

generated January 2025

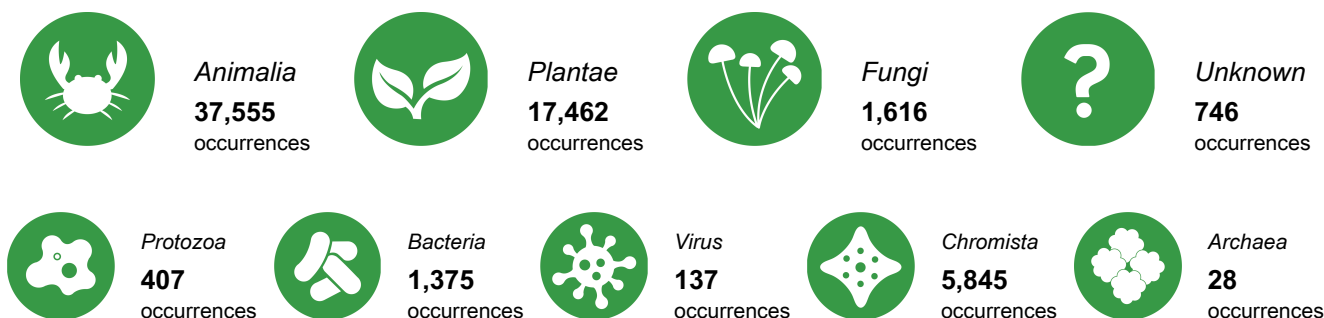
Libya

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 Libya. 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.

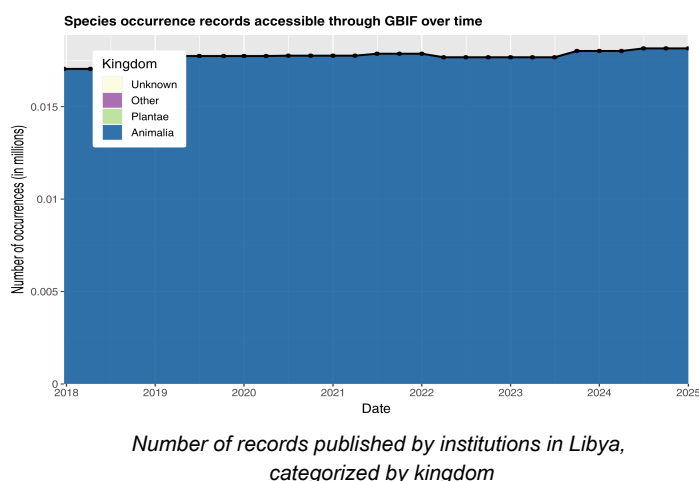
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Libya

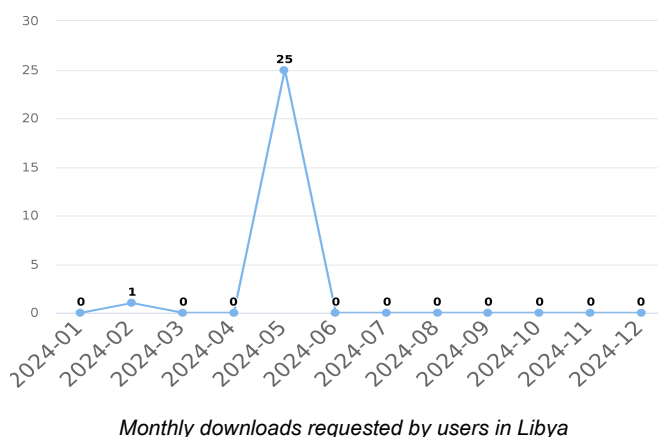
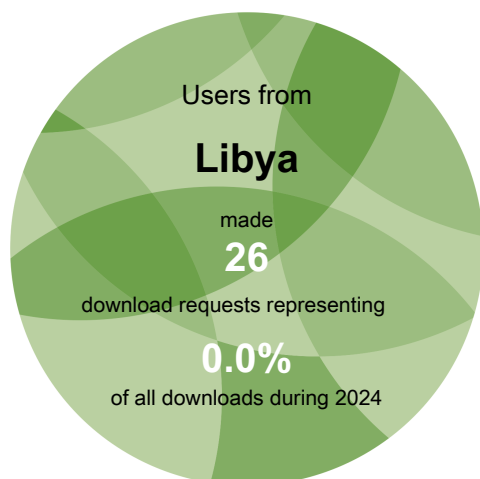


► Data mobilization



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Libya



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

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 Libya.

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

BLACKBURN, NIELSEN, JDEIDI. (2022) Atlas of the Frogs of Libya. *Herpetological Review*.

Alkishe, Cobos, Osorio-Olvera *et al.* (2022) Ecological niche and potential geographic distributions of *Dermacentor marginatus* and *Dermacentor reticulatus* (Acari: Ixodidae) under current and future climate conditions. *Web Ecology*.
<https://doi.org/10.5194/we-22-33-2022>

Alkishe, Peterson. (2022) Climate change influences on the geographic distributional potential of the spotted fever vectors *Amblyomma maculatum* and *Dermacentor andersoni*. *PeerJ*.
<https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.13279>

Bendjeddou, Bouam, Aulagnier *et al.* (2022) First record of the lesser horseshoe bat, *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (Borkhausen, 1797), in Libya and potential distribution in North Africa. *Mammalia*.
<https://doi.org/10.1515/mammalia-2021-0130>

Tabbabi, Alkishe, Samy *et al.* (2020) Malaria in North Africa: A Review of the Status of Vectors and Parasites. *Journal of Entomological Science*.
<https://doi.org/10.18474/0749-8004-55.1.25>

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



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Libya



Mammals
4,244
occurrences



Birds
22,231
occurrences



Bony fish
648
occurrences



Amphibians
70
occurrences



Insects
1,551
occurrences



Reptiles
1,670
occurrences



Molluscs
4,347
occurrences



Arachnids
99
occurrences



Flowering plants
16,847
occurrences



Ferns
39
occurrences



Gymnosperms
114
occurrences



Mosses
18
occurrences



Sac fungi
1,184
occurrences



Basidiomycota
241
occurrences

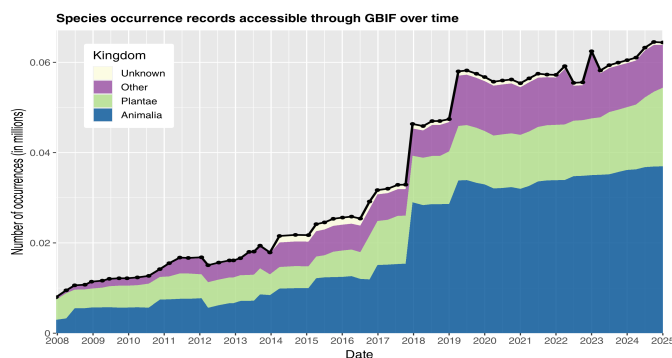
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

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

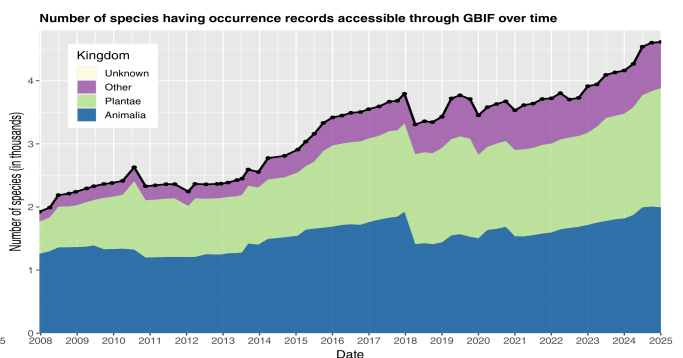
Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
Flowering plants = Phylum
Magnoliophyta
Gymnosperms = Superclass
Gymnospermae

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

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Libya



Occurrence records available about species occurring in Libya



Species for which at least one occurrence record is available in Libya

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.

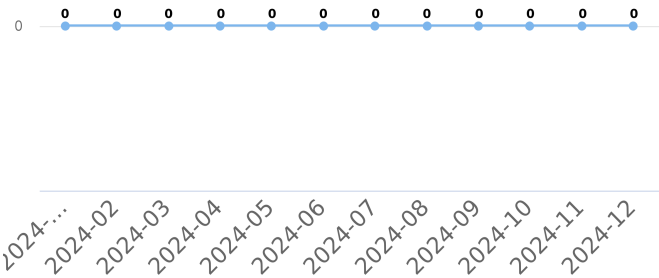
SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Newest publishers from Libya

No data available

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



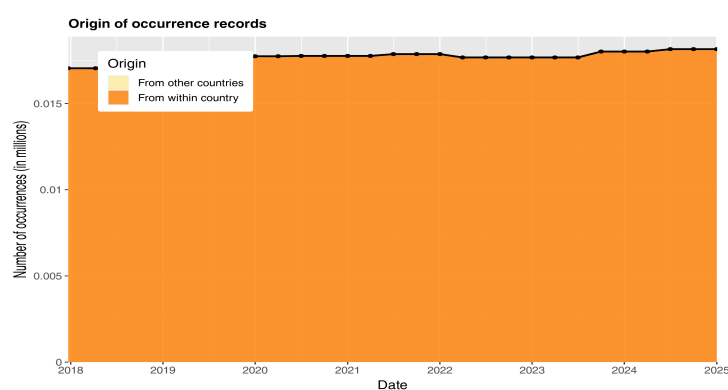
See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=LY

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

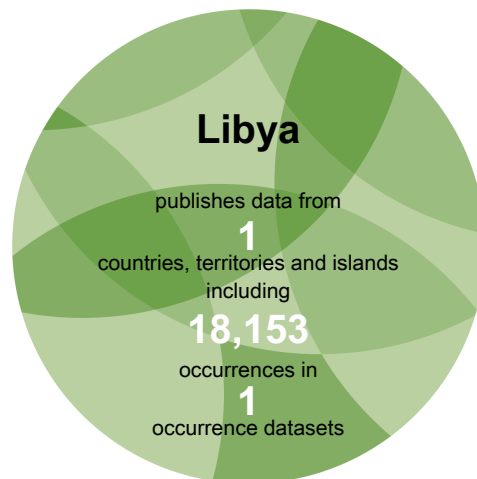


Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin



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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Libya

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Libya	18,153
2	United Kingdom	13,453
3	United States of America	9,473
4	Colombia	3,822
5	Germany	3,809
6	Estonia	3,382
7	International organization or unknown country	2,652
8	France	2,385
9	Belgium	2,018
10	Netherlands	1,709

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

Top datasets contributing data about Libya

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 18,153 occurrences in Libya. (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

Amplicon sequencing of Tara Oceans DNA samples corresponding to size fractions for protists.. 5,309 occurrences in Libya. (Last updated 30 Sep 2022)

A global database for the distributions of crop wild relatives. 3,817 occurrences in Libya. (Last updated 9 Feb 2024)

BirdMap Data - GPS tracking of Storks, Cranes and birds of prey, breeding in Northern and Eastern Europe. 3,375 occurrences in Libya. (Last updated 16 Jul 2024)

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Herbarium Specimens. 3,291 occurrences in Libya. (Last updated 2 Jan 2025)

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