

generated January 2025

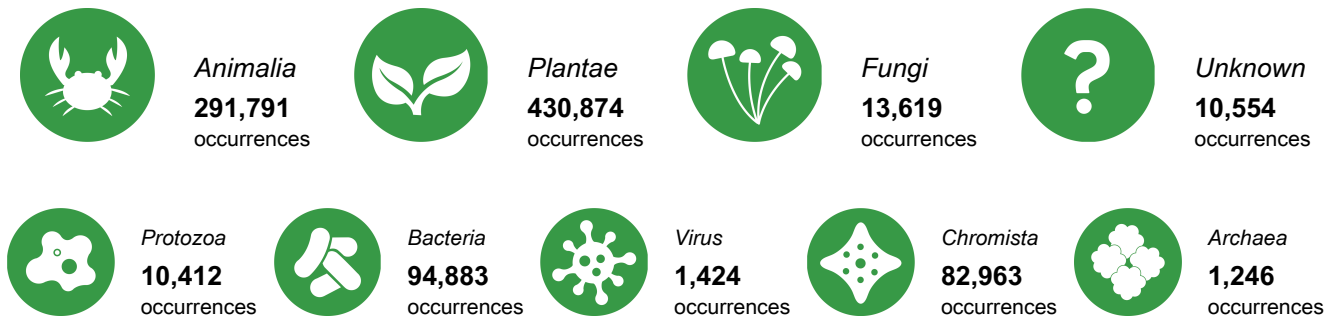
## Saudi Arabia

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 Saudi Arabia. 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.

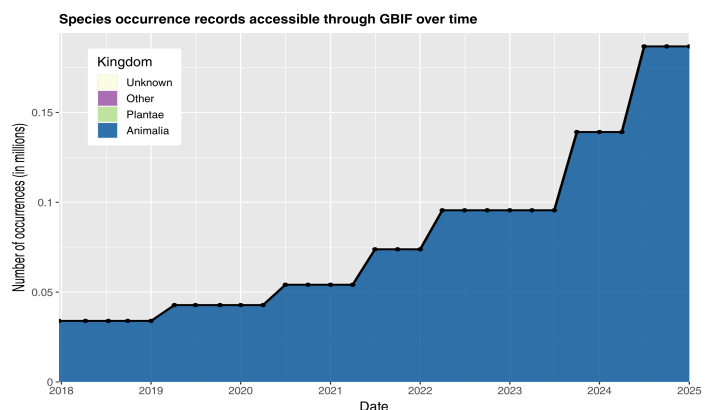
### ► Access and usage



### ► Data availability in Saudi Arabia



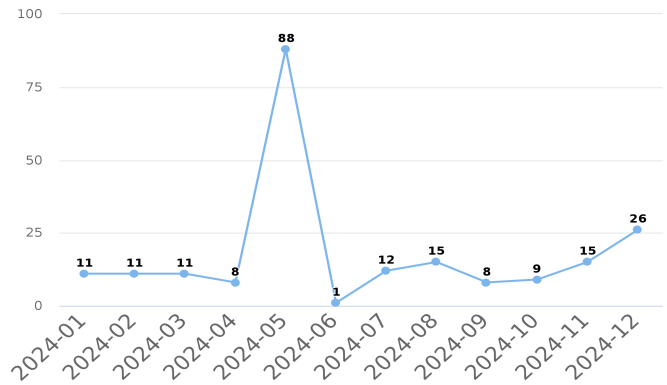
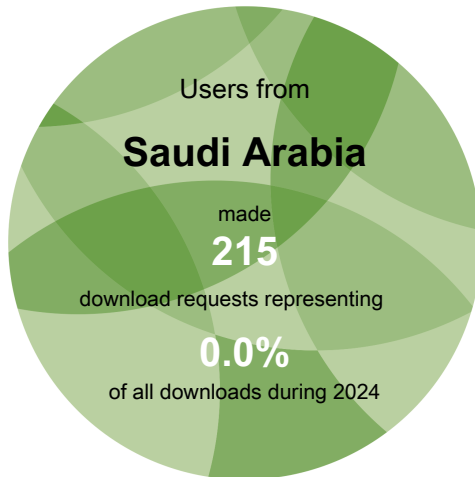
### ► Data mobilization



Number of records published by institutions in Saudi Arabia, categorized by kingdom

## Access and usage

### Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Saudi Arabia



Monthly downloads requested by users in Saudi Arabia

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

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 Saudi Arabia.

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).

Waldock, Maire, Albouy *et al.* (2024) Micronutrient levels of global tropical reef fish communities differ from fisheries capture. *People and Nature*.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10736>

Aloufi. (2024) MaxEnt modeling of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* : predicting future distribution and evaluating the risk for public health. *Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/19475705.2024.2417688>

Khalaf, Alqahtani, Ali *et al.* (2024) Modeling climate-related global risk maps of rice bacterial blight caused by *Xanthomonas oryzae* (Ishiyama 1922) using geographical information system (GIS).

*Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-024-13215-8>

Chokri Zehri. (2024) Warfare Practices and Experiments and their Effects on the Environment.

*International Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*.

Waheed, Haq, Arshad *et al.* (2024) *Xanthium strumarium* L., an invasive species in the subtropics: prediction of potential distribution areas and climate adaptability in Pakistan. *BMC Ecology and Evolution*.

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12862-024-02310-6>

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

## Data availability

### Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Saudi Arabia



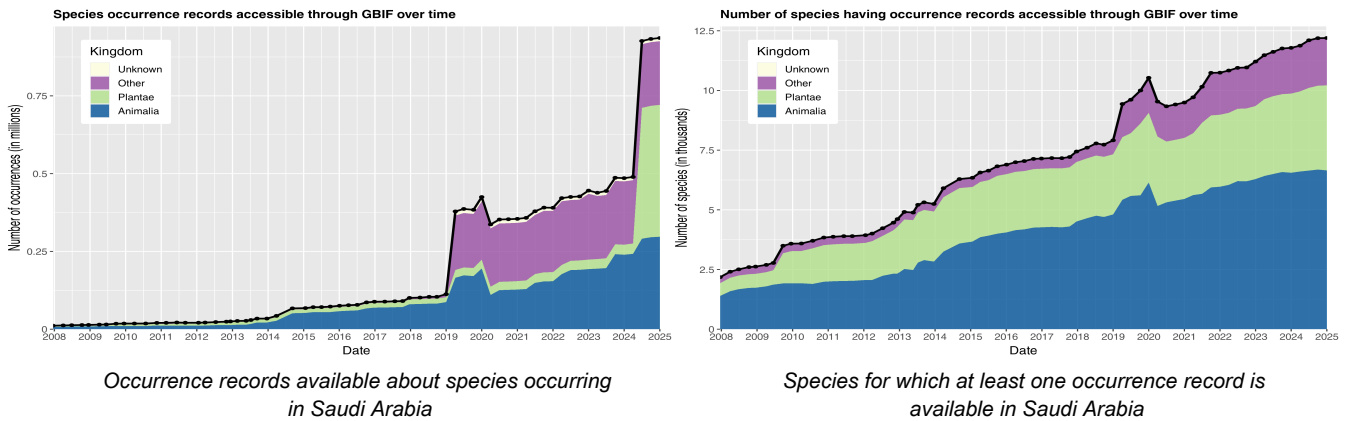
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*  
 Birds = Class *Aves*  
 Bony fish = Superclass *Osteichthyes* p.p.  
 Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

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 Saudi Arabia



### WHY MIGHT THE AMOUNT OF MOBILIZED DATA DECREASE?

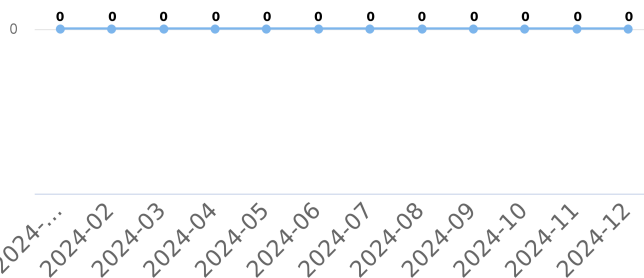
Datasets are sometimes removed by publishers, but more often decreases in the number of records are due to the removal of duplicate records and datasets.

**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 Saudi Arabia

No data available

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

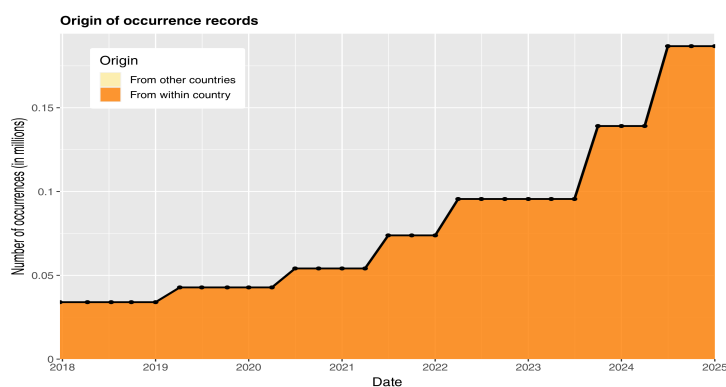


See all publishers from this country or area  
[gbif.org/publisher/search?country=SA](https://gbif.org/publisher/search?country=SA)

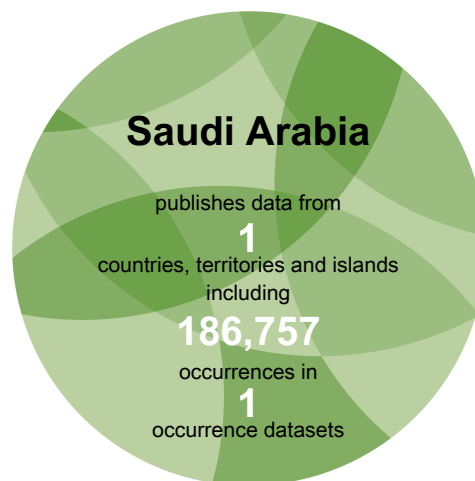
Number of occurrence records downloaded via  
GBIF.org published by institutions in Saudi Arabia

## Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin



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

### Top data contributors about biodiversity in Saudi Arabia

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Germany	396,657
2	United Kingdom	243,611
3	Saudi Arabia	186,757
4	United States of America	44,821
5	Estonia	24,815
6	International organization or unknown country	22,243
7	Netherlands	5,042
8	France	3,239
9	Belgium	3,227
10	Colombia	1,437

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about Saudi Arabia

### Top datasets contributing data about Saudi Arabia

KSA Flora Survey 2013. *391,578 occurrences in Saudi Arabia.* (Last updated 30 Aug 2024)

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. *186,757 occurrences in Saudi Arabia.* (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

Nutrient addition mesocosm experiment Targeted Locus (Loci). *70,546 occurrences in Saudi Arabia.* (Last updated 30 Sep 2022)

Red Sea microbial plankton Raw sequence reads. *47,118 occurrences in Saudi Arabia.* (Last updated 30 Sep 2022)

Extracellular DNA marine sediment Targeted Locus (Loci). *33,560 occurrences in Saudi Arabia.* (Last updated 19 Feb 2020)

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