

generated January 2026

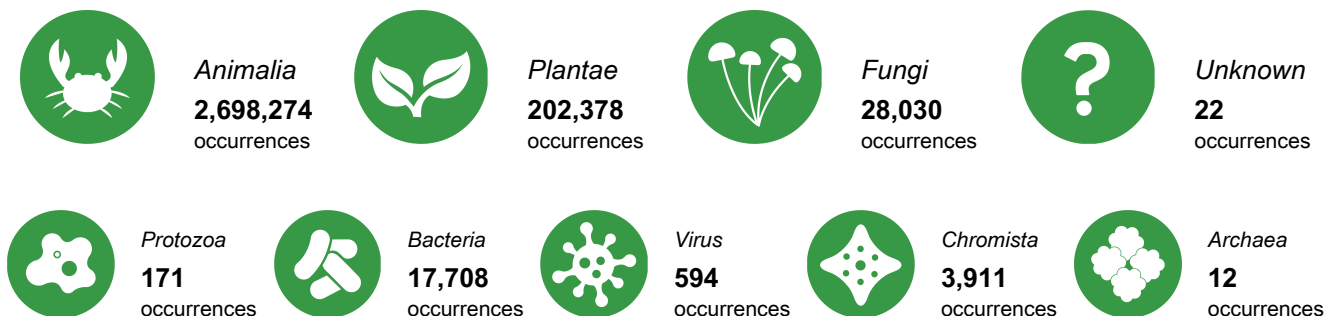
Sri Lanka

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 Sri Lanka. 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.

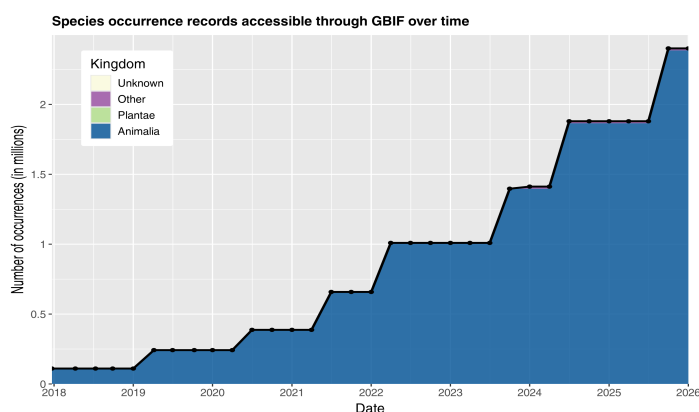
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Sri Lanka



► Data mobilization

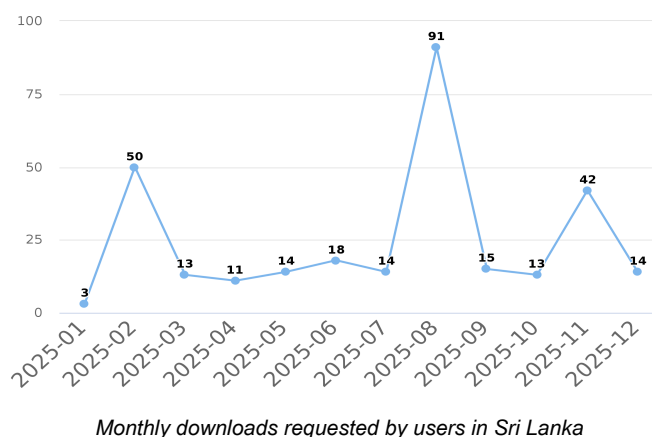
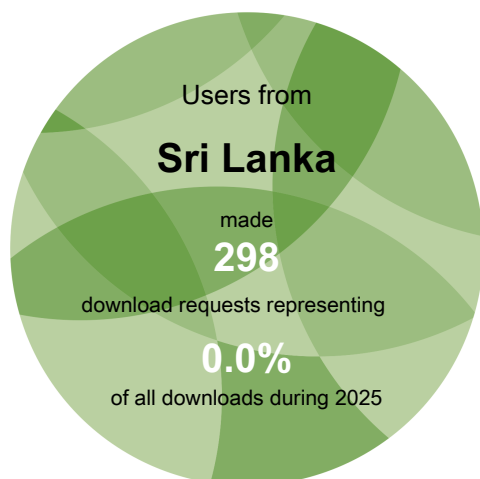


Number of records published by institutions in Sri Lanka, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Sri Lanka



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

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 Sri Lanka.

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

Ramesh, Hariharan, Gupte *et al.* (2025) Grassland Bird Species Decline With Colonial-Era Landscape Change in a Tropical Montane Ecosystem. *Global Change Biology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.70358>

Wijerathne, Deng, Goodale *et al.* (2025) The vulnerability of endemic vertebrates in Sri Lanka to climate change. *Global Ecology and Conservation*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2025.e03515>

Vishnu, Pandi, Madola *et al.* (2024) Modeling the Current and Future Distribution of *Indianthus virgatus* (Roxb.) Suksathan & Borchs.: A Monotypic Plant Endemic to the Western Ghats-Sri Lanka Biodiversity Hotspot. *Ecology and Evolution*.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.70489>

Martín, Erinjery, Ediriweera *et al.* (2024) Effects of global change on snakebite envenoming incidence up to 2050: a modelling assessment. *The Lancet Planetary Health*.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/s2542-5196\(24\)00141-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2542-5196(24)00141-4)

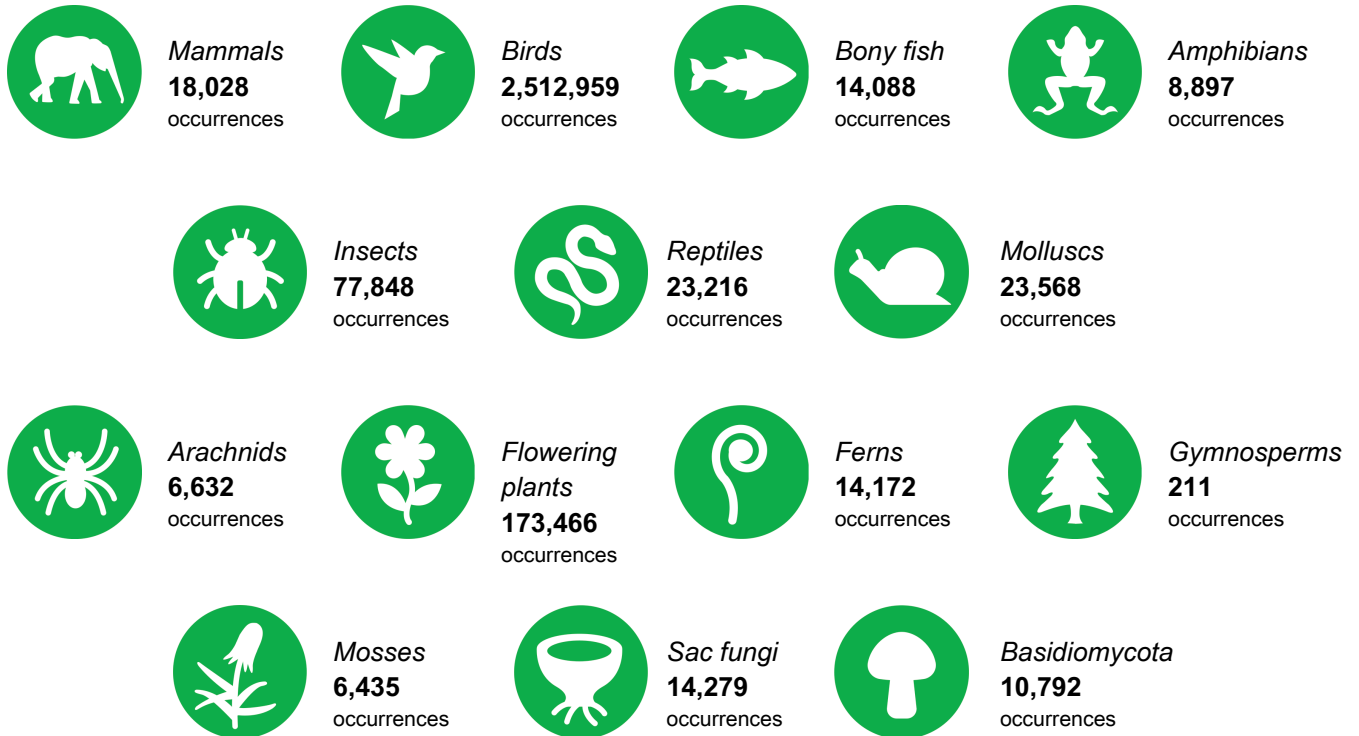
Ranil, Pushpakumara, Wjesundara. (2024) Paving the way for a holistic conservation Approach: The story of World's only known simple frond tree Fern, *Alsophila sinuata* (Hook. & Grev.) R. M. Tryon (Cyatheaceae). *Journal for Nature Conservation*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2024.126628>

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



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Sri Lanka



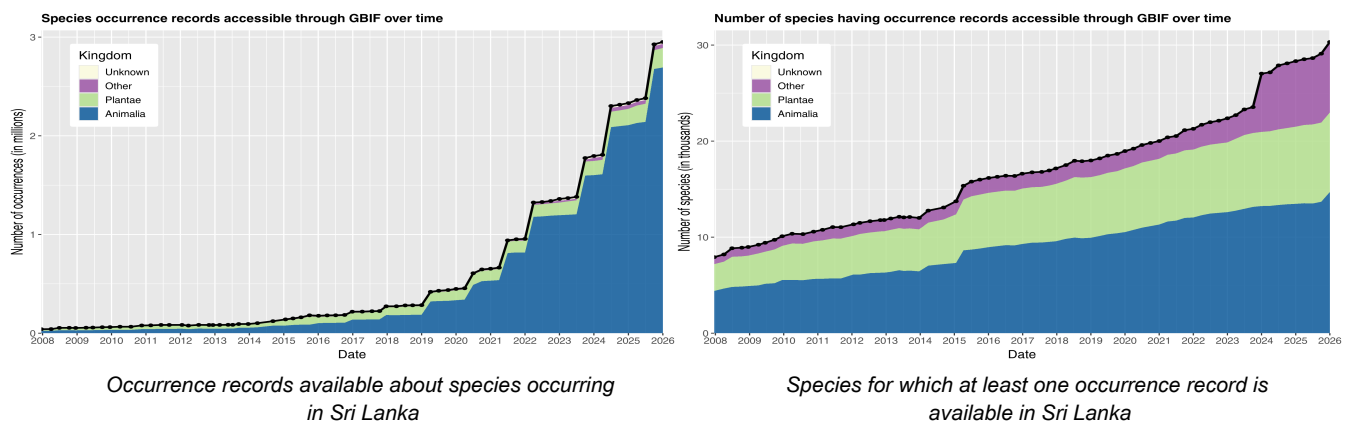
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

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 Sri Lanka



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 Sri Lanka

Exploration of soil bacterial diversity in organic and conventional agriculture fields in Sri Lanka.
Published by Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (SLINTEC)
<https://doi.org/10.15468/qj6wr7>

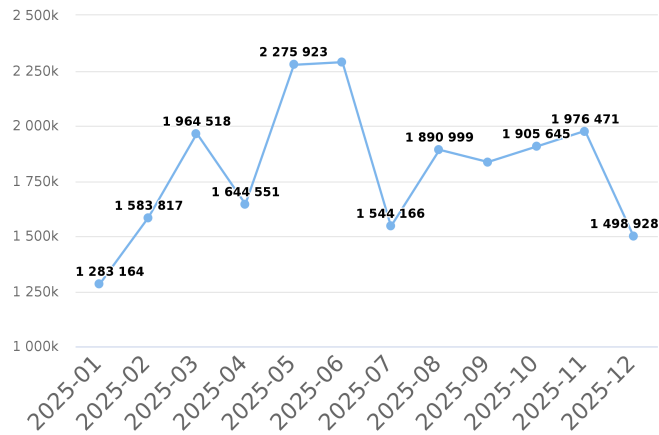
See all datasets from this country or area: gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_country=LK

Newest publishers from Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (SLINTEC)

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

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

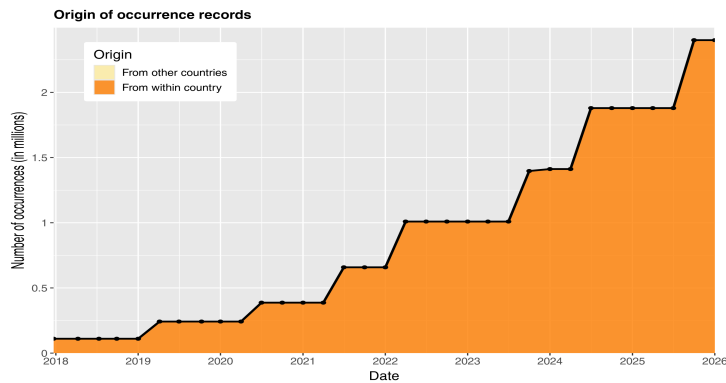


Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in Sri Lanka

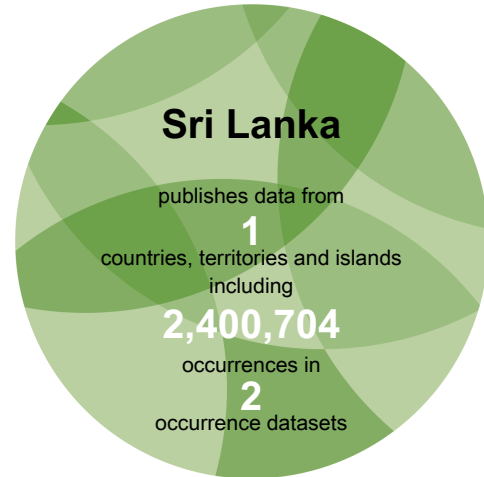


Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin



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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Sri Lanka

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Sri Lanka	2,400,704
2	United States of America	226,354
3	Netherlands	91,177
4	United Kingdom	90,562
5	Australia	36,987
6	Sweden	20,730
7	Germany	19,135
8	Belgium	12,417
9	Estonia	11,579
10	International organization or unknown country	10,583

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about Sri Lanka

Top datasets contributing data about Sri Lanka

- EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 2,385,746 occurrences in Sri Lanka. (Last updated 29 Oct 2025)
- iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. 123,082 occurrences in Sri Lanka. (Last updated 31 Dec 2025)
- Observation.org, Nature data from around the World. 63,563 occurrences in Sri Lanka. (Last updated 16 Dec 2025)
- NMNH Extant Specimen Records (USNM, US). 51,231 occurrences in Sri Lanka. (Last updated 2 Jan 2026)
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Herbarium Specimens. 37,118 occurrences in Sri Lanka. (Last updated 2 Jan 2026)

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