

Detailed guide: Import wood, wood products or bark from non-EU countries

You must meet UK landing requirements if you're importing regulated wood material in order to prevent the introduction of harmful pests.

Find out which wood and timber materials are regulated.

Depending on the tree species from which the wood was sourced, the associated pest or disease risk, the wood product type and the country of origin, you must meet a number of phytosanitary (plant health) requirements and get the product verified by a phytosanitary certificate, which should be issued in the country of export.

Register for trading in controlled material

As imports of regulated material must undergo a plant health inspection upon arrival before being released, you or your agent must be registered with us and notify us in advance of landing.

[Download the form to apply for registration.](#)

Contracts with your supplier

Once your material lands in Great Britain (GB), it's your responsibility. To avoid difficulties, delays or financial loss caused by breach of the landing requirements, we strongly advise that you or your agent include a clause in the supplier's contract to ensure that they meet landing requirements, and are bound to meet any costs incurred as a result of any failure to do so.

Notification and import inspection

You or your appointed agent must [complete a Notice of Landing form, which you must use to arrange a timber import inspection.](#)

You cannot land material unless you give advance notice of at least 4 working hours to an inspector for air cargo, and 3 working days for any other case.

Notification of landing and import inspection are statutory requirements. If you fail to comply then you may get a fine, and the clearing of your consignment will be delayed.

Import documents

You must present phytosanitary documents to an inspector, within 3 days of any wood or timber material landing, except in the case of material imported

by post, in which case you must fix certificates to the outside of the package.

You must accompany each consignment with either a phytosanitary certificate alone or with another phytosanitary certificate for re-export (where appropriate), or an industry or mill certificate.

The Customs document relating to each consignment of relevant material must include:

- a statement that it contains produce of phytosanitary relevance
- the reference number of the phytosanitary certificate, phytosanitary certificate for re-export or the industry certificate
- the registration number of the importer/agent

Phytosanitary certificates

These certificates state that the controlled material:

- has been officially inspected in the country of origin (or country of dispatch)
- complies with statutory requirements for entry into GB
- is free from quarantine pests and disease
- is substantially free from other harmful organisms

Phytosanitary certificates for re-export

You must provide these if, after a phytosanitary certificate has been issued in the country of origin, the consignment has been stored, repacked or split in another third country before being exported to GB.

Industry and mill certificates

Under arrangements agreed between the EU and the plant protection organisations in Canada and the US, the Forestry Commission has adopted GB derogations that allow for the use of industry and mill certificates instead of phytosanitary certificates for kiln-dried and heat-treated material.

Plant health inspection

All imports of regulated material must be inspected and cleared by a plant health inspector. These inspections are entirely independent of any checks by Border Force or HMRC.

Plant health inspectors usually operate Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm (although local arrangements may be in place). Our objective is to inspect goods either on the day we're notified that they're ready for examination, or on the next working day.

You should aim to provide as much notice as possible if you want your goods to be cleared quickly. Customs clearance won't be given until the satisfactory completion of a plant health inspection.

Point of entry

Plant health checks are made at approved points of entry into GB. To gain approved status, a port or airport authority must provide certain minimum conditions necessary to ensure that inspections can be carried out efficiently and safely and, in the event that it becomes necessary, relevant material can be treated or destroyed.

Key points to note:

- for containerised material, it takes time for port operators to bring material forward for inspection, open the container doors and conduct fumigant gas checks, etc
- port operators will charge for these commercial consignment handling services
- inspectors will only perform inspections if it's safe to do so

Approved places inland

Plant health legislation provides for approved traders to gain Forestry Commission and HMRC clearance at inland inspection premises instead of at a point of entry.

Eligibility for approved premises status depends on the ability of the applicant to meet certain minimum standards set independently by HMRC and the Forestry Commission. We require a safe working environment for inspectors, with adequate lighting and space to look at every piece of material, if required.

In the absence of fumigant gas-checking facilities supported by trained operators for containerised material, the inspector is likely to insist that containers be devanned at your risk and cost.

Key points to note:

- eligible sites must conform to HMRC's definition of 'temporary storage area' – there will be a cost associated with becoming approved as a 'temporary storage area', and you should discuss the implications of this directly with HMRC
- eligible sites must meet our plant health requirements
- approved places of inspection will be subject to an annual review by us

Documentary, identity and plant health checks

Inspections are required to determine whether:

- the consignment or lot is accompanied by the required certificates, alternative documents or marks, and that these are properly completed (documentary check)
- in its entirety, or on one or more representative samples, the consignment or lot consists of or contains the wood, wood products or other objects as declared on the required documents (identity check)

- in its entirety or on one or more representative samples, including the packaging and (where appropriate) the transport vehicles, the consignment or lot or their wood packaging material, complies with the requirements laid down in the Plant Health legislation (plant health check)

Documentary check

The inspector will examine the relevant document to ensure it complies with the regulations. Subject to agreement between EU Member States, it's possible for consignments to be subjected to a documentary check only in the Member State of first entry into the EU, with the identity and physical checks being carried out in the Member State of destination. This must be arranged in advance and the customs and plant health authorities in both Member States must agree this arrangement, either on a case-by-case basis or on general terms (for example, for one kind of commodity, or a named importer).

The person responsible for the consignment in the Member State of first entry into the EU must complete a Plant Health Movement document in the form set out in the [Plant Health \(Forestry\) Order 2005](#).

Before inspection of the relevant material when it arrives in GB, you must be in receipt of a Plant Health Movement document, otherwise the material won't be released.

Identity checks

If you import wood and wood products, you must meet certain identification requirements. The material must agree with the description given in the documentation accompanying it (for example, phytosanitary certificate or officially approved industry certificate, ship's manifest or shipping specification sheets) so that it can't be confused with any other material. For example, lot or bill of landing numbers on the packs must be listed on the phytosanitary or industry certificate.

Plant health checks

The inspector will carry out an examination of all or a representative sample of the consignment to ensure it complies with the appropriate special requirements, such as whether it's bark-free or has been treated in some way (eg kiln dried). If the wood has been kiln dried or heat treated, it must be clearly marked with 'KD' or 'HT' or another internationally recognised mark.

Wood from unidentified tree species

Any wood, including wood packaging material or dunnage, from unidentified tree species will be subject to control at the discretion of an inspector.

If you declare the wrong volume

It's a statutory requirement that phytosanitary certificates accurately

describe the volume of material to which they relate. Sometimes certificates declare types of wood not subject to inspection. Where it's possible to identify the volume and identity/lot/numbers of material from the certificate, we won't demand a fee for that part of the consignment. However, if it's not possible to segregate uncontrolled goods, we'll need to inspect the whole consignment and will charge accordingly.

Inspection fees

You or the person or organisation notifying us of the need for an inspection – or presenting the phytosanitary certificates to us – will be held responsible for the payment of fees unless you make special arrangements for payment. A Certificate of Clearance (forms PHF28) will be issued when we receive payment for an inspection.

Fee payment options

Inspection fees include separate charges for documentary, identity and plant health checks:

Type of check	Volume	Fee
Documentary checks	Per consignment	£7.20
Identity checks	For each load of up to 30m ³ , forming part of the consignment contained in one truck, railway wagon, or comparable container – per consignment	£7.20
Identity checks for bulk loads	Less than 100m ³	£7.20
Identity checks for bulk loads	100m ³ or more	£14.40
Plant health checks	Per consignment of wood (other than in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust) – up to 100m ³	£31.20
Plant health checks	Per consignment of wood (other than in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust) – over 100m ³ , each additional m ³ or part thereof	£0.25
Reduced frequency of inspection plant health checks of <i>Acer saccharum</i> * (hard maple, sugar maple or rock maple)	Up to 100m ³ originating in Canada	£23.40
Reduced frequency of inspection plant health checks of <i>Acer saccharum</i> * (hard maple, sugar maple or rock maple)	Above 100m ³ originating in Canada – for each additional m ³ or part thereof originating in Canada	£0.20
Plant health checks – per consignment of isolated bark and wood in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust	Up to 25,000kg	£31.20

Type of check	Volume	Fee
Plant health checks – per consignment of isolated bark and wood in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust	Above 25,000kg – each additional 1,000kg or part thereof	£0.49

Maximum inspection fee – £98

NOTE: goods can be subject to reduced levels of physical inspection set by the European Commission and are based on risk (ie on a random sample of consignments rather than each one).

Where inspections are permitted at ‘approved places inland’, you will be charged a fee of £30 (based on an average 1.5 hours’ additional travel required to perform an inland inspection) in addition to the fees detailed above.

Certificate of Clearance (PHF28)

On satisfactory completion of the inspection, the inspector will issue a Certificate of Clearance (form PHF28), which you must present to HMRC together with the normal customs entry declaration. You must also declare that the consignment contains produce of phytosanitary relevance.

Inspection fail – remedial action

If you haven’t met the landing requirements, you’ll be required to take remedial action. The inspector may also take samples from the material for analysis at Forest Research. Where this is considered necessary, you’ll be served a Statutory Notice prohibiting the removal of the consignment while remedial action or tests are completed.

Any remedial work, which may involve destruction, re-export or treatment, must be carried out to our specification, and satisfaction and under our surveillance. We will charge for this additional monitoring work.

In certain instances, for example where the work required has not been carried out by the due date, we may do the work ourselves, or contract another person to do it and charge accordingly. Where treatment of the material is appropriate, we won’t issue a Certificate of Clearance (PHF28) until we’re satisfied that the material has been treated to the required specification, and poses no further risk to plant health.

Charge for remedial work

Due to the variable factors involved (for example, the size of consignment, the volume affected, and the type of remedial treatment required), the charge is time-based as follows:

- the first hour, including travelling and office time – £37

- each 15 minutes or part thereof thereafter -£9.25
- if office time is required after a site visit – £9.25

We aim to keep this cost to a minimum by remaining onsite only long enough to ensure that treatment is being carried out properly and to its specification. However, it will be necessary to inspect the material on completion of the treatment to ensure that it has been effective. Where possible, we plan for these visits to coincide with the notified timing of treatment. It will be important, therefore, to ensure that you keep us informed of any changes to agreed arrangements.

The fee for this monitoring work becomes due on completion of the remedial work and must be paid before a Certificate of Clearance (form PHF28) is issued. Alternatively, you'll be issued with an invoice which you may pay through your credit account, if you have one, or by BACS or cheque.

Offences

You can be found guilty of a range of offences, such as making false statements to procure a phytosanitary certificate. The full range of offences can be found in [Part 9 of the Plant Health \(Forestry\) Order](#). If you're found guilty of an offence under the Order then you shall be liable to a fine of any amount (see the [Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2015](#), which came into force on 11 March 2015).

Read

[Importing wood, wood products and bark](#)
(PDF, 551KB, 44 pages)

for more information.

[Detailed guide: Import firewood into Great Britain](#)

You must notify the Forestry Commission if you plan to import into England or Scotland non-regulated solid fuel wood from non EU countries as well as regulated solid fuel wood material from the EU.

Non-regulated solid fuel wood includes:

- logs
- kindling
- twigs

- billets
- faggots

We use the information from your notification to determine the level of pest risk from trade in fuel wood. We're concerned that some fuel wood imports do not meet landing requirements and might carry a risk of introducing harmful tree pests and diseases into the UK. We carry out risk-based and random inspections of some consignments to ensure that they meet GB landing requirements.

You must use the Statutory Firewood Notification Scheme to notify us about landings of firewood for all relevant consignments, regardless of size/weight.

Enrolment on the scheme

Before you start to notify us of import consignments you must [enrol](#). You'll get an enrolment number to use in further correspondence. Enrolment is not compulsory, but you're encouraged to enrol. You can only do this online.

Notification

You have 2 options:

Paperless

You can [submit your notification online](#).

Once you've completed and submitted the form for each new consignment, you'll be sent an automated email reply with a unique reference number for that consignment. Use this number in any correspondence with us.

Paper

[Complete the Statutory Firewood Notification Scheme form](#) electronically or by hand. You can email your form to plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk or post it to:

Plant Health Service

Forestry Commission

Silvan House

231 Corstorphine Road

Edinburgh

EH12 7AT

Notice periods

For sea freight and consignments coming through the Channel Tunnel you should send your notification form at least 3 working days before the material is expected to be landed.

For consignments arriving by air, you must give at least 4 working hours' notice.

Failure to comply will be seen as a contravention of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 as amended.

Notes on the form

Most of the information required in the notification form is self-explanatory, but these notes are provided for clarification.

Estimated date of arrival

Enter the estimated date of material landing at a port or airport in England and Scotland.

Place of arrival

Enter the specific port/airport/Channel Tunnel terminus in England or Scotland where the material will be arriving. This should be the first point of arrival in the country of final destination. You should be as specific as possible as some ports, such as Humber, cover a number of locations including Hull, Immingham, Grimsby and Goole, so specify exact ports if known. This might also be the location of any inspection by a plant health inspector if it is deemed necessary, although inspections might also take place at the first destination.

Name of importer

Enter the full name of the importer.

Address of importer

Enter a detailed postal address, including postcode.

Address of first destination after landing

Enter the details, including a postcode, of the first destination point after landing at a port or airport in England or Scotland. This could be a distribution centre or a final destination for the consignment, depending on the importer's requirements.

The shipping container

Enter a number or numbers, if appropriate. You can leave this field blank.

Genus and species

Ideally, you should state botanical names of tree species if you know them. If not, you can use common names. Use the list of frequently used names for tree species if you're unsure of the botanical name:

Conifers/softwoods – common name	Botanical name
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Japanese larch	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>
Hybrid larch	<i>Larix eurolepis</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Silver fir	<i>Abies alba</i>
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>

Non-conifers/hardwoods – Common name	Botanical name
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
Birch	<i>Betula</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Maple/Sycamore	<i>Acer</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus</i>
Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus</i>
Poplar/Aspen	<i>Populus</i>

Type of material being imported

Enter whether the solid fuel wood is in the form of logs, kindling, twigs, billets or faggots.

Quantity

Enter the quantity in tonnes as accurately as is feasible.

Country where the material is imported from

Enter the country from where the solid fuel wood was last moved. (Note that this is not necessarily the country where the firewood was grown.)

Country where the material was grown

Enter the country where the wood was originally grown and harvested.

Phytosanitary treatments

Enter details of the phytosanitary (plant health) treatments, if any, which might have been applied to the solid fuel wood or associated wood packaging material if present, before export, such as treatments undertaken to comply with ISPM15 requirements for third-country and certain EU country imports). Examples include bark freedom, heat treatment and kiln drying.

Exporting company name and address

Enter the full name and address of the exporting company of that species.

[Press release: £500 fine for Loughborough man fishing in Rothley in close season](#)

A Loughborough man has been prosecuted for fishing in the close season and has to pay almost £500.

[Detailed guide: Prevent the introduction and spread of tree pests and diseases](#)

Updated: Added a URL and did some tweaking.

Biosecurity refers to a set of precautions that aim to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful organisms. These include non-native tree pests, such as insects, and disease-causing organisms, called pathogens, such as some bacteria and fungi.

Tree pests and diseases can be transported between or within countries via a number of pathways, including:

- [live plant and tree products](#), such as potted plants
- timber and wood packaging materials (WPM), such as shipping crates and pallets – [find out more if you're an importer using WPM](#)
- dirty tools, kit, machinery and vehicles, such as chainsaws, boots and all-terrain vehicles
- soil and organic material, such as leaf litter
- natural methods, such as wind and water

There has been a significant increase in the number of non-native tree pests and diseases being introduced to the United Kingdom since the early 2000s. This demonstrates the need for us all to take action to provide our trees, woods and forests with greater protection. By implementing appropriate biosecurity measures, we can significantly reduce the risk of introducing and spreading tree pests and diseases.

This page will show you how to maximise good tree health through biosecurity.

See Forestry Commission guidance on [importing and exporting wood and timber products](#).

What you can do

Public

Tree pests and diseases can have a significant impact on our landscape, but there are some simple steps members of the public can take to help limit their spread:

- drive and park your vehicle only on hard-standing surfaces such as tarmac where possible when visiting outdoor areas such as woodlands, parks or gardens
- clean mud, organic material and water off your boots, bikes and buggies – and the dog – before you leave, because fungi, bacteria and insects can live in these materials
- [‘Don’t risk it!’](#) – please don’t bring any plant or tree products back from trips abroad, because these might be carrying harmful non-native tree pests or pathogens
- report any trees that you suspect are in ill-health to the Forestry Commission using [Tree Alert](#)

Industry professionals

People working in the arboriculture, forestry and landscaping industries are considered a particularly high-risk group for their potential to spread tree pests and diseases.

The Forestry Commission has therefore worked closely with the following organisations to develop industry-specific biosecurity guidance in an effort to reduce their members’ risk of introducing or spreading pests and diseases:

- [Animal & Plant Health Agency \(APHA\)](#)
- [Arboricultural Association](#)
- [British Association of Landscape Industries \(BALI\)](#)
- [Confederation of Forest Industries \(ConFor\)](#)
- [Horticultural Trades Association \(HTA\)](#)
- [Institute of Chartered Foresters \(ICF\)](#)
- [Landscape Institute](#)
- [London Tree Officers' Association](#)

By following the three calls to action from our industry guidance ('Think kit, think transport, think trees') alongside the [public biosecurity guidance above](#), industry professionals can significantly reduce the risk:

'Think kit':

- make sure all equipment, including boots, clothing, ropes and saws, is free from soil and organic material before entering and leaving a site
- regularly clean ropes as per the manufacturer's guidance, or use dedicated ropes for particular sites
- clean and disinfect chainsaws (pruning saws and other cutting tools as part of regular routine maintenance, and before moving to new sites)

'Think transport':

- remove any build-up of soil and organic material on vehicles and machinery, including cabs, wheels and foot wells, before leaving each site
- use proper off-site wash-down facilities regularly

'Think trees, plants, and materials':

- develop relationships with nurseries you can trust so they can help you responsibly source plant and tree stock from pest- and disease-free areas
- keep accurate, up-to-date records of all purchases and supplies to assist with tracing exercises in the event of an outbreak
- regularly monitor plant and tree stock for signs of ill-health, and report any suspect symptoms to us using [Tree Alert](#)
- if you're responsible for importing or moving plants, [check your plant passport and registration requirements with APHA](#) before doing so
- source landscaping materials only from pest- and disease-free areas
- be aware of any restrictions in place, or phytosanitary (plant health) measures and treatments required when importing certain materials or their packaging
- consider specifying British-grown plants to avoid being party to an accidental introduction of a pest or disease

When working on a site that is subject to a Statutory Plant Health Notice (see below), or where a pest or disease has been confirmed, you must follow any additional biosecurity guidance for that pest or disease in addition to the measures above.

If you must remove infected or infested material from such sites for safety reasons, you must ensure that:

- it's kept separate from other arisings
- it's not used for mulch or firewood
- it's disposed of at a [licensed handling facility, or through deep burial or incineration](#) on site
- you obtain a movement licence if required

Land owners and managers

As a land owner or manager, it's particularly important that you implement appropriate biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction and spread of tree pests and diseases. Not only can these organisms affect the economic value of your trees, they can also have a wider negative impact on other species and habitats.

By following the [biosecurity guidance provided above for the public and industry professionals](#), you can significantly reduce the risk of tree pests and diseases spreading on to your land. If, however, a tree pest or disease is confirmed on the land you own or manage, there are some additional measures you need to follow:

Statutory Plant Health Notices (SPHNs)

If the tree pest or disease found on the land you own or manage is classified as notifiable, you may be issued with an SPHN. The Forestry Commission and other plant health authorities issue these notices requiring the owner or manager to take certain steps to eradicate or contain notifiable pests and diseases.

SPHNs requiring eradication may require measures to kill the infected or infested trees, such as by felling or ring barking. SPHNs ordering containment measures may allow the infected or infested trees to remain standing, but require any susceptible material to remain on site.

If you're issued with an SPHN, you must follow any instructions provided within the document. If you have any questions about an SPHN you have been issued, [contact the Forestry Commission](#).

Note that receipt of an SPHN doesn't mean that you're in any trouble. Nor does it imply that you have committed an offence, or are at fault for the pest or disease being present on your land. However, failure to comply with the requirements of an SPHN can result in enforcement action and prosecution.

Non-notifiable pests and diseases

You're not required to take any action if the tree pest or disease found on your land is not notifiable. We do, however, recommend that you take the following measures to ensure people's and animals' safety, and to minimise any further spread of the pest or disease. You should:

- continue to implement the biosecurity measures in the [public](#) and [industry professionals](#) sections above
- make any visitors aware of the presence of pests and diseases on your land through information boards, posters at entry points, and/or by adding information and biosecurity guidance to your site's website, if available
- monitor the trees' safety as the infection or infestation progresses, and prune or fell affected trees if they threaten to cause damage or injury
- in low-density situations, such as in parks or gardens, slow the spread of pests and diseases by removing and disposing of (by burying, composting or, where permitted, burning) infected trees and their fallen leaves and branches

Biosecurity kit

Putting together a simple, portable biosecurity kit can help you implement simple measures every day to help limit the introduction and spread of tree pests and diseases. The following are cheap and easily obtained items to include in your kit.

- bucket (big enough to fit your boot and a few inches of water)
- boot pick
- brush
- disinfectant
- hand sanitiser
- water container (or a large re-used water bottle)
- portable pressure washer (optional, but handy for cleaning bikes or other equipment that won't fit in a bucket)

Disinfectants

Propellar and Cleankill Sanitising Spray are effective against Phytophthora species and other plant pathogens. Note that 'Cleankill Sanitising Spray' should be distinguished from 'Cleankill', which is a commonly used animal health disinfectant. 'Cleankill' has not been tested for its effectiveness against plant pathogens such as Phytophthora species.

We make the following recommendations for using these disinfectants:

- disinfectants are only effective when sprayed on to clean surfaces, so clear all soil and organic material from the surfaces being disinfected before spraying
- use Cleankill Sanitising Spray rather than Propellar to disinfect work boots and outerwear, to avoid any damage to their fabric and glue
- propellar should be used on metal tools to prevent rusting, but it must be stored in a flame-proof container when not in use because of its flammability

[COSHH \(control of substances harmful to health\) and data safety sheets](#)
(PDF, 657KB, 18 pages)

for both of these products are available and should be consulted before use.

If using disinfectant, you should also include these additional items within your kit:

- eye protection
- protective gloves
- flame-proof container

E-learning

The number of introductions of tree pests and diseases has increased. It is therefore more important than ever that we all learn how we can help to minimise the risk of further introductions and spread through the effective application of biosecurity measures.

Our biosecurity e-learning package was developed with the [Animal and Plant Health Agency](#), the [Arboricultural Association](#) and the [British Association for Landscape Industries](#). It provides background information about biosecurity issues, and clear guidance on the most effective and appropriate biosecurity measures for different situations.

The package can be accessed via the Forestry Commission's [e-learning portal](#). Before you first use it, you'll be asked to register and create an account. Once your account is verified you can enrol for the online courses.

The package is divided into five modules:

- Module 1: Biosecurity awareness
- Module 2: Biosecurity – dispersal pathways
- Module 3: Biosecurity measures
- Module 4: Biosecurity – personal controls
- Module 5: Biosecurity – import and export requirements for wood packaging material

At the end of each module is a short test to establish your understanding of the subject. The pass mark for each test is 80 per cent, and there is an option to re-take the test if required.

If you have any queries about the e-learning package, [contact the Forestry Commission](#).

Resources

'Keep it Clean'

The Forestry Commission's 'Keep it Clean' campaign is a simple, memorable call to action to everyone to incorporate biosecurity measures into their daily routine. You can support the campaign by downloading the media and tools and using them within your organisation any way you can.

- [‘Keep it Clean’ logo](#)
(JPEG, 14.4KB)
- [Industry leaflet \(arboriculture\)](#)
(PDF, 1.16MB, 2 pages)
- [Industry leaflet \(forestry\)](#)
(PDF, 979KB, 2 pages)
- [Industry leaflet \(landscaping\)](#)
(PDF, 992KB, 2 pages)
- [‘Think kit, think transport, think trees’ poster](#)
(PDF, 43.8KB, 1 page)
- [‘Think kit, think transport, think trees’ window sticker](#)
(PDF, 38.2KB, 1 page)

You can also show your support on Twitter by using the Forestry Commission’s [‘Keep it Clean’ Twibbon](#)

Other useful resources

- [UK Plant Health Risk Register](#)
Records the main threats to the UK’s plants and trees, and provides prioritised actions to help us improve our defences against them
- [UK Plant Health Information Portal](#)
Provides a hub for plant health information, data and resources
- [Plant Biosecurity Strategy](#)
Provides a high-level overview of the activity that Defra and the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales are undertaking to improve plant biosecurity across Great Britain
- [Tree Health Management Plan](#)
Sets out the government’s approach to tree health in England, which is in line with the Plant Biosecurity Strategy
- [Tree Health Resilience Strategy](#)
Sets out the UK’s plans to reduce the risk of pest and disease threats, and how we will strengthen the resilience of our trees to withstand threats
- [Generic Contingency Plan for Plant and Bee Health in England](#)
A working document describing how Defra and operational partners will

prepare for, and would respond to, an outbreak of a plant or bee pest or disease in England

- [Countryside Stewardship](#)
Apply for tree health grants all year round to restore or improve woodland trees

Contacts

For tree health and biosecurity related queries:

- email: tree_health_england@forestry.gsi.gov.uk
- phone: 0300 067 4321

For e-learning enquiries:

- forestrylearning@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Use [Tree Alert](#) to report a suspected tree pest or disease to the Forestry Commission.

Sign up to [Tree Health News](#) for the latest information on tree and woodland health.

Follow [@ForestryComm](#) on Twitter for updates on forestry grants, regulations and tree health in England.

[Detailed guide: Find a specific tree pest or disease](#)

The pests and diseases listed below are either present in Great Britain or posing the greatest threat of entering.

Some of the information below is still being developed, and will be fully updated by March 2019.

Tree pests in alphabetical order

- [Asian longhorn beetle \(*Anoplophora glabripennis*\)](#)
- [Bronze birch borer \(*Agrilus anxius*\)](#)
- [Budworms \(multiple species\)](#)
- [Citrus longhorn beetle \(*Anoplophora chinensis*\)](#)
- [Eight-toothed European spruce bark beetle \(*Ips typographus*\)](#)
- [Elm zig-zag sawfly \(*Aproceros leucopoda*\)](#)
- [Emerald ash borer \(*Agrilus planipennis*\)](#)
- [Great spruce bark beetle \(*Dendroctonus micans*\)](#)
- [Gypsy moth \(*Lymantria dispar*\)](#)

- [Horse chestnut leaf miner \(Cameraria ohridella\)](#)
- [Oak pinhole borer \(Platypus cylindrus\)](#)
- [Oak processionary moth \(Thaumetopoea processionea\)](#)
- [Oriental chestnut gall wasp \(Dryocosmus kuriphilus\)](#)
- [Pine processionary moth \(Thaumetopoea pityocampa\)](#)
- [Pine-tree lappet moth \(Dendrolimus pini\)](#)
- [Pinewood nematode \(Bursaphelenchus xylophilus\)](#)
- [Siberian coniferous silk moth \(Dendrolimus sibiricus\)](#)
- [Two-spotted oak buprestid beetle \(Agrilus biguttatus\)](#)

Tree diseases in alphabetical order

- [Acute oak decline](#)
- [Chalara dieback of ash \(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus\)](#)
- [Chronic oak dieback](#)
- [Conifer root and butt rot](#)
- [Dothistroma needle blight of pine \(Dothistroma septosporum\)](#)
- [Dutch elm disease \(Ophiostoma novo-ulmi\)](#)
- [Elm yellows phytoplasma \(Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi\)](#)
- [Horse chestnut bleeding canker \(Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi\)](#)
- [Massaria disease of plane trees \(Splanchnonema platani\)](#)
- [Neonectria disease of fir trees \(Neonectria neomacrospora\)](#)
- [Oak wilt \(Ceratocystis fagacearum\)](#)
- [Phytophthora diseases – an overview](#)
- [Phytophthora alni of alder](#)
- [Phytophthora austrocedri](#)
- [Phytophthora kernoviae](#)
- [Phytophthora lateralis](#)
- [Phytophthora ramorum](#)
- [Pitch canker of pine \(Fusarium circinatum\)](#)
- [Plane tree threats](#)
- [Sirococcus blight \(Sirococcus tsugae\)](#)
- [Sweet chestnut blight \(Cryphonectria parasitica\)](#)
- [Xylella \(Xylella fastidiosa\)](#)