



generated January 2025

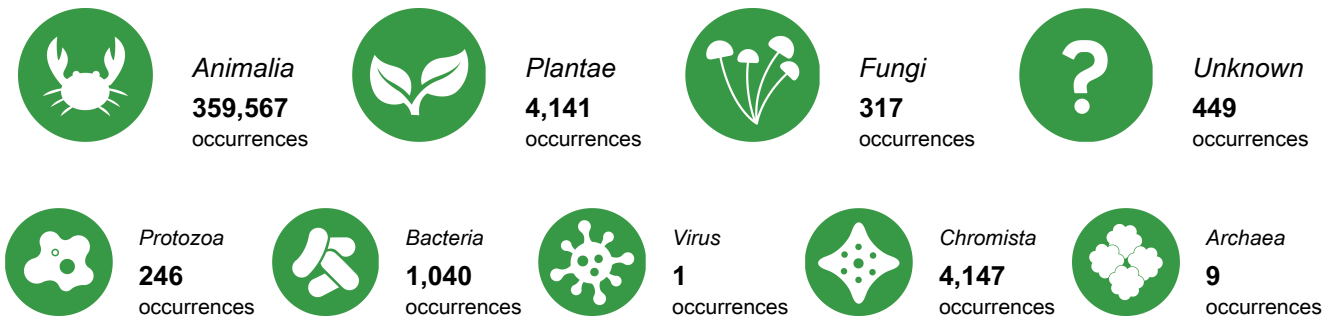
United States Minor Outlying Islands

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 United States Minor Outlying Islands. 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.

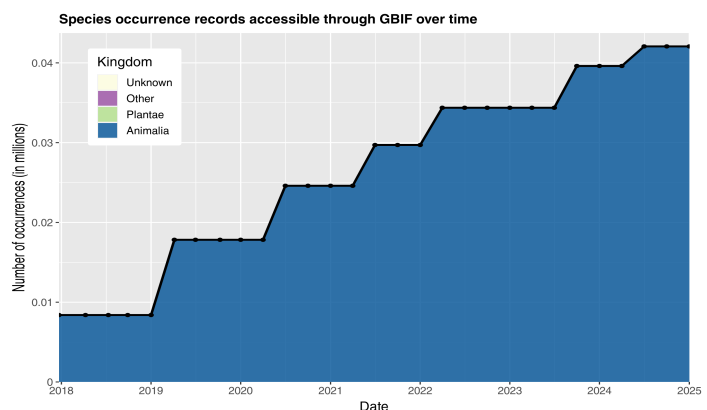
► Access and usage



► Data availability in United States Minor Outlying Islands



► Data mobilization

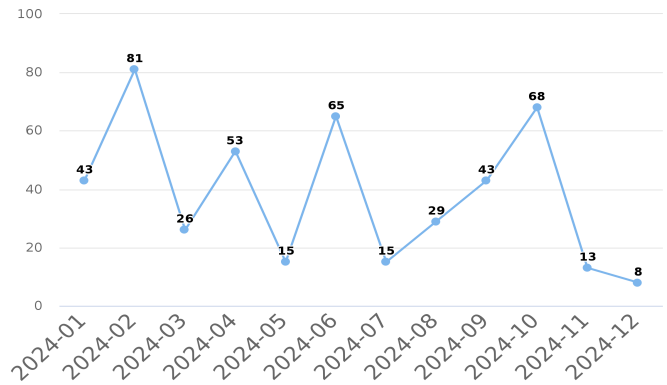


Number of records published by institutions in United States Minor Outlying Islands, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in United States Minor Outlying Islands



Monthly downloads requested by users in United States Minor Outlying Islands

Recent peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data by co-authors based in United States Minor Outlying Islands

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 United States Minor Outlying Islands.

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

Parys, Huntzinger, Seshadri *et al.* (2024) First record of *Xenoglossa* (*Cemolobus*) *ipomoeae* (Robertson, 1891) in Mississippi: Distribution, ecology, and conservation implications. *Journal of Melittology*. <https://doi.org/10.17161/jom.vi120.22418>

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



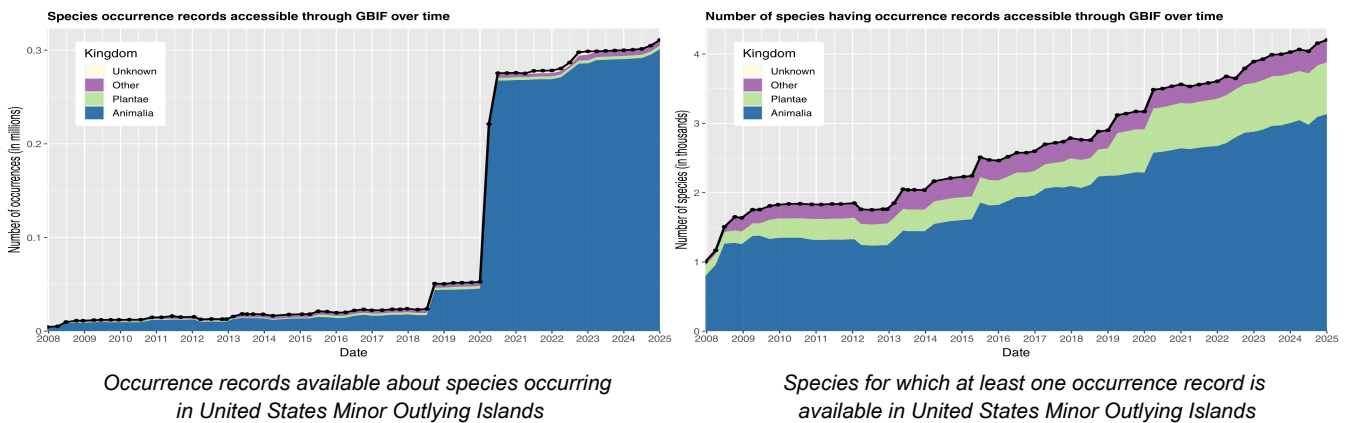
Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in United States Minor Outlying Islands



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, Sphenodontia, Squamata & 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 United States Minor Outlying Islands



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.

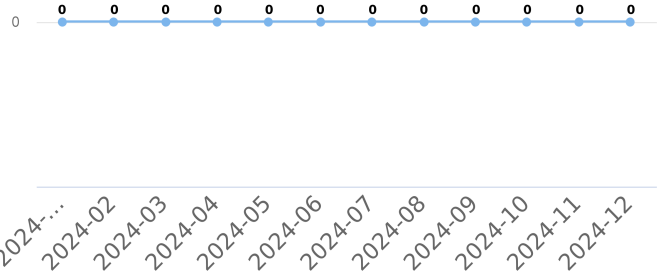
SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Newest publishers from United States Minor Outlying Islands

No data available

Occurrence records downloaded from GBIF.org, published by institutions in United States Minor Outlying Islands



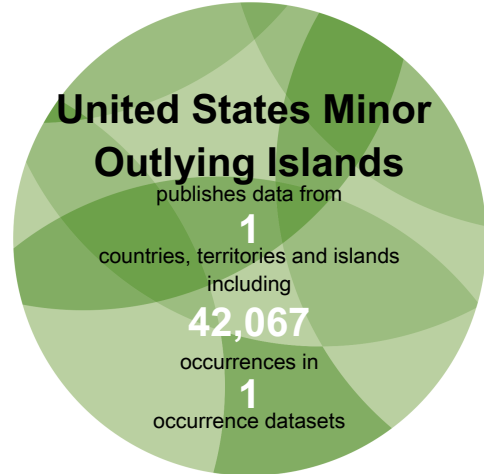
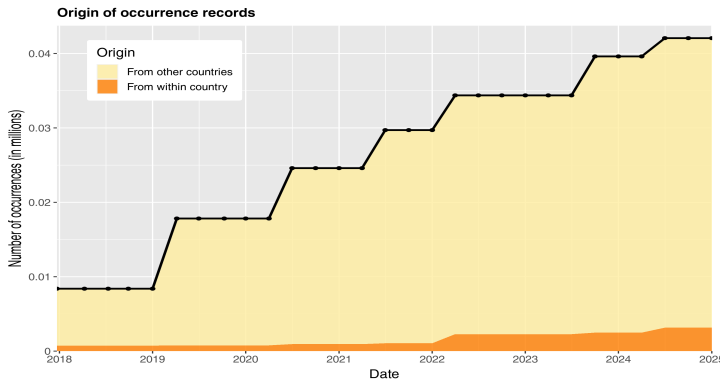
See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=UM

*Number of occurrence records downloaded via
GBIF.org published by institutions in United States
Minor Outlying Islands*



Data mobilization

Data sharing with country or area of origin by national institutions in United States Minor Outlying Islands



Data sharing with country or area of origin

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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in United States Minor Outlying Islands

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	United States of America	291,728
2	United States Minor Outlying Islands	42,067
3	New Zealand	26,795
4	United Kingdom	3,817
5	Germany	2,446
6	Venezuela	752
7	Canada	613
8	International organization or unknown country	542
9	Netherlands	300
10	Australia	257

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about United States Minor Outlying Islands

Top datasets contributing data about United States Minor Outlying Islands

NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Ecosystem Sciences Division, National Coral Reef Monitoring Program: Stratified random surveys (StRS) of reef fish in the U.S. Pacific Islands. *153,850 occurrences in United States Minor Outlying Islands.* (Last updated 2 Nov 2022)

NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Ecosystem Science Division Coral Reef Ecosystem Program, Rapid Ecological Assessments of Fish Belt Transect Surveys (BLT) at Coral Reef Sites across the Pacific Ocean from 2000 to 2009. *58,639 occurrences in United States Minor Outlying Islands.* (Last updated 27 Jan 2023)

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. *42,150 occurrences in United States Minor Outlying Islands.* (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)

NOAA Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program. *39,828 occurrences in United States Minor Outlying Islands.* (Last updated 18 Nov 2024)

Vulnerable marine ecosystems in the South Pacific Ocean region. *26,771 occurrences in United States Minor Outlying Islands.* (Last updated 1 May 2024)

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