

# Activity report

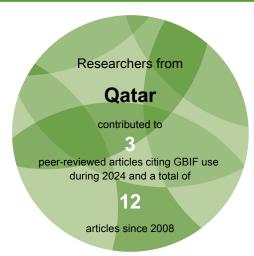


generated January 2025

## Qatar

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 Qatar. 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 Qatar



Animalia 80,628 occurrences



Plantae 9,360 occurrences



Fungi
33,576
occurrences



Unknown
3,117
occurrences



Protozoa
82
occurrences



Bacteria76occurrences



Virus
26
occurrences



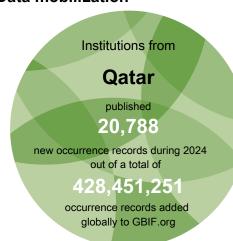
Chromista
17,523
occurrences

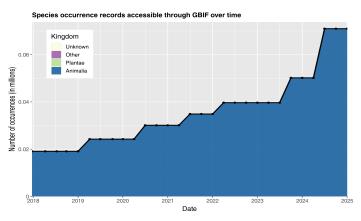


Archaea

0
occurrences

#### ► Data mobilization

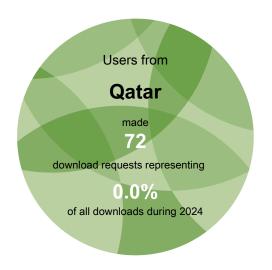


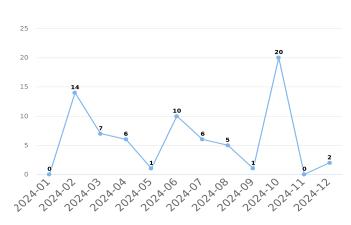


Number of records published by institutions in Qatar, categorized by kingdom

#### Access and usage

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





Monthly downloads requested by users in Qatar

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

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 Qatar.

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

Womersley, Sousa, Humphries *et al.* (2024) Climate-driven global redistribution of an ocean giant predicts increased threat from shipping. *Nature Climate Change*. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-02129-5

Tavares, Assis, Anderson *et al.* (2024) Past and future climate effects on population structure and diversity of North Pacific surfgrasses. *Journal of Biogeography.* https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.14964

Ahmadi, Nawaz, Asadi *et al.* (2024) Protecting alpine biodiversity in the Middle East from climate change: Implications for high-elevation birds. *Diversity and Distributions*. https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.13826

Borges, Santos Veloso, Conceição *et al.* (2023) Forecasting Brassica napus production under climate change with a mechanistic species distribution model. *Scientific Reports*. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-38910-3

Rais, Nawaz, Gray *et al.* (2023) Niche suitability and spatial distribution patterns of anurans in a unique Ecoregion mosaic of Northern Pakistan. *PLOS ONE.* 

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

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0285867

#### **Data availability**

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



Mammals 185 occurrences



Birds
76,195
occurrences



Bony fish **247** occurrences



Amphibians
33
occurrences



Insects 1,129 occurrences



Reptiles
232
occurrences



Molluscs
181
occurrences



Arachnids
19
occurrences



Flowering plants
2,746
occurrences



Ferns

0

occurrences



Gymnosperms
3
occurrences



Mosses
382
occurrences



Sac fungi 26,799 occurrences



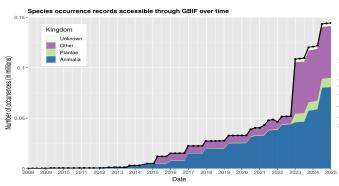
Basidiomycota 1,360 occurrences

Mammals = Class Mammalia Birds = Class Aves Bony fish = Superclass Osteichthyes p.p. Amphibians = Class Amphibia Insects = Class Insecta Reptiles = Class Testudines, Sphenodontia, Squamata & Crocodylia

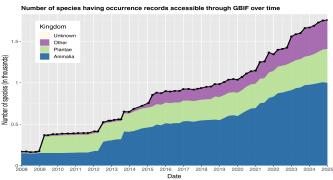
Molluscs = Phylum Mollusca

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 Qatar



Occurrence records available about species occurring in Qatar



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

# 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 Qatar**

No data available

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



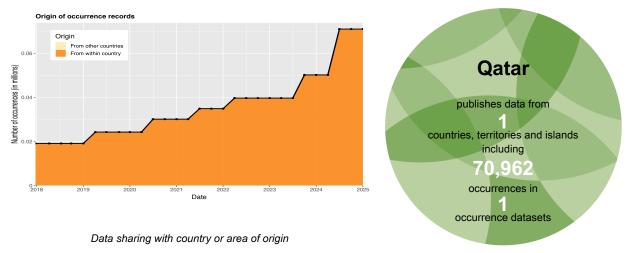


See all publishers from this country or area gbif.org/publisher/search?country=QA

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

#### **Data mobilization**

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



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

# Top data contributors about biodiversity in Qatar

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Qatar	70,962
2	Estonia	56,316
3	United Kingdom	8,768
4	United States of America	4,508
5	Netherlands	2,522
6	Sweden	316
7	International organization or unknown country	202
8	France	163
9	Denmark	136
10	Norway	126

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

## Top datasets contributing data about Qatar

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 70,962 occurrences in Qatar. (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

Global soil organisms. *56,311 occurrences in Qatar.* (Last updated 27 Feb 2023)

Natural History Museum (London) Collection Specimens. 7,168 occurrences in Qatar. (Last updated 3 Jan 2025)

iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. *4,301* occurrences in Qatar. (Last updated 30 Dec 2024)

Observation.org, Nature data from around the World. 2,307 occurrences in Qatar. (Last updated 3 Jan 2025)