

generated January 2025

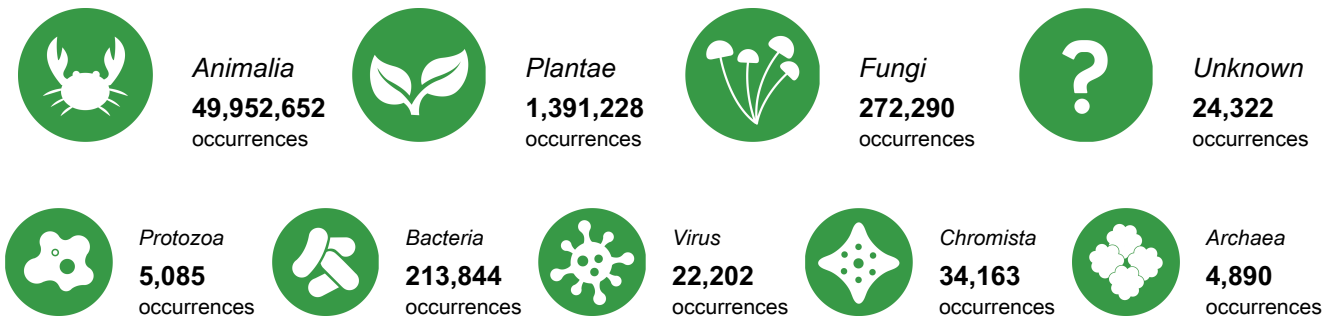
## India

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 India. 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.

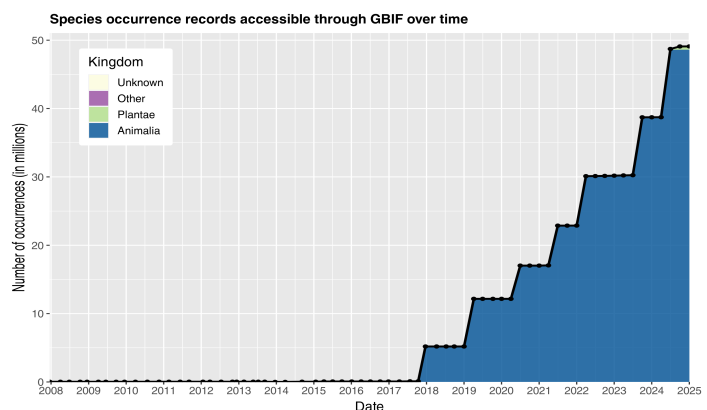
### ► Access and usage



### ► Data availability in India



### ► Data mobilization

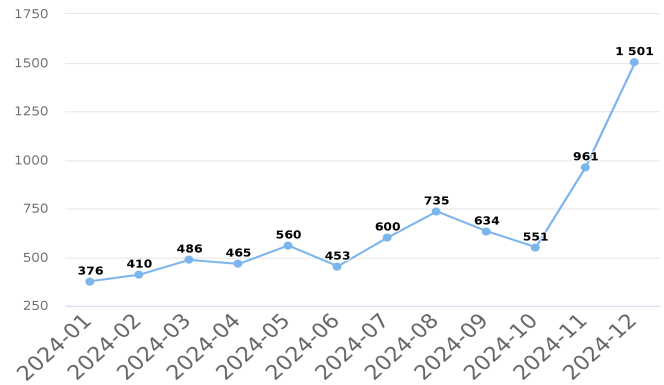
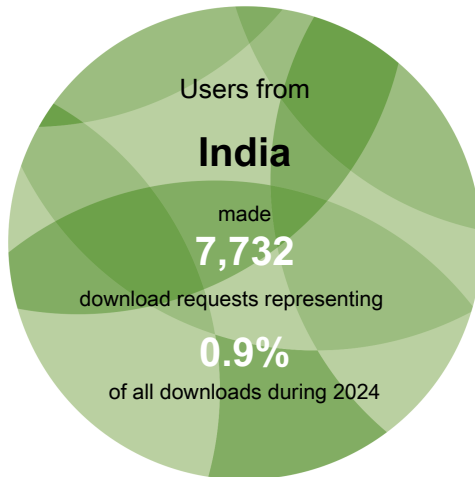


Number of records published by institutions in India, categorized by kingdom



## Access and usage

### Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in India



Monthly downloads requested by users in India

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

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 India.

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

Kumar, Patil, Kumar *et al.* (2024) Determinants of plant species richness along elevational gradients: insights with climate, energy and water–energy dynamics. *Ecological Processes*.

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13717-024-00563-z>

Panwar, Sourabh. (2024) Habitat Distribution Modeling for Reintroduction of *Cordia macleodii* in India. *Applied Ecology and Environmental Sciences*.

<https://doi.org/10.12691/aees-12-2-2>

Hasan, Pushpalatha, Manivasagam *et al.* (2024) Wheat streak mosaic virus: transmission, its impact, and crop protection strategies—a systematic review. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection*.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s41348-024-01012-x>

Leisembi, Panmei, Adhikary *et al.* (2024) A Review of wild edible plants in Manipur: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and economic development in the Indo-Myanmar Hotspot Region. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*.

<https://doi.org/10.32859/era.29.59.1-50>

Sofi, Rashid. (2024) Bridging gaps: A holistic approach to conservation and propagation of *Artemisia amygdalina* Decne. In the face of climate change and human influence. *Vegetos*.

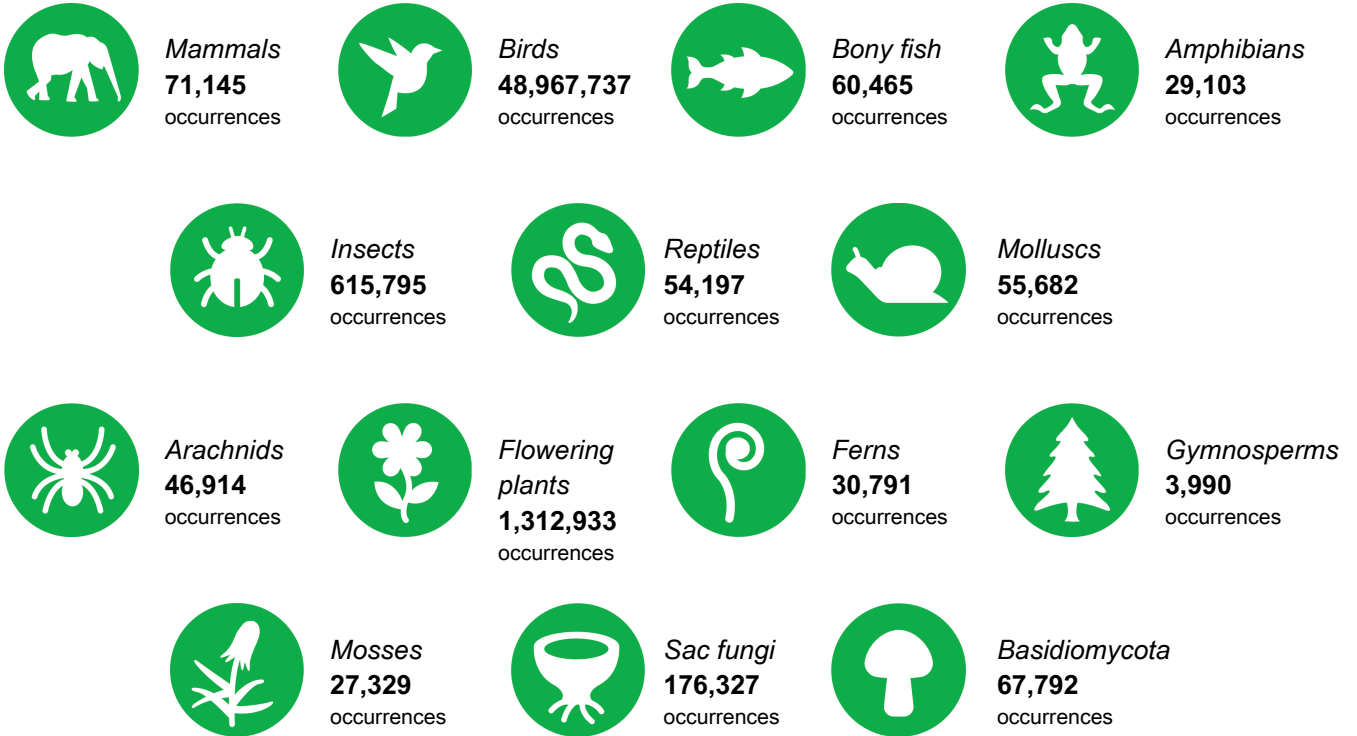
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42535-024-01089-7>

See all research from this country or area  
[gbif.org/country/IN/publications/from](https://gbif.org/country/IN/publications/from)



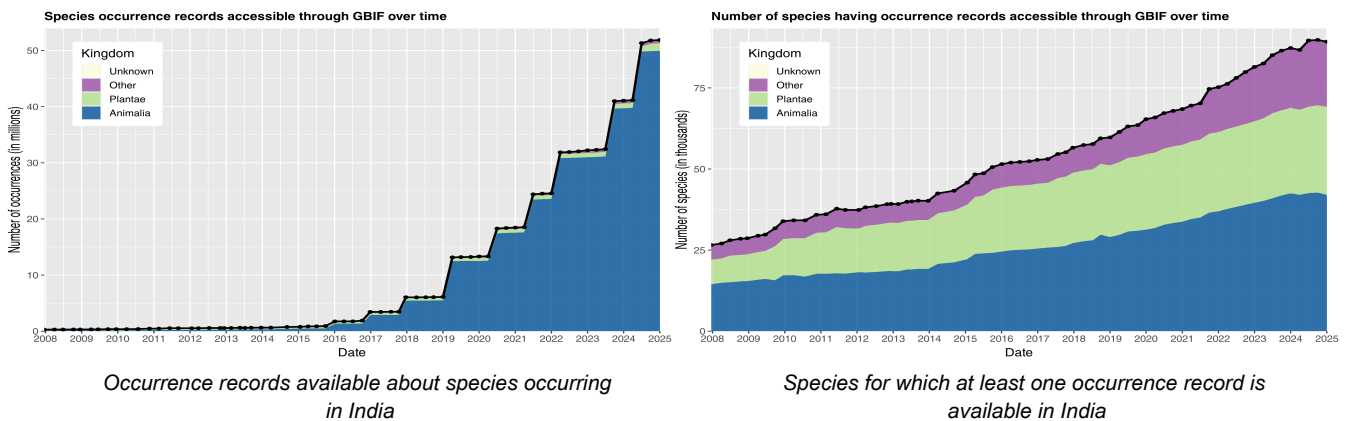
### Data availability

#### Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in India



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 India



**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



### Most recent datasets from publishers in India

Rapid documentation of Avian Species of Guindy National Park, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India..

*Published by Nature Mates-Nature Club*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/m8xndu>

Rapid documentation of Aquatic Birds of Pallikaranai wetland, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.. *Published*

*by Nature Mates-Nature Club*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/9am86k>

Rapid documentation of Avian Species of Marina Beach, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.. *Published by*

*Nature Mates-Nature Club*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/b24n8b>

Snakes of Savitribai Phule Pune University Campus. *Published by Alive Charitable Trust, Pune*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/js89jm>

Acoustic-Based Bird Diversity Assessment: A Software-Driven Approach To Monitor Urban Avian Diversity in Nashik City. *Published by Gokhale Education Society*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/uzh39d>

Assessing Moth Diversity in Contrasting Land Use Types: Urban, Agricultural, and Forest Landscapes from Nashik District.. *Published by Gokhale Education Society*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/z3a5ja>

See all datasets from this country or area: [gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing\\_country=IN](https://gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_country=IN)

### Newest publishers from India

Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's K.R.T. Arts, B.H. Commerce and A.M. Science (K.T.H.M.) College, Nashik

Alive Charitable Trust, Pune

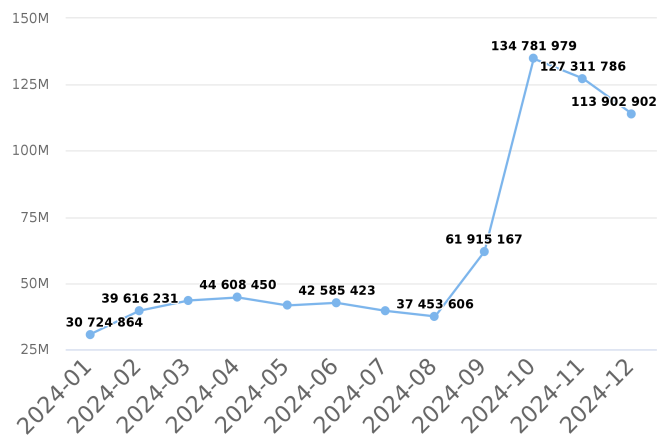
Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag

Progressive Education Society's Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Shivajinagar, Pune -5

7WEAVES Research

See all publishers from this country or area [gbif.org/publisher/search?country=IN](https://gbif.org/publisher/search?country=IN)

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

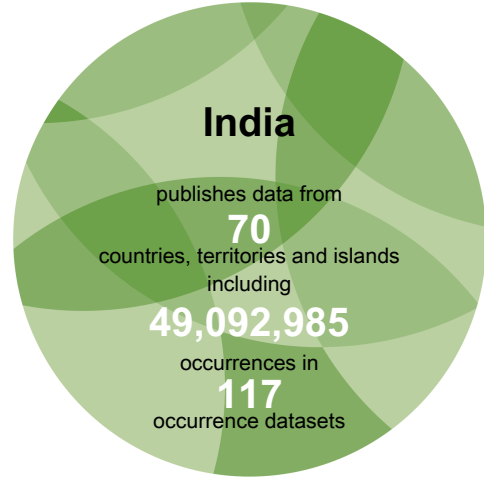
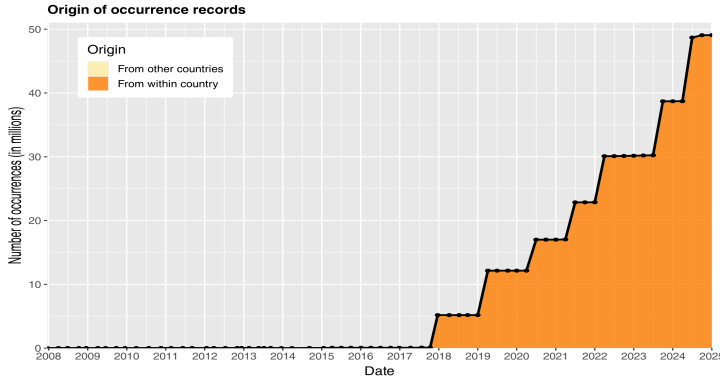


Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in India



## Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin

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

### Top data contributors about biodiversity in India

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	India	49,059,094
2	United States of America	1,263,350
3	United Kingdom	662,199
4	International organization or unknown country	166,205
5	Estonia	150,955
6	Netherlands	138,661
7	Colombia	122,774
8	France	84,408
9	Switzerland	56,651
10	Germany	49,450

### Top datasets contributing data about India

- EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 48,363,956 occurrences in India. (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)
- iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. 911,474 occurrences in India. (Last updated 30 Dec 2024)
- SeasonWatch - Tree Phenology Dataset (India). 367,107 occurrences in India. (Last updated 25 Oct 2024)
- Global soil organisms. 123,545 occurrences in India. (Last updated 27 Feb 2023)
- A global database for the distributions of crop wild relatives. 120,874 occurrences in India. (Last updated 9 Feb 2024)

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

See all contributing countries and areas or datasets: [gbif.org/country/IN/about](https://gbif.org/country/IN/about)



## India participates in the following projects coordinated by GBIF

### Filling data gaps with the natural history collections of the Western Ghats

*BIFA: Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia, 2021–2023*

[https://www.gbif.org/project/BIFA6\\_015](https://www.gbif.org/project/BIFA6_015)

### Small animals, big data: Mobilizing citizen science for data on the spiders of Asia

*BIFA: Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia, 2021–2022*

[https://www.gbif.org/project/BIFA6\\_029](https://www.gbif.org/project/BIFA6_029)

### Digitizing reptile and amphibian specimens at the Bombay Natural History Society

*BIFA: Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia, 2019–2021*

Addressing the taxonomic and geographical shortfall for amphibians and reptiles using specimen data from the collection of Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, India

<https://www.gbif.org/project/4m7RagSDZM8DISXehI2ihK>

### Filling a long-standing data gap for birds in the Central Highlands of India

*BIFA: Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia, 2017–2018*

This project will research and collate historical observations from the Western Ghats and the Eastern Himalayas, analyse specific data gaps and conduct targeted fieldwork to generate a more thorough dataset of regional bird occurrences.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/83224>

[See all GBIF projects  
gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project](https://www.gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project)