

generated January 2025

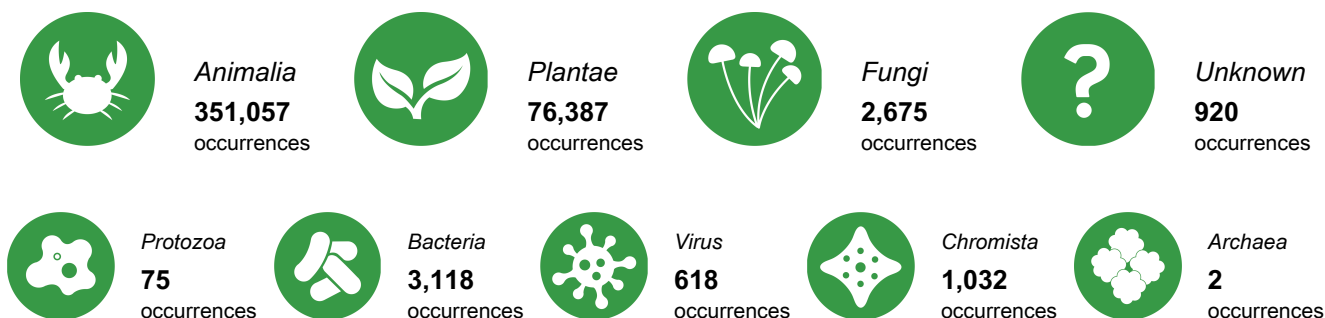
Myanmar

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 Myanmar. 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.

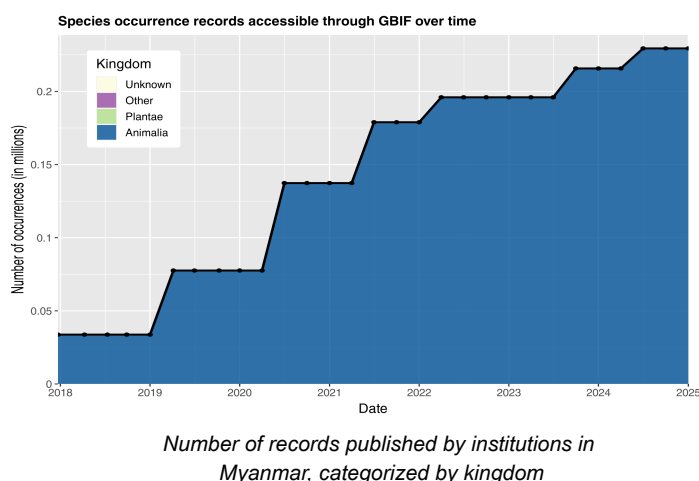
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Myanmar



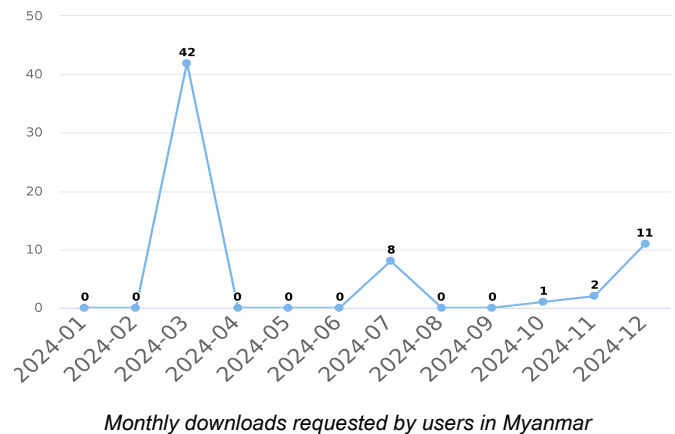
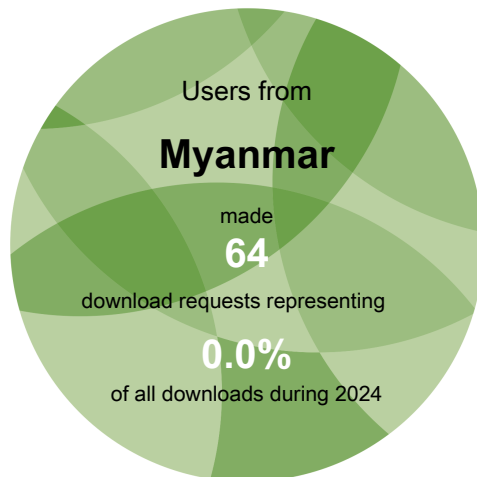
► Data mobilization





Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Myanmar



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

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 Myanmar.

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

Otis, Huang, Kitnya *et al.* (2024) The distribution of *Apis laboriosa* revisited: range extensions, biogeographic affinities, and species distribution modelling. *Frontiers in Bee Science*.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/frbee.2024.1374852>

Than, Zaw, Quan *et al.* (2024) Biodiversity conservation in Myanmar's coastal wetlands: Focusing on saltwater crocodile habitats and connectivity. *Biological Conservation*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2023.110396>

Song, Xia, Tan *et al.* (2023) Phylogeny and biogeography of the Cryptocaryeae (Lauraceae). *TAXON*.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.13084>

Thongsangtum, Huang, Li *et al.* (2023) *Calophyllum* (Calophyllaceae) from late Oligocene–Early Miocene of Li Basin, northern Thailand and its biogeographic and paleoclimatic implications. *Palaeoworld*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palwor.2023.09.002>

Wu, Huang, Manchester *et al.* (2023) A new fossil record of *Palaeosinomenium* (Menispermaceae) from the Upper Eocene in the southeastern margin of the Tibetan Plateau and its biogeographic and paleoenvironmental implications. *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2022.104827>

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



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Myanmar



Mammals
8,527
occurrences



Birds
256,745
occurrences



Bony fish
13,010
occurrences



Amphibians
18,165
occurrences



Insects
26,194
occurrences



Reptiles
13,645
occurrences



Molluscs
7,561
occurrences



Arachnids
2,333
occurrences



Flowering plants
70,303
occurrences



Ferns
3,265
occurrences



Gymnosperms
372
occurrences



Mosses
1,521
occurrences



Sac fungi
2,026
occurrences



Basidiomycota
482
occurrences

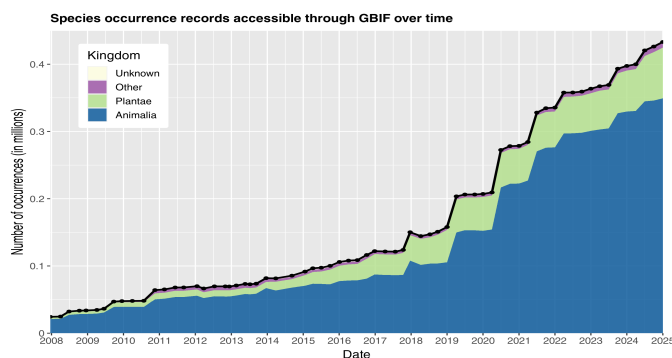
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

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

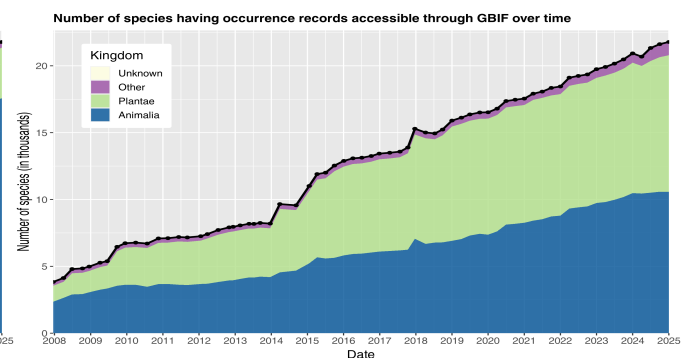
Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
Flowering plants = Phylum
Magnoliophyta
Gymnosperms = Superclass
Gymnospermae

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

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Myanmar



Occurrence records available about species occurring in Myanmar



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

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.

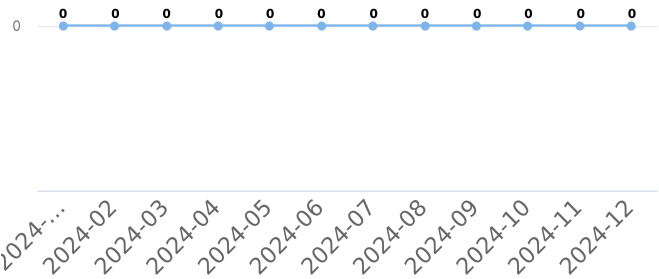
SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Newest publishers from Myanmar

No data available

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



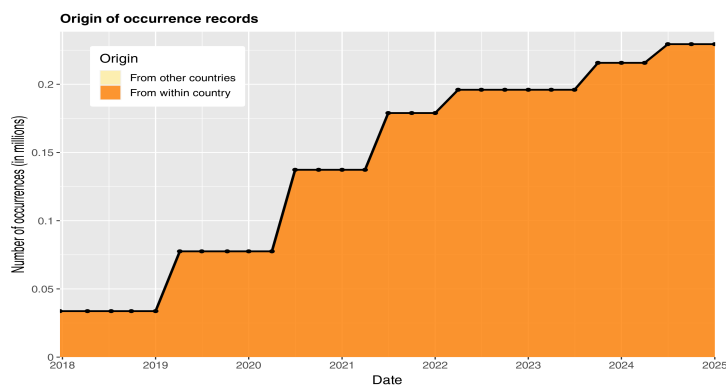
See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=MM

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

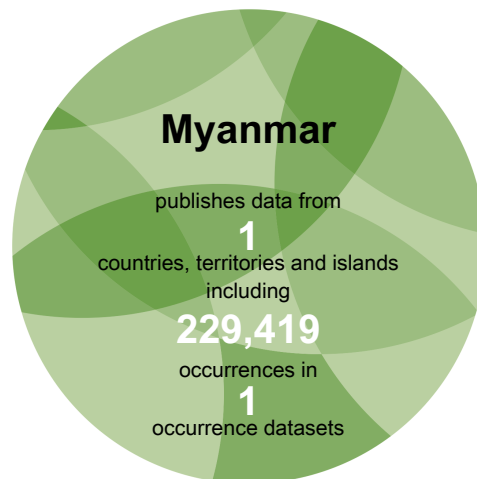


Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin



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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Myanmar

| Rank | Country or area | No. of occurrences |
|------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Myanmar | 229,419 |
| 2 | United States of America | 91,572 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 65,223 |
| 4 | Netherlands | 9,974 |
| 5 | Sweden | 7,440 |
| 6 | Colombia | 5,220 |
| 7 | International organization or unknown country | 5,031 |
| 8 | Germany | 3,411 |
| 9 | China | 2,717 |
| 10 | Australia | 2,684 |

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

Top datasets contributing data about Myanmar

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 229,419 occurrences in Myanmar. (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

Edinburgh (E) Herbarium Specimens. 22,392 occurrences in Myanmar. (Last updated 31 Dec 2024)

CAS Herpetology (HERP). 17,256 occurrences in Myanmar. (Last updated 6 Jan 2025)

NMNH Extant Specimen Records (USNM, US). 17,193 occurrences in Myanmar. (Last updated 2 Jan 2025)

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Herbarium Specimens. 15,269 occurrences in Myanmar. (Last updated 2 Jan 2025)

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