD

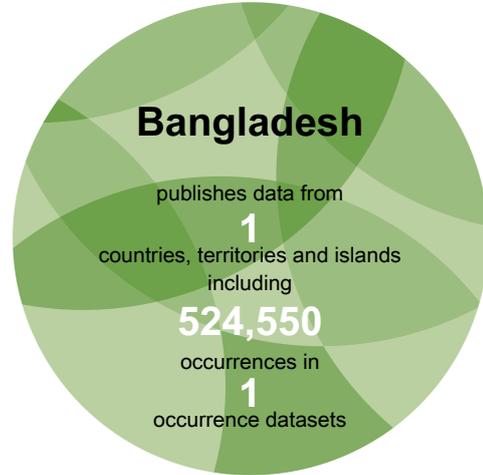
Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in Bangladesh

Data mobilization

Data sharing with country or area of origin by national institutions in Bangladesh



Data sharing with country or area of origin



The chart above shows the number of records shared over time by publishers within Bangladesh, with separate colours for records about species occurring within undefined and those occurring elsewhere.

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Bangladesh

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Bangladesh	524,550
2	International organization or unknown country	79,983
3	United States of America	34,865
4	United Kingdom	24,980
5	Colombia	12,378
6	Australia	3,338
7	Netherlands	1,678
8	France	1,305
9	Germany	1,044
10	Poland	984

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about Bangladesh

Top datasets contributing data about Bangladesh

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. *524,550 occurrences in Bangladesh.* (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

International Barcode of Life project (iBOL). *70,201 occurrences in Bangladesh.* (Last updated 7 Aug 2024)

A global database for the distributions of crop wild relatives. *12,355 occurrences in Bangladesh.* (Last updated 9 Feb 2024)

iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. *12,198 occurrences in Bangladesh.* (Last updated 30 Dec 2024)

Triplehorn Insect Collection, The Ohio State University. *9,459 occurrences in Bangladesh.* (Last updated 30 Dec 2024)

See all contributing countries and areas or datasets: gbif.org/country/BD/about