



generated January 2025

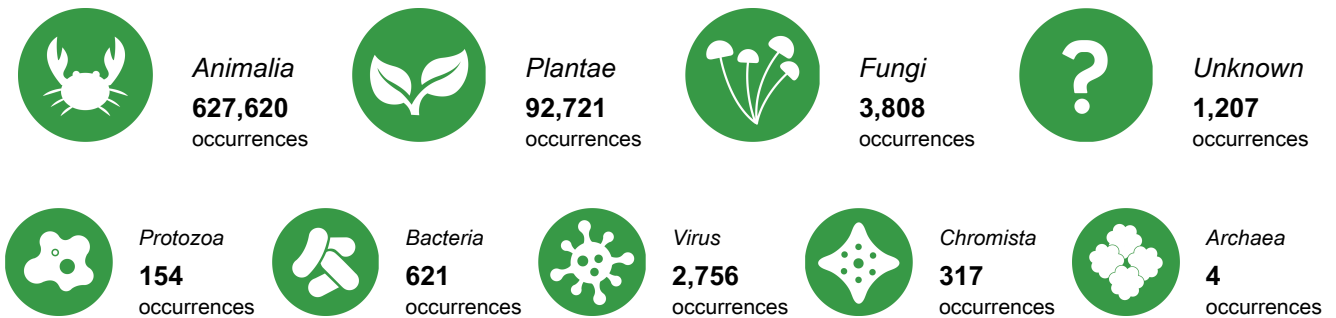
Mongolia

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 Mongolia. 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.

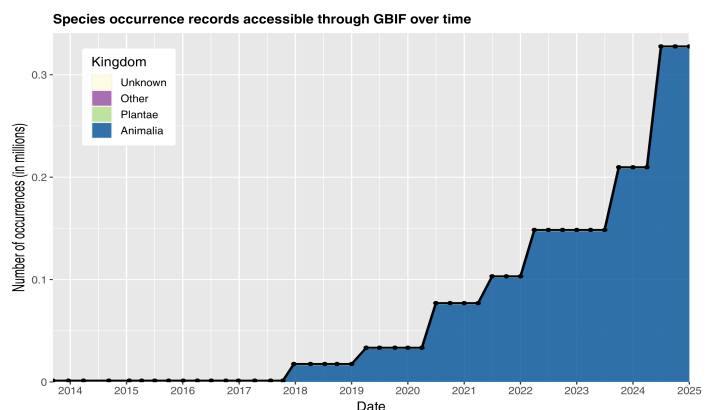
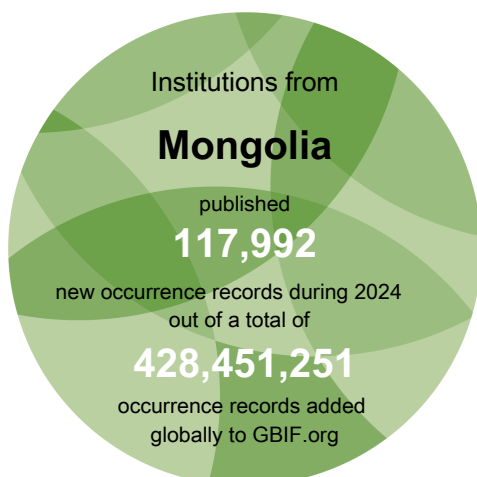
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Mongolia



► Data mobilization

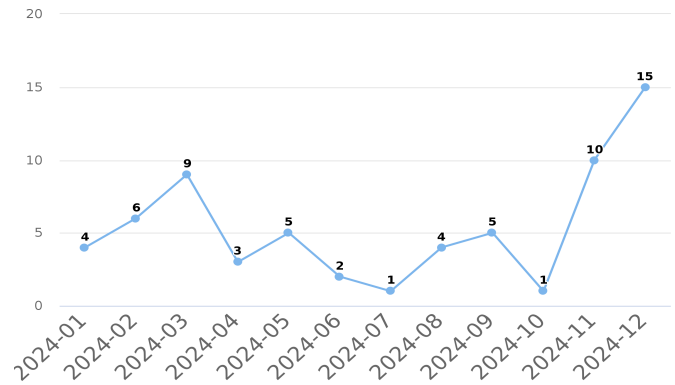
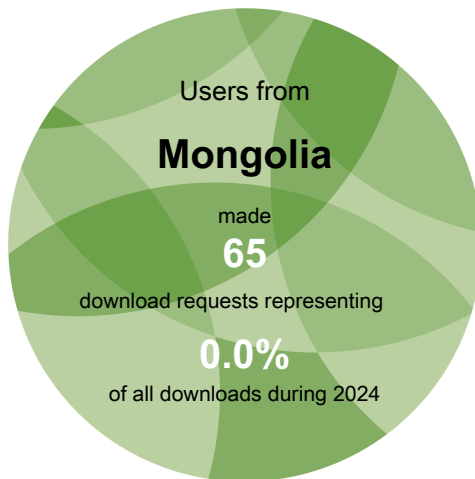


Number of records published by institutions in Mongolia, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Mongolia



Monthly downloads requested by users in Mongolia

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

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 Mongolia.

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

Han, Han, Dunets *et al.* (2024) Mapping transboundary ecological networks for conservation in the Altai Mountains. *Ecological Indicators*.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2024.112869>

Urgamal, Baasanmunkh, Tsegmed *et al.* (2024) Spatial Pattern Analysis and Conservation Assessment of Apiaceae in Mongolia. *Plants*.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/plants13182635>

Tu, Yao, Guo *et al.* (2024) Predicting the potential risk of Caragana shrub encroachment in the Eurasian steppe under anthropogenic climate change. *Science of The Total Environment*.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.173925>

Tian, Xu, Chen *et al.* (2024) Range-Wide Phylogeography and Ecological Niche Modeling Provide Insights into the Evolutionary History of the Mongolian Racerunner (*Eremias argus*) in Northeast Asia. *Animals*.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/ani14071124>

Kherlenchimeg, Burenbaatar, Baasanmunkh *et al.* (2024) Improved Understanding of the Macrofungal Diversity of Mongolia: Species Richness, Conservation Status, and An Annotated Checklist. *Mycobiology*.

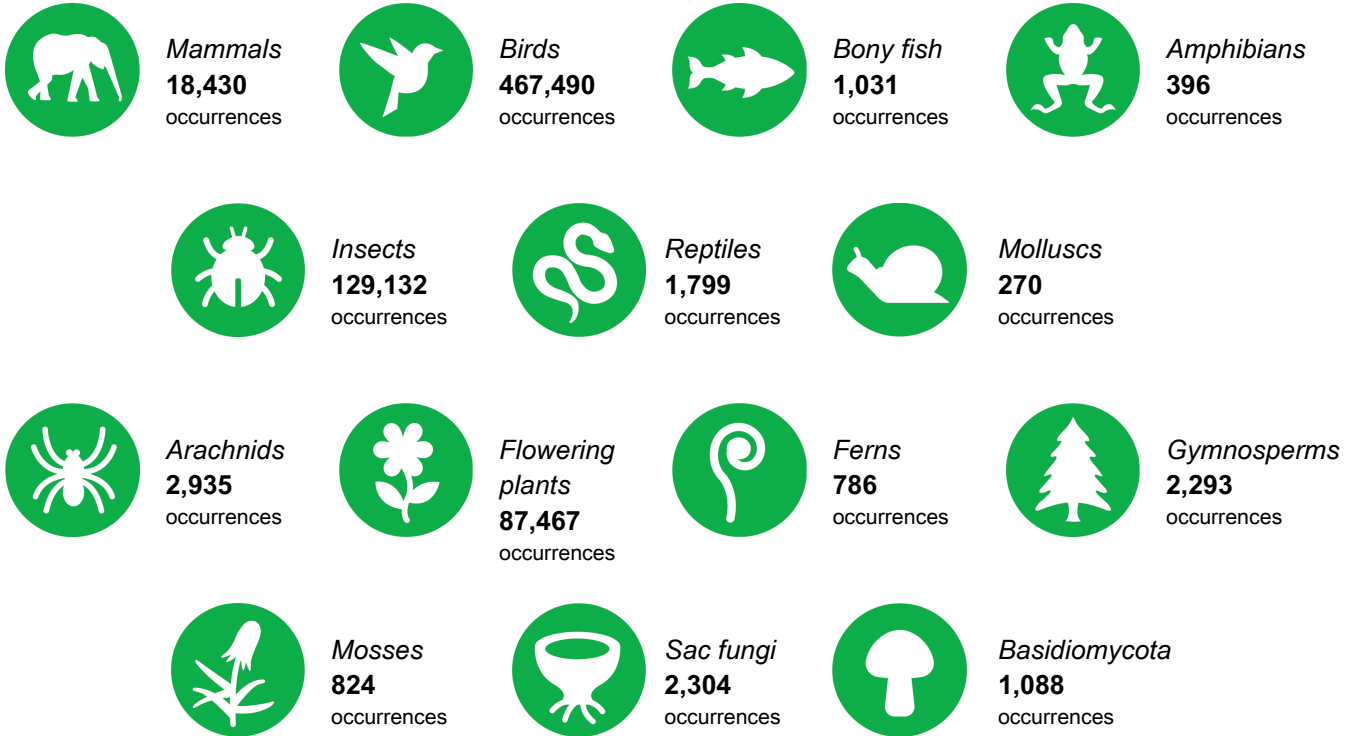
<https://doi.org/10.1080/12298093.2023.2297485>

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



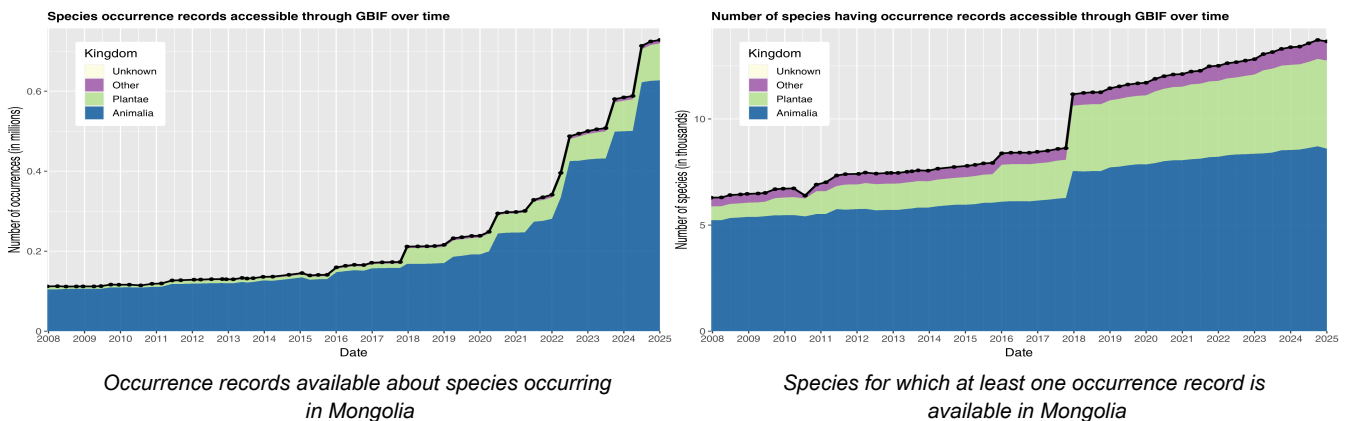
Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Mongolia



Mammals = Class <i>Mammalia</i>	Insects = Class <i>Insecta</i>	Arachnids = Class <i>Arachnida</i>	Ferns = Phylum <i>Pteridophyta</i>
Birds = Class <i>Aves</i>	Reptiles = Class <i>Testudines</i> , <i>Sphenodontia</i> , <i>Squamata</i> & <i>Crocodylia</i>	Flowering plants = Phylum <i>Magnoliophyta</i>	Mosses = Phylum <i>Bryophyta</i>
Bony fish = Superclass <i>Osteichthyes</i> p.p.	Molluscs = Phylum <i>Mollusca</i>	Gymnosperms = Superclass <i>Gymnospermae</i>	Sac fungi = Phylum <i>Ascomycota</i>
Amphibians = Class <i>Amphibia</i>		Basidiomycota = Phylum <i>Basidiomycota</i>	

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Mongolia



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 Mongolia

Mongolian Plant (MMNH-PL). *Published by Mongolia Natural History Museum*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/kbb83z>

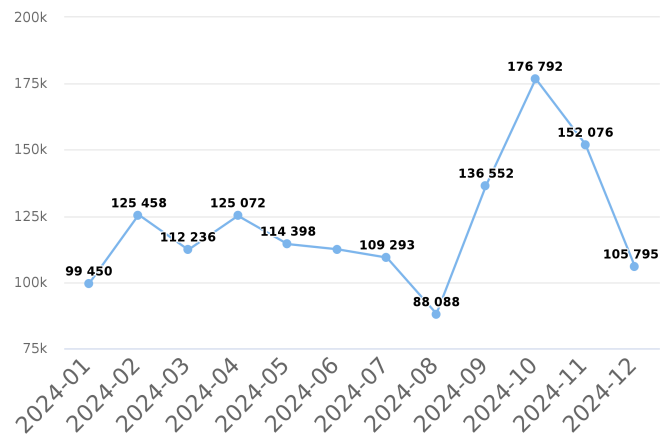
See all datasets from this country or area: gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_country=MN

Newest publishers from Mongolia

Mongolia Natural History Museum

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

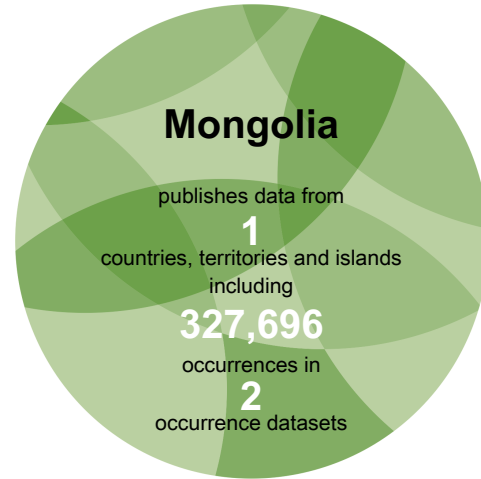
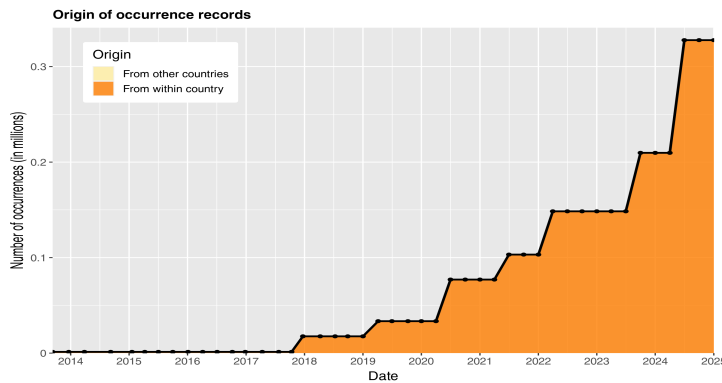
Occurrence records downloaded from GBIF.org, published by institutions in Mongolia



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

Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin

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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Mongolia

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Mongolia	327,696
2	Republic of Korea	109,225
3	Hungary	105,985
4	United States of America	81,923
5	Russian Federation	38,426
6	Netherlands	22,043
7	United Kingdom	11,131
8	Germany	7,276
9	International organization or unknown country	6,264
10	Poland	5,646

Top datasets contributing data about Mongolia

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. *326,387 occurrences in Mongolia.* (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

Database of invertebrates collected in Mongolia. *105,985 occurrences in Mongolia.* (Last updated 31 May 2018)

iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. *44,025 occurrences in Mongolia.* (Last updated 30 Dec 2024)

Moscow University Herbarium (MW). *27,850 occurrences in Mongolia.* (Last updated 31 Dec 2024)

2021_nsmk_biodiversity_observations_bi_eagle_43792. *27,297 occurrences in Mongolia.* (Last updated 31 Oct 2022)

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

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



Mongolia participates in the following projects coordinated by GBIF

Checklist of mammals in the southwestern Mongolian-Manchurian Ecoregion

BIFA: Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia, 2017–2018

This project will use camera traps, field transects and live traps to close knowledge gaps about mammalian species distribution across the grasslands in the extreme southwest corner of the Mongolian-Manchurian Ecoregion.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/83223>

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