









	A culicoides biting midge <i>Photo credit: Crown Copyright</i>
	Nasal discharge, salivation and oedema of the muzzle <i>Photo credit: Crown Copyright</i>
	Hyperaemia of the oral cavity and oedema of the mucous membranes <i>Photo credit: Crown Copyright</i>
	Hemorrhage at the base of the pulmonary artery <i>Photo credit: Crown Copyright</i>
	<i>Blood fed, adult female Culicoides sonorensis (approximately 2 mm in length)</i> <i>Source: Institute for Animal Health</i>
	<i>Adult Culicoides imicola (approximately 1.5 mm in length)</i> <i>Source: Institute for Animal Health</i>
	First clinical signs of bluetongue: rise in temperature, followed by hyperaemia of oral cavity and mucous membranes leading to oedema of the lips, tongue and face <i>Source: Institute for Animal Health</i>
	The feet of sheep with bluetongue are often affected with coronitis and laminitis causing lameness <i>Source: Institute for Animal Health</i>
	<i>Blood fed female Culicoides obsoletus (approximately 1.5 mm in length)</i> <i>Source: Institute for Animal Health</i>
	Hemorrhages on the lips and palate.  <i>Source: Mariano Domingo, Dept of Pathology, Autonomous University of Barcelona</i>
	Hemorrhage of the pulmonary artery  <i>Source: Mariano Domingo, Dept of Pathology, Autonomous University of Barcelona</i>

Source: Institute for Animal Health (IAH), Pirbright, Velika Britanija