

generated January 2026

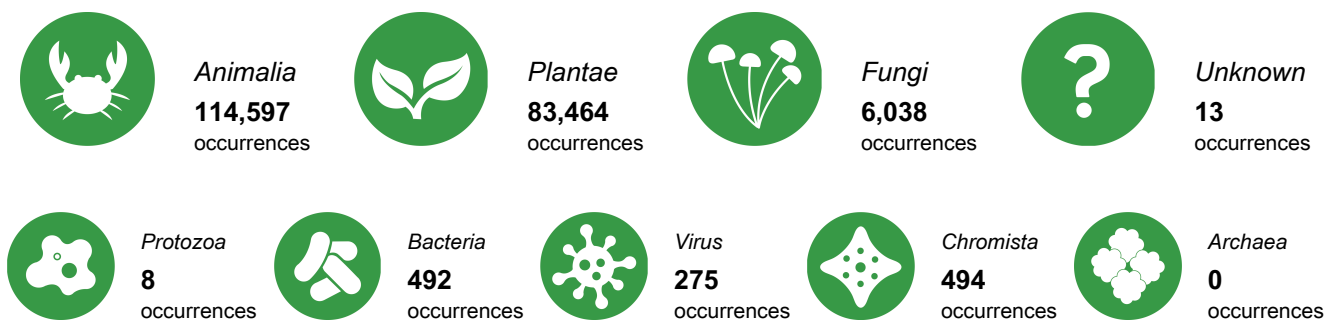
Mali

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 Mali. 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.

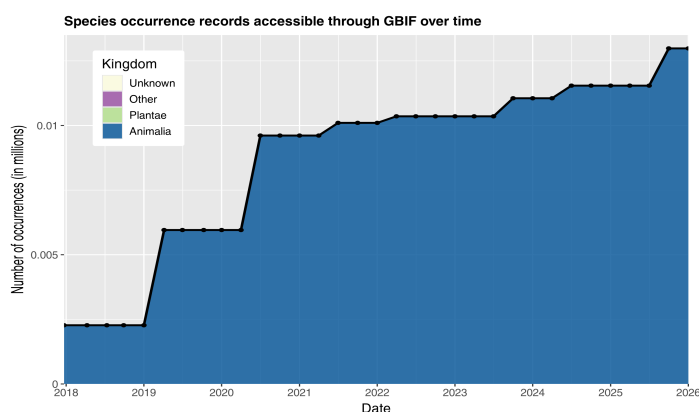
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Mali



► Data mobilization

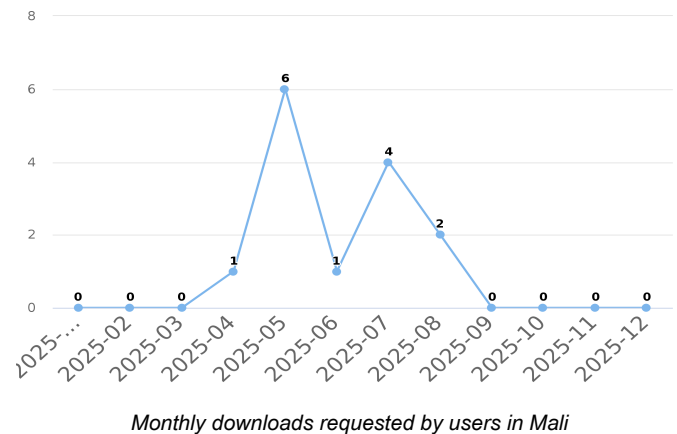
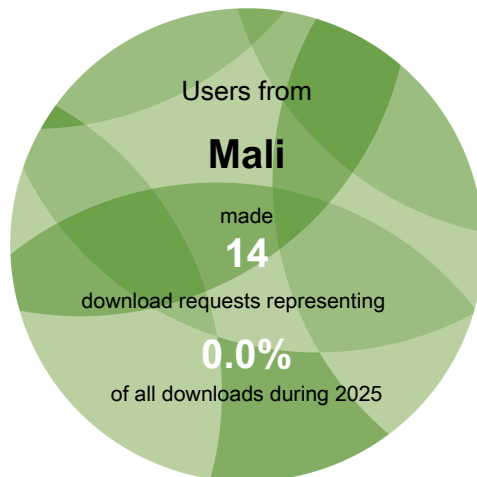


Number of records published by institutions in Mali,
categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Mali



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

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 Mali.

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

Avakoudjo, Vodounnon, Idohou *et al.* (2025) Ensemble modelling reveals spiny monkey orange (*Strychnos spinosa* Lam.) as a vulnerable wild edible fruit tree in West Africa. *Geology, Ecology, and Landscapes*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/24749508.2025.2449624>

Dassou, Agoundé, Akouété *et al.* (2024) Past, present, and future potential distributions of the African multipurpose tree *Detarium senegalense* (Fabaceae). *Plant Ecology and Evolution*.

<https://doi.org/10.5091/plecevo.122470>

Dassou, Favi, Salako *et al.* (2023) An updated review of the African multipurpose tree species *Detarium senegalense* J.F.Gmel. (Fabaceae). *South African Journal of Botany*.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2023.04.035>

Coulibaly, Avakoudjo, Idohou *et al.* (2022) Impact of climate change on the distribution of *Bombax costatum* Pellegr. & Vuillet in Mali, West Africa. *Trees, Forests and People*.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tfp.2022.100359>

Pouteau, Thuiller, Hobohm *et al.* (2021) Climate and socio-economic factors explain differences between observed and expected naturalization patterns of European plants around the world. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*.

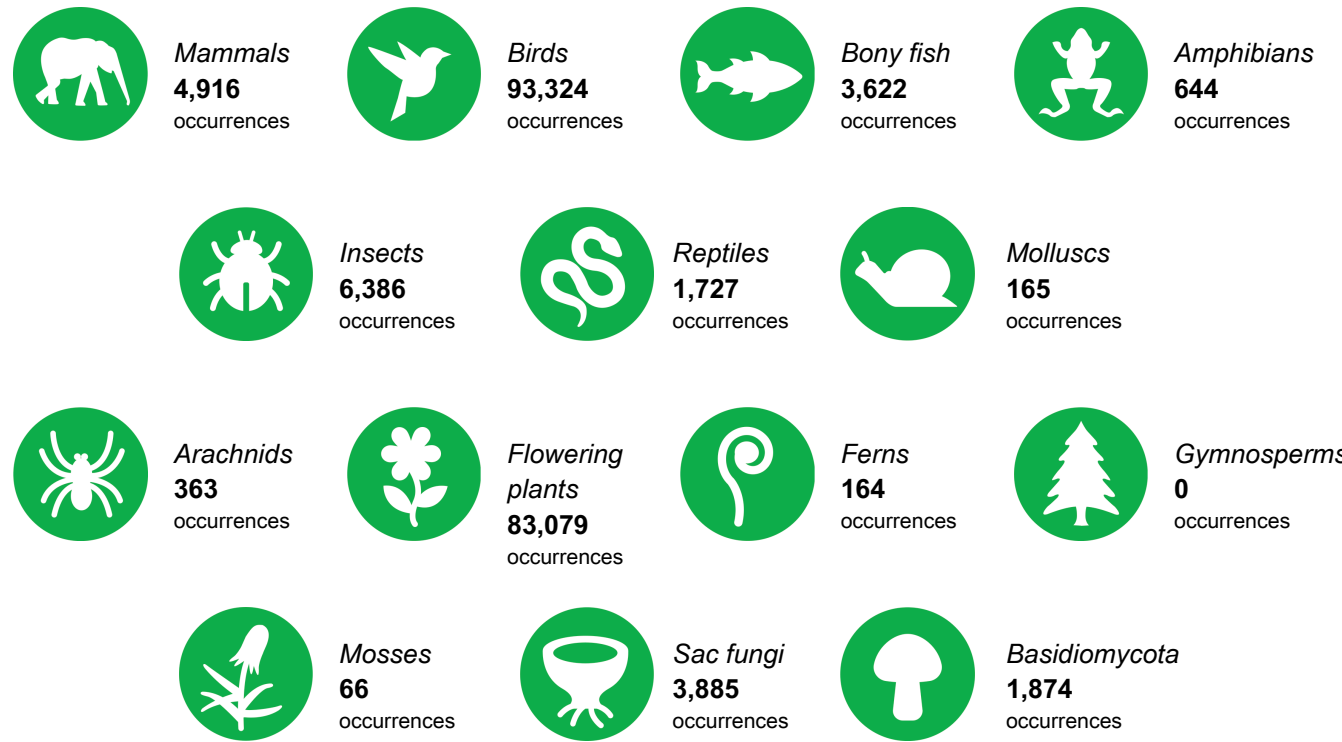
<https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.13316>

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



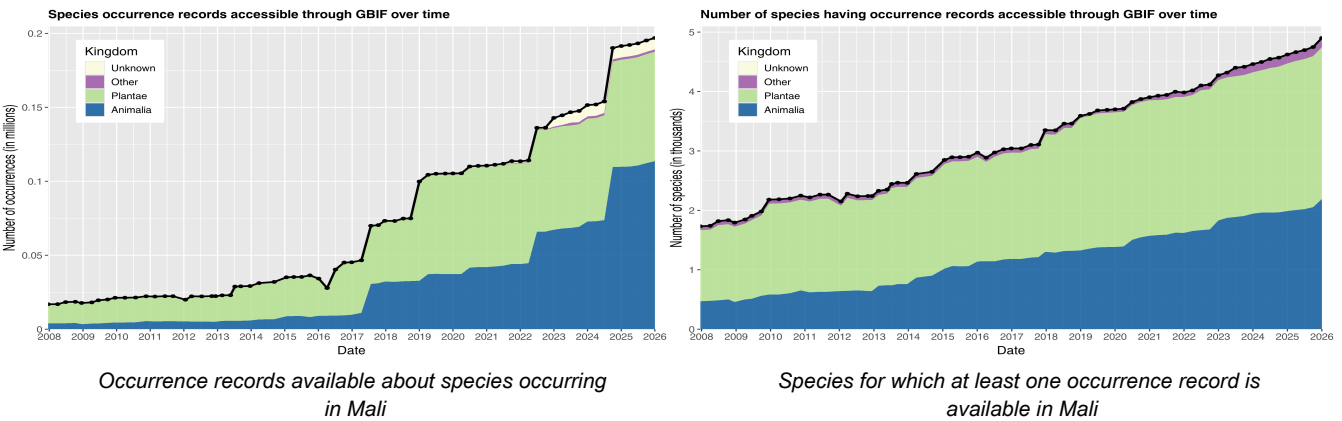
Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Mali



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 Mali



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.

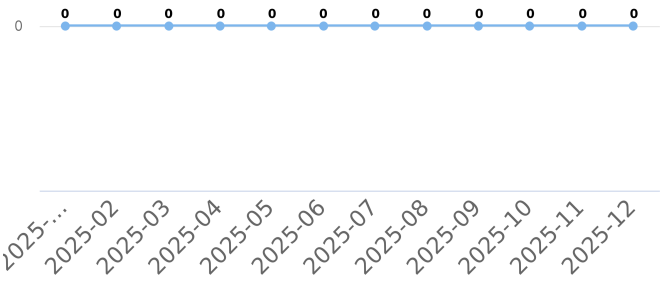
SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Newest publishers from Mali

No data available

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



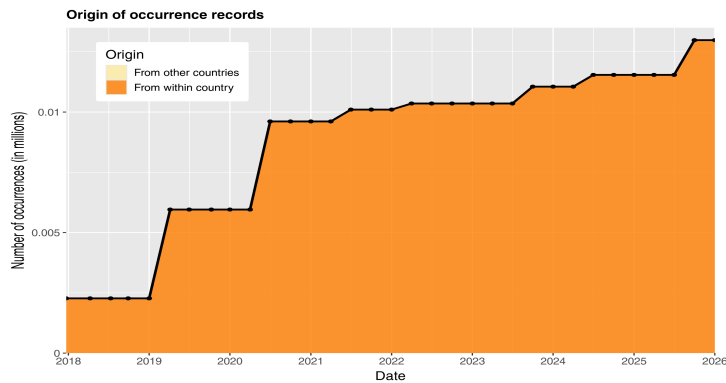
See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=ML

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

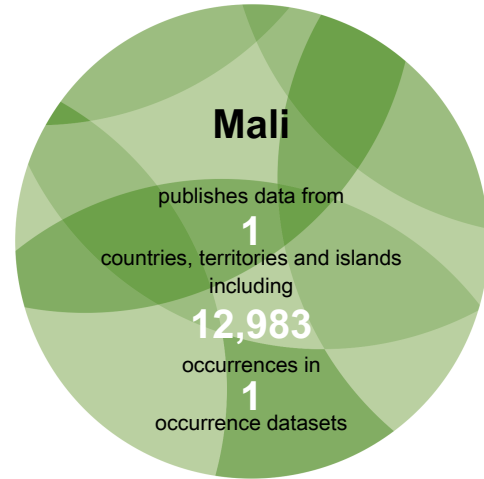


Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin



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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Mali

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Belgium	78,370
2	France	40,746
3	Mali	12,983
4	International organization or unknown country	12,334
5	Sweden	11,211
6	Colombia	10,356
7	Germany	8,213
8	United States of America	8,027
9	Estonia	5,961
10	United Kingdom	5,906

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

Top datasets contributing data about Mali

- BOP_RODENT - Rodent specialized birds of prey (Circus, Asio, Buteo) in Flanders (Belgium). 51,935 occurrences in Mali. (Last updated 17 Dec 2025)
- FLOTROP, a massive contribution to plant diversity data for open ecosystems in Tropical Africa.. 24,444 occurrences in Mali. (Last updated 28 Aug 2019)
- MH_WATERLAND - Western marsh harriers (Circus aeruginosus, Accipitridae) breeding near the Belgium-Netherlands border. 20,457 occurrences in Mali. (Last updated 17 Dec 2025)
- EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 12,983 occurrences in Mali. (Last updated 29 Oct 2025)
- A global database for the distributions of crop wild relatives. 10,356 occurrences in Mali. (Last updated 9 Feb 2024)

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