

generated January 2026

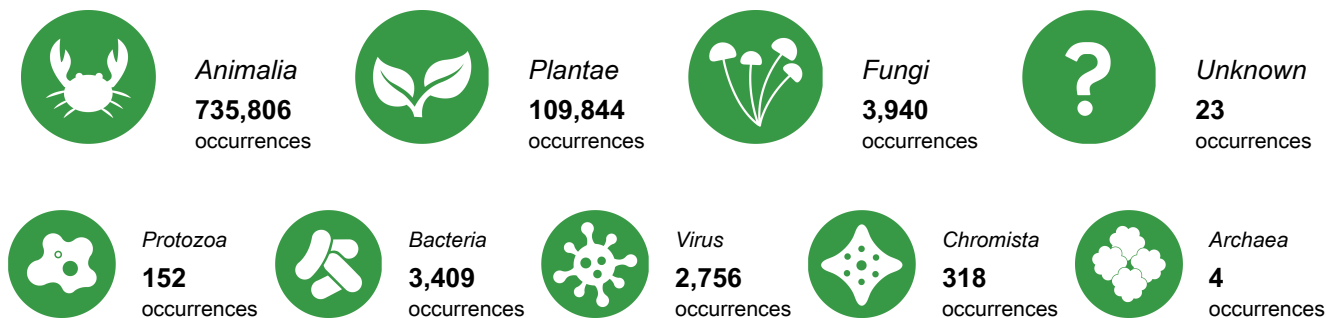
Mongolia

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 Mongolia. 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.

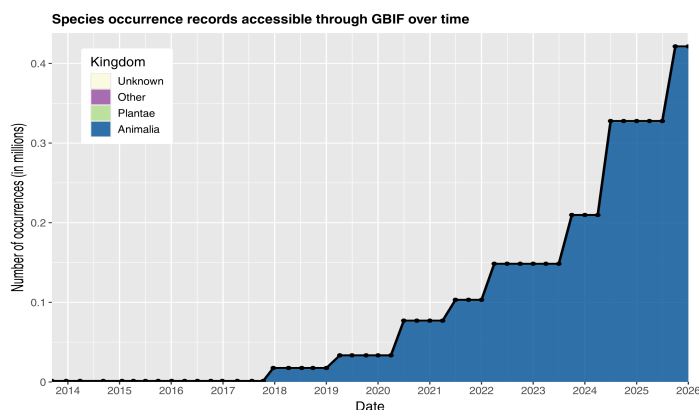
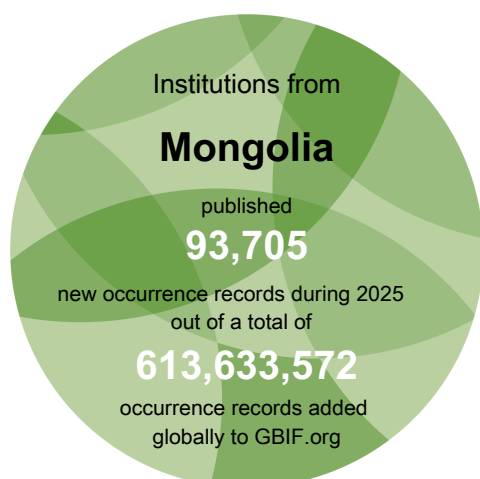
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Mongolia



► Data mobilization

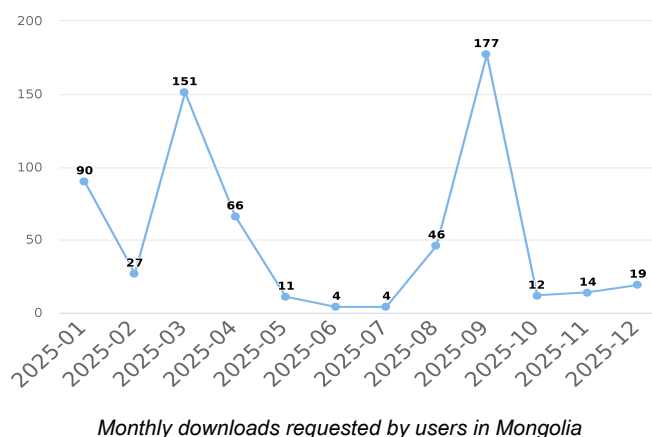
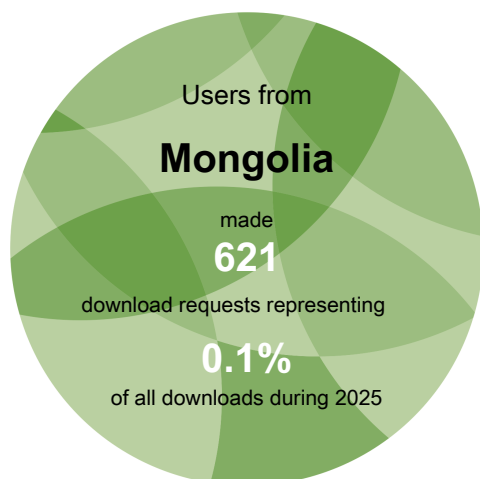


Number of records published by institutions in Mongolia, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Mongolia



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

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 Mongolia.

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

Baasanmunkh, Oyuntsetseg, Tsegmed *et al.* (2025) iNaturalist projects represent a valuable resource for aggregating plant observations and engaging society: A case study of the Flora of Mongolia project. *Plants, People, Planet*.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ppp3.70054>

Wang, Yu, Duan *et al.* (2025) Protected areas mitigate the reduction in habitat suitability for swans under climate change: A case study in the Yellow River Basin. *Environmental Research*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2025.121686>

Yang, Jin, Yang *et al.* (2025) Genomic evidence for low genetic diversity but purging of strong deleterious variants in snow leopards. *Genome Biology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-025-03555-0>

Yu, Gachmaa, Yu *et al.* (2025) A comprehensive and systemic review of the *Gentiana*: Ethnobotany, traditional applications, phytochemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology in the Mongolian Plateau. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2025.119573>

Boldgiv, Lkhagva, Edwards *et al.* (2025) Global natural history infrastructure requires international solidarity, support, and investment in local capacity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2411232122>

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



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Mongolia



Mammals
19,616
occurrences



Birds
565,130
occurrences



Bony fish
991
occurrences



Amphibians
493
occurrences



Insects
135,516
occurrences



Reptiles
2,047
occurrences



Molluscs
289
occurrences



Arachnids
3,126
occurrences



Flowering plants
105,399
occurrences



Ferns
902
occurrences



Gymnosperms
2,356
occurrences



Mosses
852
occurrences



Sac fungi
2,378
occurrences



Basidiomycota
1,145
occurrences

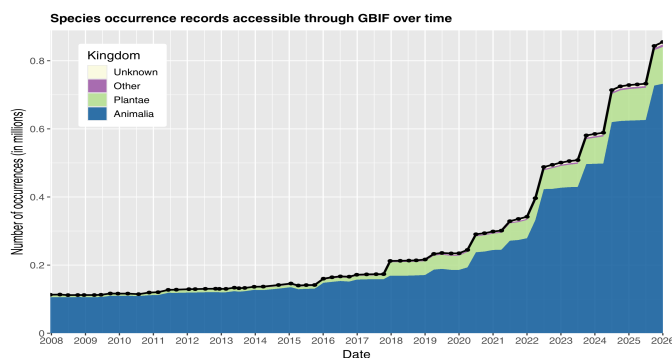
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

Insects = Class *Insecta*
Reptiles = Class *Testudines*,
Sphenodontia, *Squamata* &
Crocodylia
Molluscs = Phylum *Mollusca*

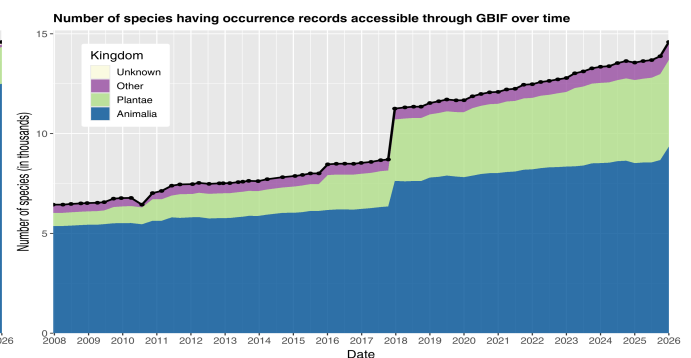
Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
Flowering plants = Phylum
Magnoliophyta
Gymnosperms = Superclass
Gymnospermae

Ferns = Phylum *Pteridophyta*
Mosses = Phylum *Bryophyta*
Sac fungi = Phylum *Ascomycota*
Basidiomycota = Phylum
Basidiomycota

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Mongolia



Occurrence records available about species occurring in Mongolia



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

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 Mongolia

Mongolian Plant (MMNH-PL). *Published by Mongolia Natural History Museum*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/kbb83z>

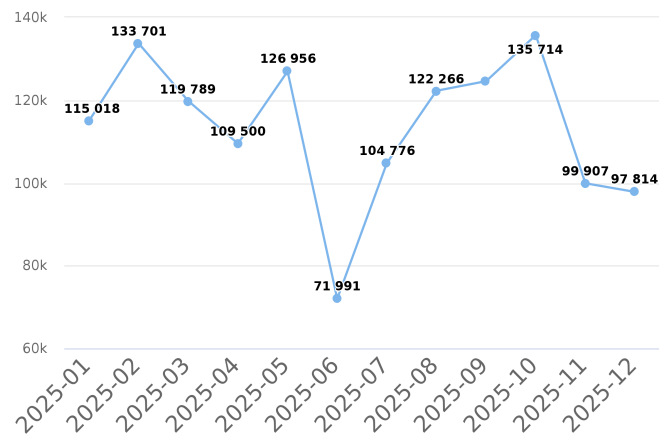
See all datasets from this country or area: gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_country=MN

Newest publishers from Mongolia

Mongolia Natural History Museum

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

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

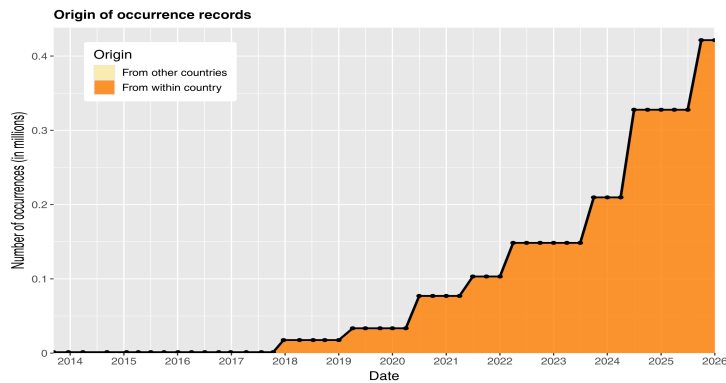


Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in Mongolia

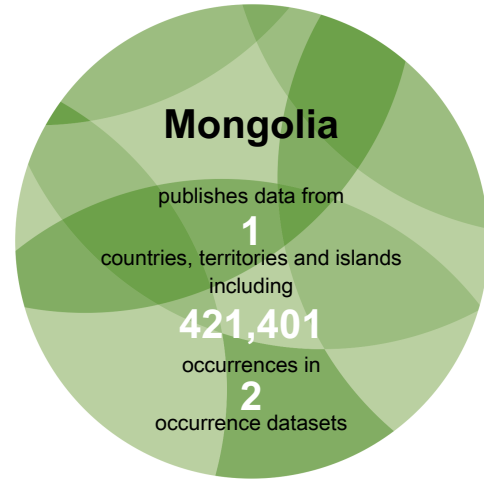


Data mobilization

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



Data sharing with country or area of origin



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

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Mongolia

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Mongolia	421,401
2	Republic of Korea	109,725
3	Hungary	105,985
4	United States of America	105,716
5	Russian Federation	39,050
6	Netherlands	22,648
7	United Kingdom	12,551
8	Germany	10,549
9	International organization or unknown country	6,765
10	Poland	5,665

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

Top datasets contributing data about Mongolia

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 420,092 occurrences in Mongolia. (Last updated 29 Oct 2025)

Database of invertebrates collected in Mongolia. 105,985 occurrences in Mongolia. (Last updated 31 May 2018)

iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. 62,927 occurrences in Mongolia. (Last updated 31 Dec 2025)

Moscow University Herbarium (MW). 27,857 occurrences in Mongolia. (Last updated 1 Jan 2026)

2021_nsmk_biodiversity_observations_bi_eagle_43792. 27,297 occurrences in Mongolia. (Last updated 31 Oct 2022)

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



Mongolia participates in the following projects coordinated by GBIF

Checklist of mammals in the southwestern Mongolian-Manchurian Ecoregion

BIFA: Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia, 2017–2018

This project will use camera traps, field transects and live traps to close knowledge gaps about mammalian species distribution across the grasslands in the extreme southwest corner of the Mongolian-Manchurian Ecoregion.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/83223>

See all GBIF projects

[gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project](https://www.gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project)