

Figure S1. Macroscopic analysis of lungs from sheep with morphopathological disorders. (a–c) Lungs of small ruminants with different macroscopic findings compatible with pneumonia caused mainly by *M. haemolytica*: lung consolidation (blue arrow) and thickening of the lung pleura (yellow arrowheads). (d) Lung cut surface with purulent exudate (red arrow).

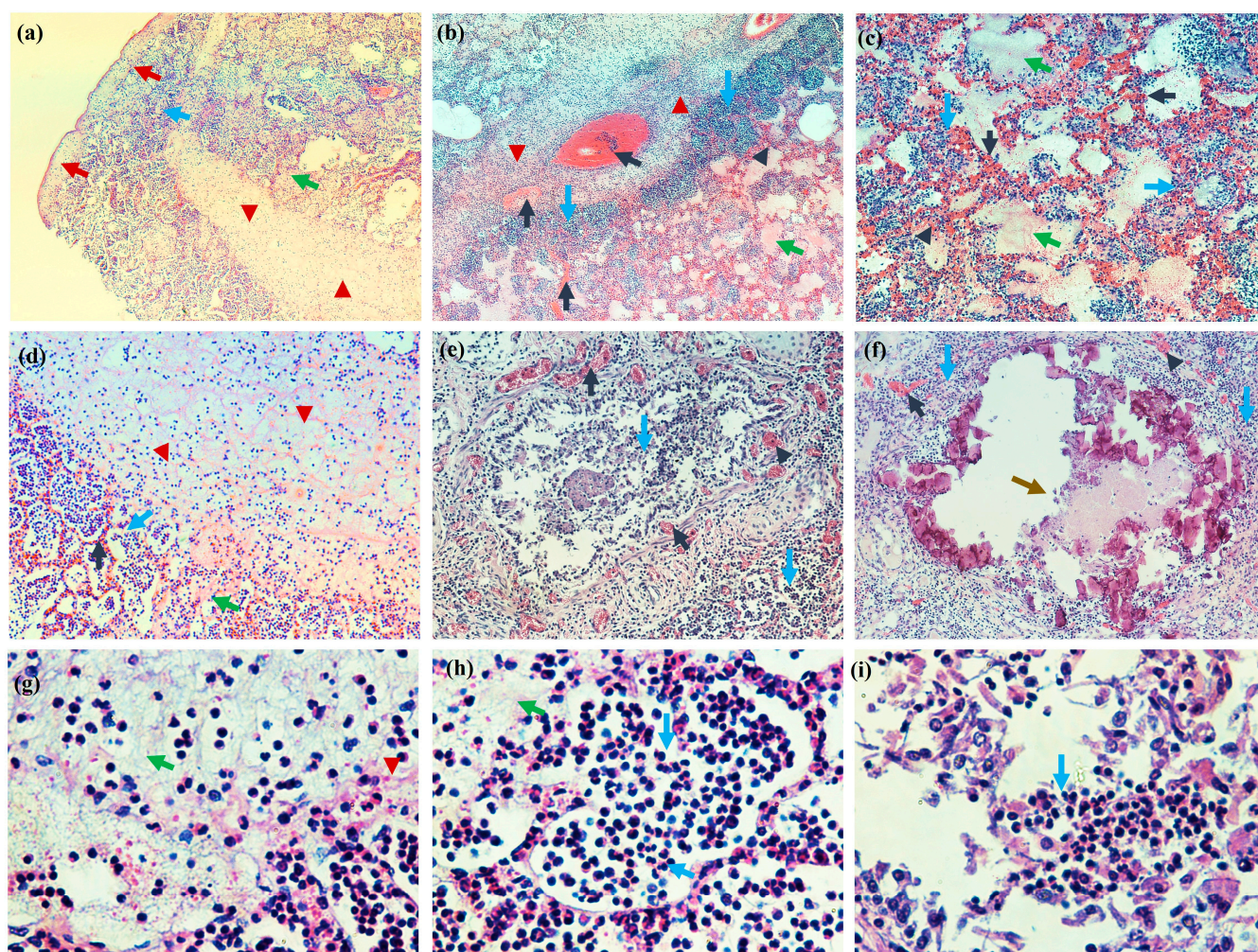


Figure S2. Histopathological disorders compatible with lesions caused by *M. haemolytica*. (a-d) Congestion (black arrows), hemorrhage (black arrowheads), edema (green arrows), pleural (red arrows) and interseptal (red arrows heads) fibrinous exudate, 100x. (e and f) Liquefactive necrosis (brown arrow), 100x. (g-i) Inflammatory infiltrate characterized mainly by neutrophils (blue arrows), 200x. The microphotographs were taken with a fluorescence microscope (Microphot-FXA, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) with a DXM1200F microscope camera attached. Representative results of three independent sample trials.

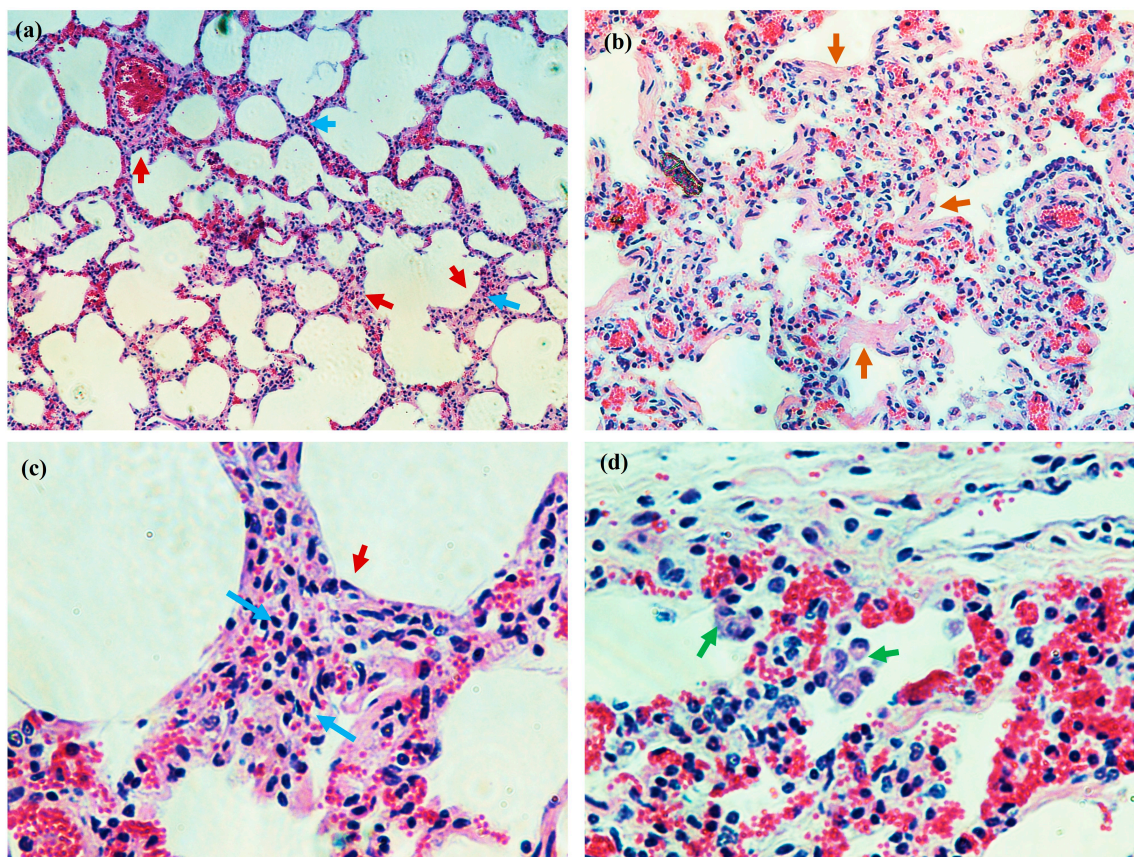


Figure S3. Morphopathological lesions compatible with etiologies of viral origin. (a) Thickening of alveoli (red arrows) and (b) hyaline membranes (orange arrows), 100x. (c) Infiltration and interstitial proliferation of mononuclear inflammatory cells (blue arrows). (d) Syncytia of macrophages (green arrows), 200x. The microphotographs were taken with a fluorescence microscope (Microphot-FXA, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) with a DXM1200F microscope camera attached. Representative results of three independent sample trials.