

NEWFOUNDLAND



*A Newfoundland (landseer) the breed Byron eulogized,
painted by Edwin Henry Landseer, 1802–1873
Epitaph to a Dog (Lord Byron)*

By João Vasco Poças' 2019

Group 2

CLASSIFICATION :

Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer
Molossoid breeds & Swiss Mountain and
Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.2 Molossoid breeds, Mountain type.

Without working trial.



*The term "no work test" suggests that the Newfy is not a working dog. However, **it's a working dog (rescue at water)**, and for the trait, should encourage judges and breeders to **select well-built dogs, powerful and muscular, in good physical condition.***



GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Newfoundland is massive, with powerful body, well muscled and well coordinated in his movements.

The description of the general aspect is very important, it summarizes perfectly what one imagines of a Newfy.

Special attention must be given to this description of the general appearance, as:

- *dogs that are too fat,*
- *obese,*
- *lymphatic,*
- *sluggish*
- *or lacking substance and harmony, **will be penalized.***

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the body from the point of shoulders to the point of buttock **is greater** than the height at the withers.
- The body is compact.

The body of the bitch may be slightly longer and is less massive than that of the dog.

The distance from the withers to the underside of the chest **is slightly greater** than the distance from the underside of the chest to the ground.



*The general proportions mentioned must be meticulously observed.
Legginess and lack of bone are 2 considerable defects.
Pay attention to the opposite, that nowadays is it very recurrent.*

Lack of proportions



Temperament

The Newfoundland's expression reflects benevolence and softness. Dignified, joyful and creative, he is known for his sterling gentleness and serenity.



**Disqualify any
Aggressive or overly shy dogs**

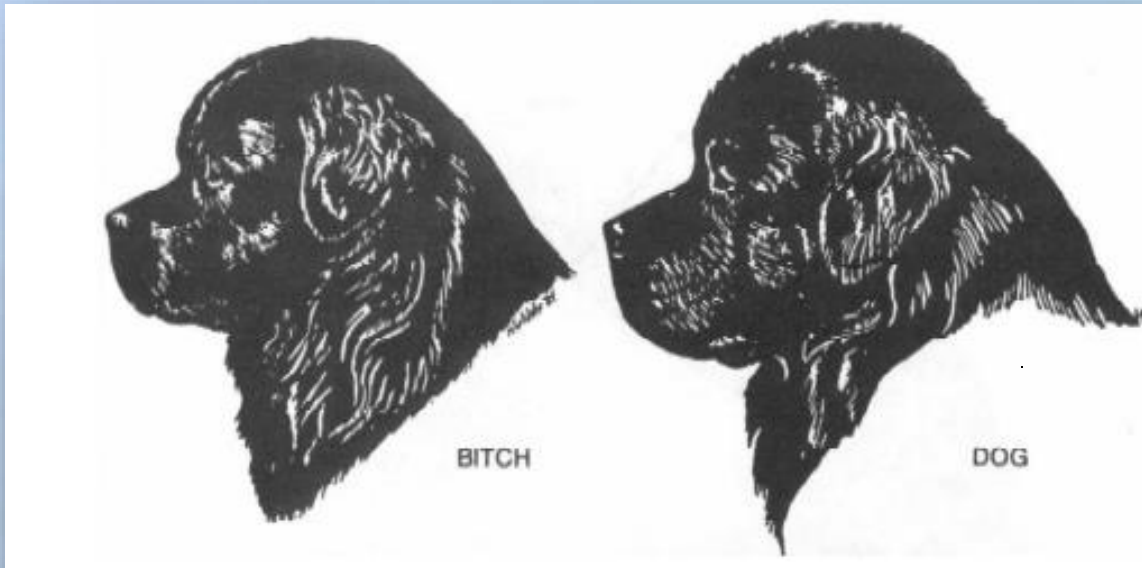


*It must be emphasized that **benevolence and softness** must be qualities to be preserved. The Newfoundland must look like a calm dog, but the term "imperturbable calm" is not always appropriate for the male.*

On the other hand, hard, difficult characters that are too aggressive must be heavily penalized.

HEAD

- Massive.
- The head of the bitch follows the same general conformation as the male's one but is less massive.



The head should never be NARROW



CRANIAL REGION

Skull : Broad, with slightly arched crown and strongly developed occipital bone.

*For the occipital bone it must be strongly developed in width.
The skull is convex as well in width as in length*



A flat skull, too little stop, flat cheeks, snipiness, or a “houndy look” all contribute to lack of type.

Stop : Evident, but never abrupt.

*Attention that we must not confuse
the stop and the eyebrows.*



While the slope of the stop seems abrupt due to the plane of the muzzle and brow of the skull, **examination with your hand will show the slope of the stop to be moderate**, not steep.

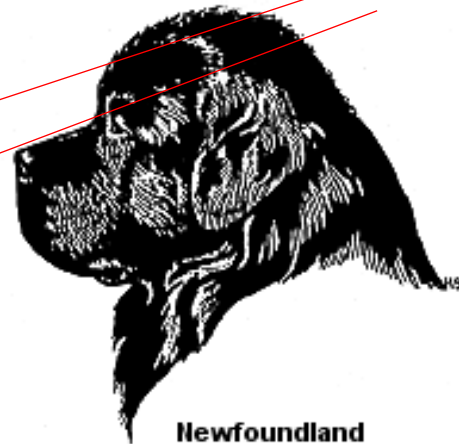
Head Plans



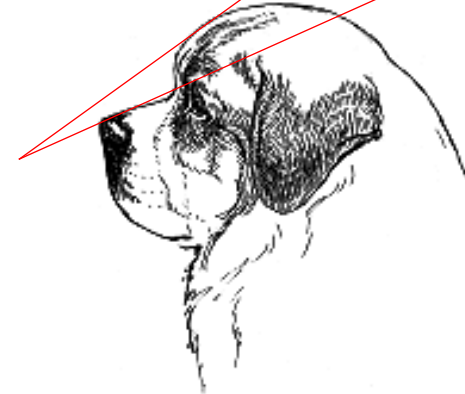
Great Pyrenees



Kuvasz



Newfoundland



St. Bernard

- The top plans should be as parallel as possible.
- Diverging muzzles will be penalized.

Golden age



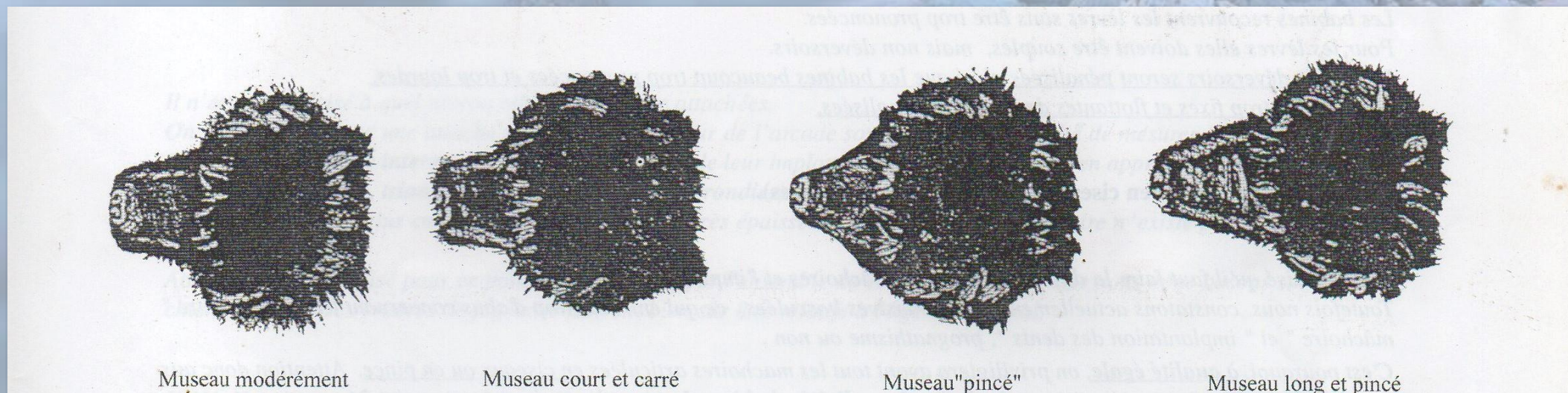
Nose

- Large,
- well pigmented,
- **nostrils well developed.**
- Colour : Black on black and white and black dogs, brown on brown dogs.



Muzzle

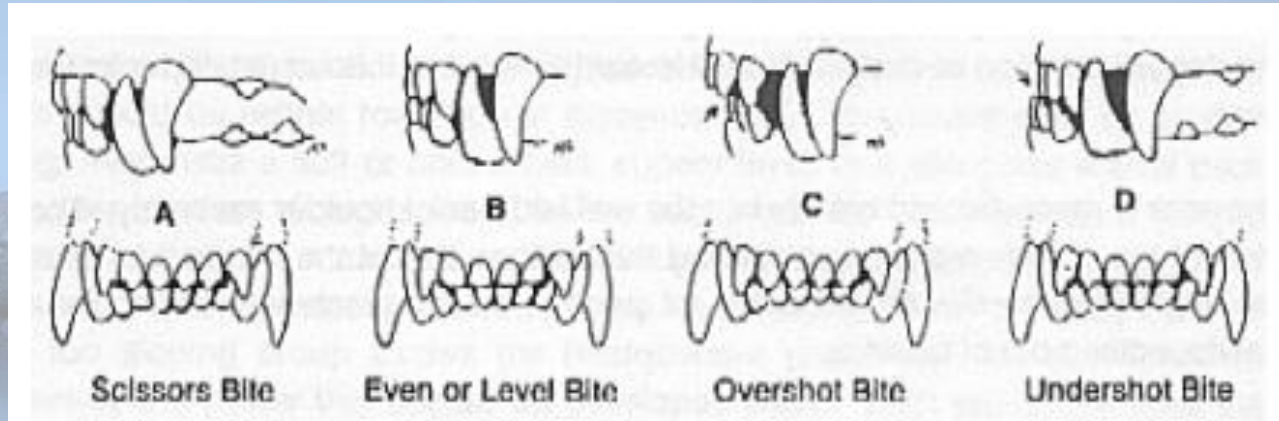
- Definitely square
- deep and moderately short
- covered with short fine hair
- free from wrinkles.
- The corners of the mouth are evident, but not excessively pronounced.





- The muzzle should be in balance with the head, **never excessively long, pointed, or snipey**.
- The top of the muzzle is rounded.
- The Standard calls for a **deep and squarish muzzle**.
- Depth of muzzle comes from skeletal structure and a **strong underjaw**.

Jaws/Teeth : Scissors or level bite.



- One **must make the difference between jaws and teeth implantation.**
- We often find the position of the tipped incisors and sometimes it is not easy to understand the limits between "jaw" and "tooth implantation", prognathism or not.
- It is for this reason that, for 2 dogs of equal quality, the scissor or level bite should be privileged.
- Tipped incisors should be penalized only if the quality is the same.

Breeders should also pay attention to this factor, the size and quality of teeth must be also taken into account.

DISQUALIFYING FAULT

Overshot or undershot bite, wry mouth.

Eyes : Relatively small, moderately deep set ; they are wide apart and show no haw.

Colour : Dark brown in black and white and black dogs, lighter shades permitted in brown dogs.



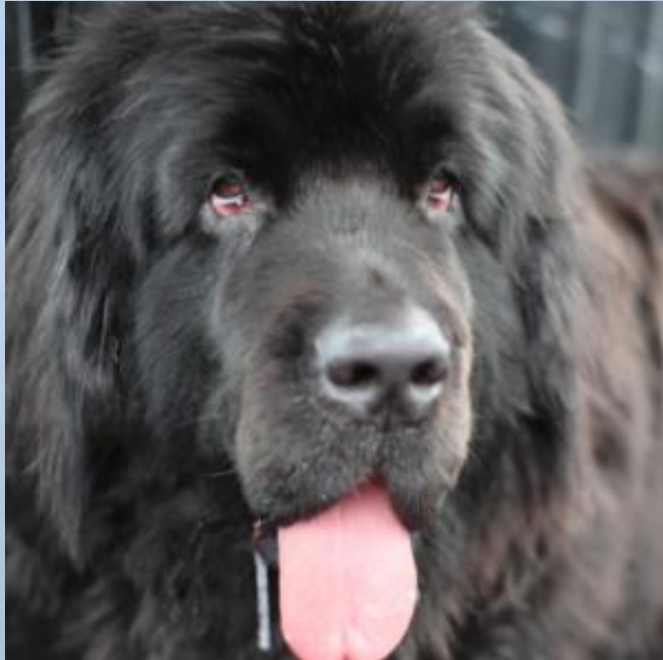
- The eyelids must fit closely to give good protection to the eyes from water and brush.
- There should be no evidence of irritation, such as tearing. Inversion of the eyelids (entropion) not only causes eye irritation, but often damages the cornea.
- Loose lower lids (ectropion) expose the haw and fail to offer proper protection to the eyes.
- A loose haw also detracts from the expression.



- The dark brown color leaves a lot of margin, it is considered the correct color as it does **not clash with the color of the coat.**
- The purpose is not to have 2 yellow or orange dots when we look at the dog at the first sight.
- In brown dogs for lighter shades, this light shades are tolerated, but as indicated above, **the color should not shock in relation to the color of the coat.**

This is why the very light brown, yellow or green eyes that we regularly spot on brown dogs should be penalized.

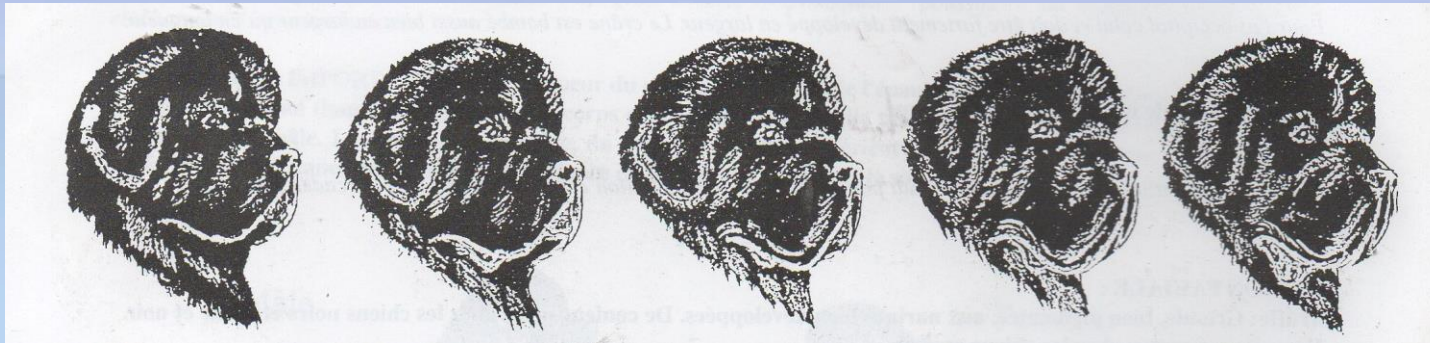
Therefore, seeks to dark eyes in the breed.



TIPS for Judging

- Eyes that are prominent, bulgy, set too close together, and/or light-colored serve to spoil the soft, sweet Newfoundland expression.
- The shape of the eyes is a major factor in the desirable sweet expression.
- Light eyes in browns are not penalized per se, but a poor expression, whether due to eye color, shape, or placement, should be penalized in dogs of any coat color.

Flews



- Although the standard does not attach much importance to the lips, it is of great importance to have a good harmony in the head and type.
- The flews that covers the lips should not be too pronounced, they should be soft but not turned out.
- Turn-out flews should be penalized as when they are very pronounced or heavy.
- Too many fixed or floating flews must be penalized

Ears

- Relatively small,
- triangular with rounded tips,
- well set back on the side of the head and close lying.
- When the ear of the adult dog is brought forward, it reaches to the inner corner of the eye on the same side.

We now see long ears and so the triangular shape disappears.
This defect must be penalized by the judge.



There is no objective point of ear set, but we can consider the setting to a bit higher than the inner commissure of the eye



Attention to the age of the animal, this comment refers only to adult animals.



**Forme et attache
correcte.**



**Attache correcte, mais
un peu longue.**



**Attache trop basse, mais
forme correcte.**



Attache trop haute.



- When seen from the front or back, the ears of a Newfoundland should blend with the head.
- Ears set too high or too low, ears that stand away from the head, or long.
- Spaniel-like ears are incorrect.
- When alert, a Newf raises and brings his ears forward, but with the forward edges still hugging the face. However, in repose or submission, and often in greeting, ears are held back and lowered.
- Ear leather is ideally heavy, rather than thin or fine.

NECK

- Strong, muscular, well set in the shoulders,
- long enough to permit dignified head carriage.
- The neck should not show excessive dewlap.



A neck too short is generally an indication of poor shoulder placement and puts a Newfoundland out of balance.

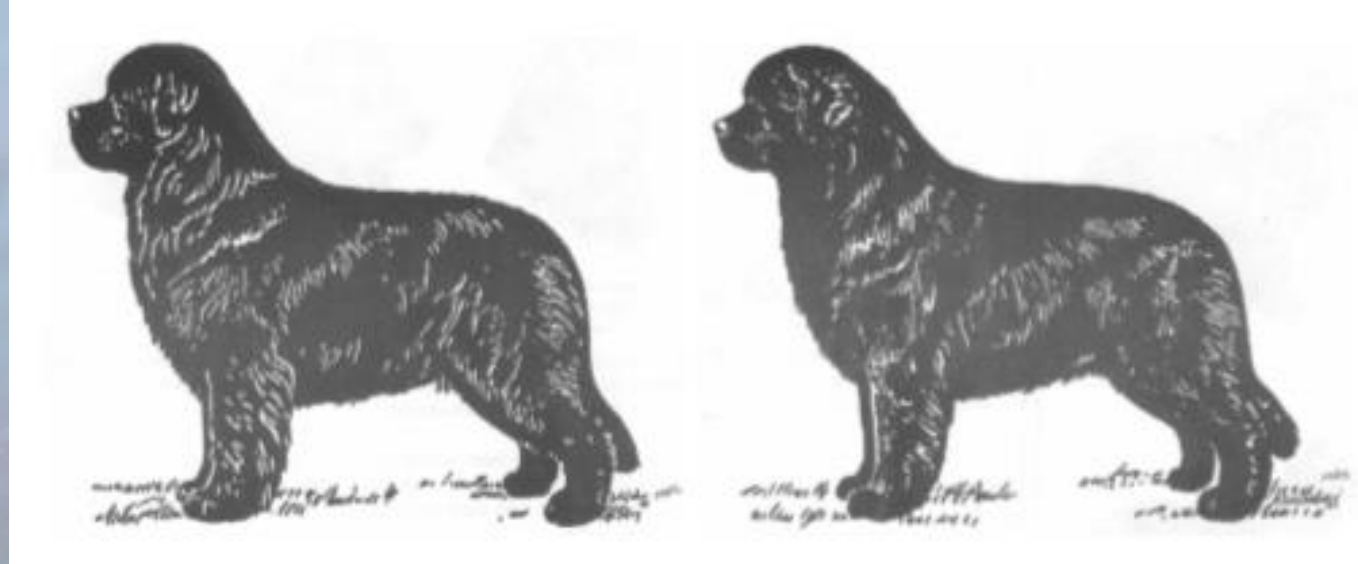


The neck is strong and well set on the shoulders and is long enough for proud head carriage.

We will therefore look for powerful necks and well cleared, but they should not give the impression of a neck of "giraffe", the whole of a line must remain harmonious.

BODY

- Bone structure is massive throughout.
- Viewed from the side, the body is deep and vigorous.
- **Top line** : Level and firm from the withers to the croup.
- **Back** : Broad.
- **Loin** : Strong and well muscled.
- **Croup** : Broad, sloping at an angle of about 30°.
- **Chest** : Broad, full and deep, with good spread of ribs.
- **Abdomen and underline** : Almost level and never tucked up.



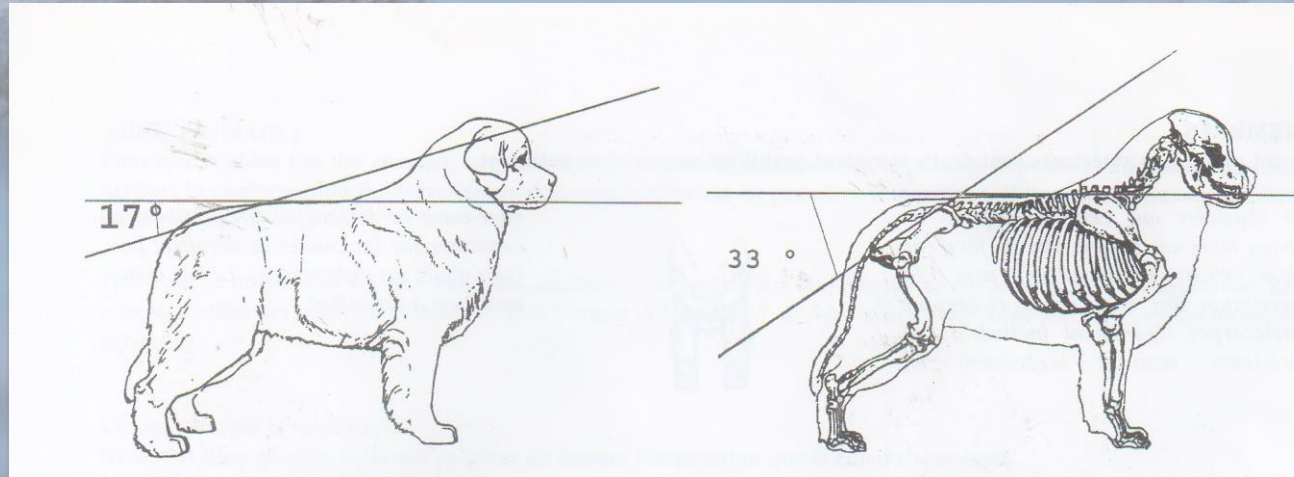
Chest

- From the side, the chest should extend at **least to the elbow**.
- From the front, the chest appears deep in brisket (lowest part of the forechest).
- It is **heart shaped**, which gives room for the elbows to move and lie properly.
- The palm of the hand, held horizontally, fits easily between the forelegs.



Croup

- The croup may also be distorted by coat and should be felt to determine its true slope.
- A flat croup makes for a high tail set.
- A too sloping croup throws the hindquarters under the dog and tends to destroy the power that should be developed there.
- Both conditions spoil the general outline of the dog.
- The croup should never be higher than the withers.



The croup is a fundamental point of balance and harmony.

The judge should pay particular attention and should feel the angle with his hands, visual observation is not enough because the hair can disguise major defects.

Count on clever handlers in this breed who can groom like hell!

Newfoundland has a BIG ass!



A Newfoundland should not be

- sway-backed
- hollow-backed
- soft in the back
- neither roached
- nor camel-backed.
- The natural coat, or grooming, may make a soft or hollow back appear level, or it can make a level back appear roached or high in rear, **so the back must be felt** to determine its true conformation and musculature.



Comments?



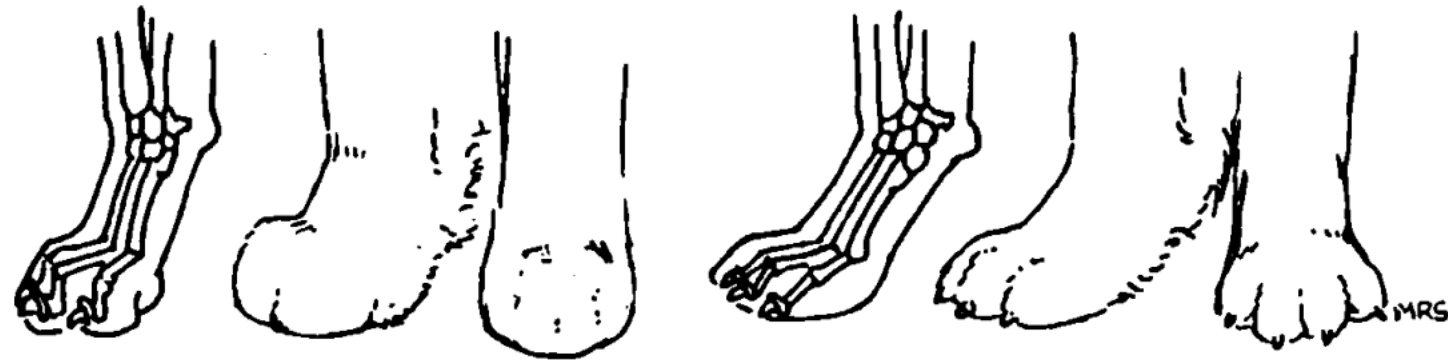
FOREQUARTERS

- General appearance : The forelegs are straight and parallel also when the dog is walking or slowly trotting (1)
- Shoulders : Very well muscled and well laid back.
- Elbows : Close to the chest.
- Pasterns : Slightly sloping.
- Forefeet : Large and proportionate to the body, well rounded and tight, with firm and compact toes. Webbing of toes is present.



- *The forequarters returning slightly in movement must not be penalized, BUT the elbows do not take off.*
- *Good ground support to check by the judge.*

FEETS



A. Proper foot: skeletal, side view,
front view.

B. Weak foot: skeletal, side view,
front view.

The adjective "big" is an evasive one. the front feet should be in proportion with the frame and the body.

The shape should be at once, wide and tight and well rounded with good pads.

The feet whose fingers are long, feet of hare, will be penalized.

TIPS FOR JUDGING

- Turned-out, turned-in, splayed, or hare feet are incorrect.
- Bone should be in proportion to the size of the dog.
- A heavy coat can add false visual dimension to bone, so it should be felt for size and comparison.
- A standard location to assess bone is the forearm, just above the pastern.
- A Newfoundland should never be faulted for having too much bone.



SHOULDERS

Standards never give too much importance, it is vague and unspecific. The judge must have as one of the fundamental points in his judgment, because the race has serious problems here.



TIP FOR JUDGING:

Special attention must be attached to a good obliqueness of the shoulders.

This criterion must be verified both statically and in motion. In addition to the physical finding, a good angulation of the shoulder is considered, when the dog, in a static position, naturally "fits" naturally and gives an impression of ease in his position.

Without correct structure of the fore assembly, perfection in all other body structure will suffer in proportion to the failure existing in the front.

- The shoulder blade should be broad,
- have hard sinewy muscle,
- and be firmly placed.



The upper arm should be:

- ***the same length as the shoulder blade***
- and well muscled..
- It should lie close to the ribs and should be capable of free movement.
- With the elbows lying directly below the highest point of the withers, correctly angulated forequarters will place the forelegs well under the body without too much distance between the fore and hind quarters.
- **The better the match in correct angulation between the front and back assembly, the better the dog will move**



TOP LINE



Comments?



HINDQUARTERS

General appearance :

Because driving power for pulling loads, swimming or covering ground efficiently is largely dependent upon the hindquarters, the rear structure of the Newfoundland is of prime importance.

- The pelvis has to be strong, broad and long.
- Upper thighs : Wide and muscular.
- Stifle : Well bent, but not so as to give a crouching appearance.
- Lower thighs : Strong and fairly long.
- Hocks : Relatively short, well let down and well apart, parallel to each other ; they turn neither in nor out.
- Hindfeet : Firm and tight. Dewclaws, if present, should have been removed



Newfoundlands should not be:

- cow-hocked,
- sickle-hocked,
- barrel-legged,
- nor pigeon-toed in the hindquarters.
- The muscling should be broad and hard.



Good Rear



Barrel-Legged



Cowhocks

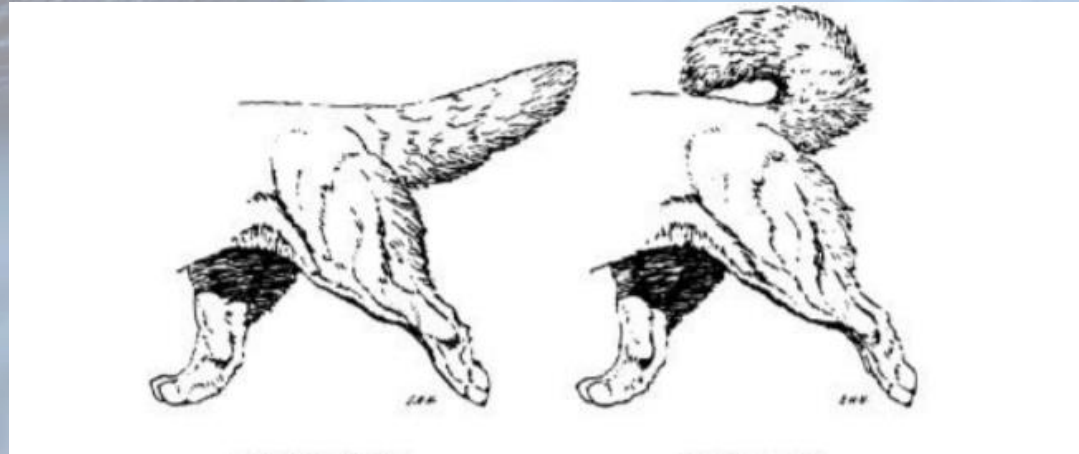
The rear assembly is powerful, muscular, and heavily boned.



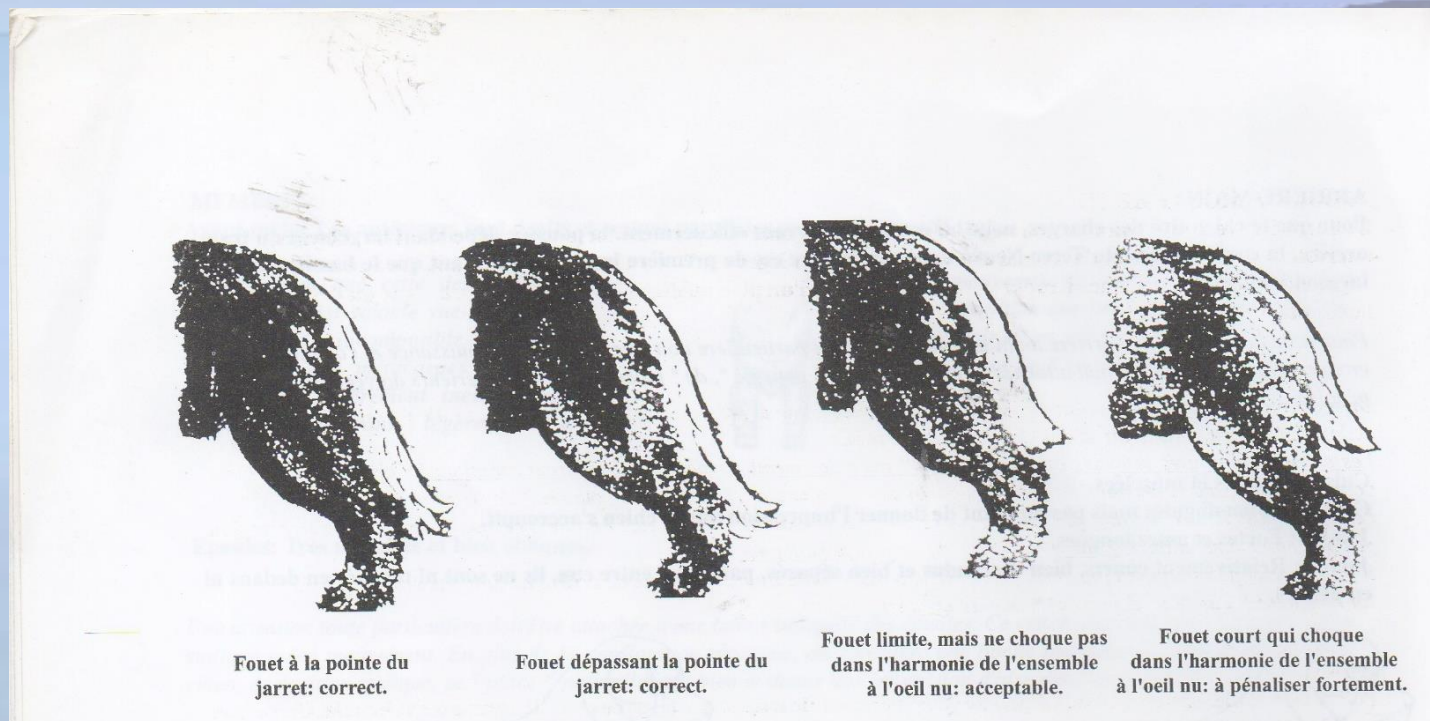
he well balanced Newfoundland will stand comfortably with his rear legs out from under him, **with the hocks perpendicular to the ground.**

TAIL

- The tail acts as a rudder when the Newfoundland is swimming ;
- it is strong and broad at the base.
- When the dog is standing, the tail hangs down with, possibly, a little curve at the tip reaching to or slightly below the hocks.



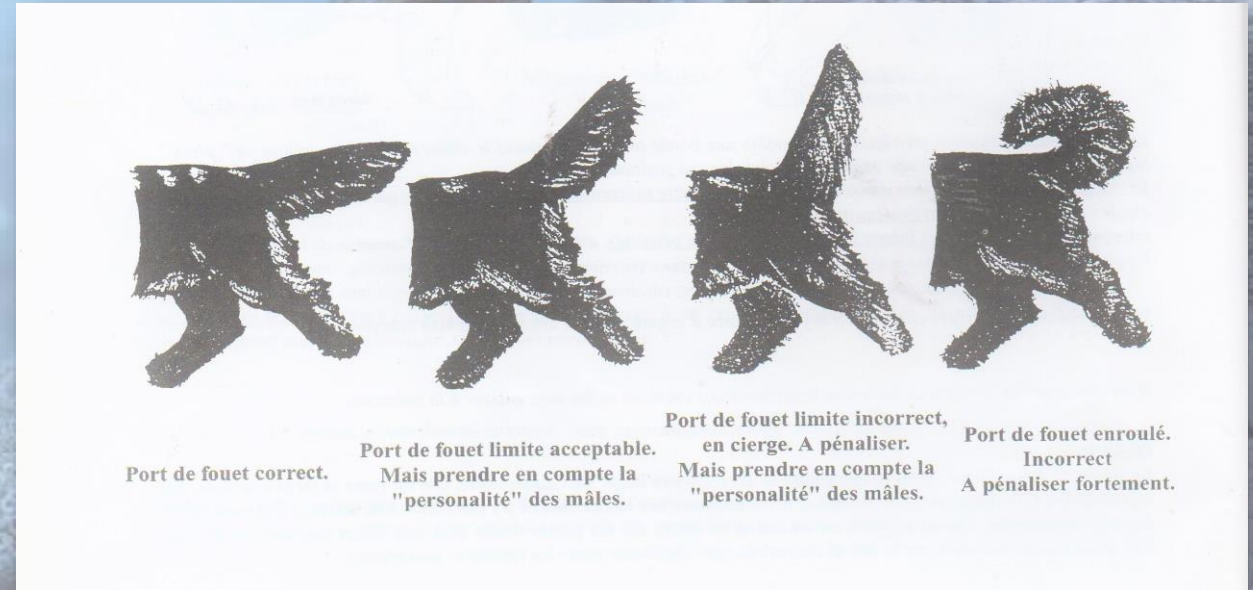
When the dog is in motion or excited, the tail is carried straight out with slight upward curve, **but never curled over the back nor curved inward between the legs.**



- If the tail is indeed much too short, and gives the impression of docked tail, this defect will have to be strongly sanctioned.
- Tails with a hook at the end must be monitored and relatively penalized.



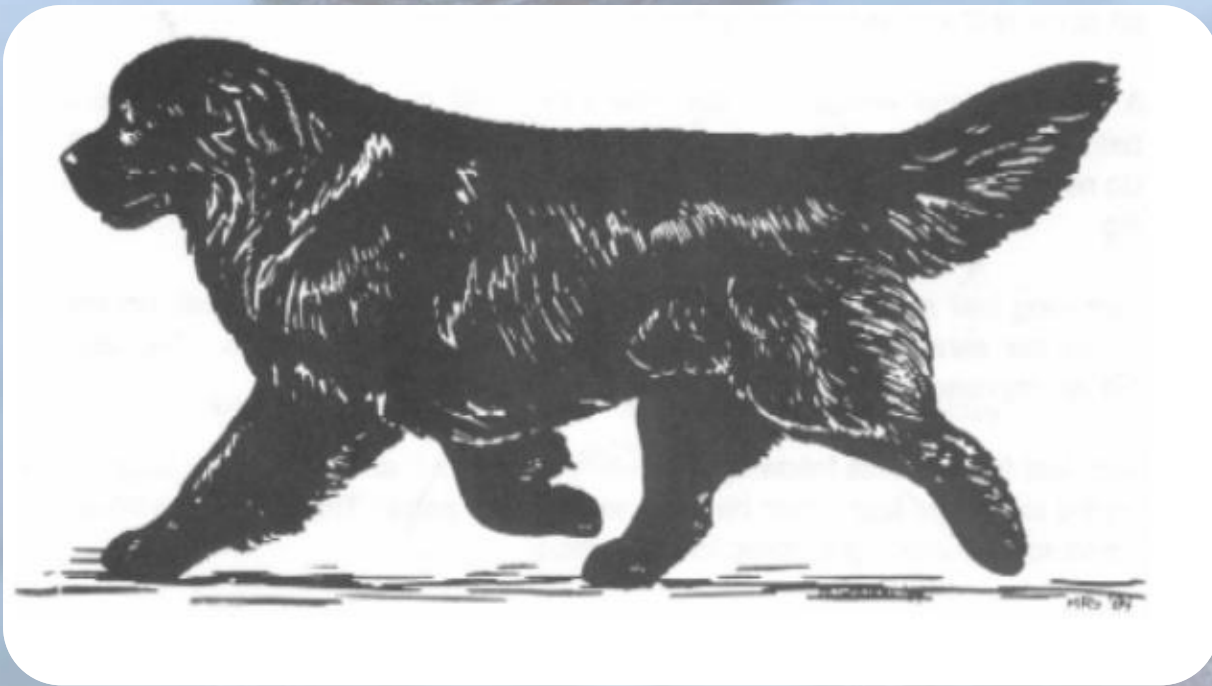
- It is noticed that the tails on the back are more and more rare, that is to say or must be strongly penalized.
- Deviated tails or recoiled on the side in stand or movement, are to penalize in function of gravity and disharmony that bring to the whole dog.



GAIT/MOVEMENT

The Newfoundland moves with good reach of the forelegs and strong drive of the hindquarters, giving the impression of effortless power.

- A **slight roll of the back** is natural.
- As the speed increases, the dog tends to **single track with the topline remaining level.**



FAULTS

- mincing
- shuffling
- crabbing
- too close moving
- weaving
- **crossing over in front**
- toeing-out or distinctly toeing-in in front,
- hackney action
- pacing.

Many bad handlers are moving too fast, A Newfoundland is properly shown **at a moderate trot.**



Newfies don't cross over with the forefeet, out at the elbow is a **FAULT**. This fault is so common at the breed that many judges think these is the common movement of the breed.

- *Soundness is an essential ingredient of type,*
- *Movement is the crucial test of conformation.*
- *There is probably no other point at which so many dogs fail.*

HAIR :

- The Newfoundland has a water-resistant double coat.
- The outer coat is moderately long and straight **with no curl**.
- A **slight wave** is permissible.
- The undercoat is soft and dense, denser in winter than in summer, but always found to some extent on the croup and chest.
- The hair on the head, muzzle and ears is short and fine. The front and rear legs are feathered.
- The tail is completely covered with long, dense hair, but does not form a flag.
- *Trimming and scissoring are not encouraged.*



The overgrooming and on the other hand the dusty or dry will have to be penalized.

COLOUR

Black, white and black and brown.

- Black :

The traditional colour is black. The colour has to be even as much as possible, but a slight tinge of sunburn is permissible.

White markings on chest, toes and/or tip of tail are permissible.

- White and black :

This variety is of historical significance for the breed.

The preferred pattern of markings is black head with, preferably, a white blaze extending onto the muzzle, black saddle with even markings and black croup and upper tail.

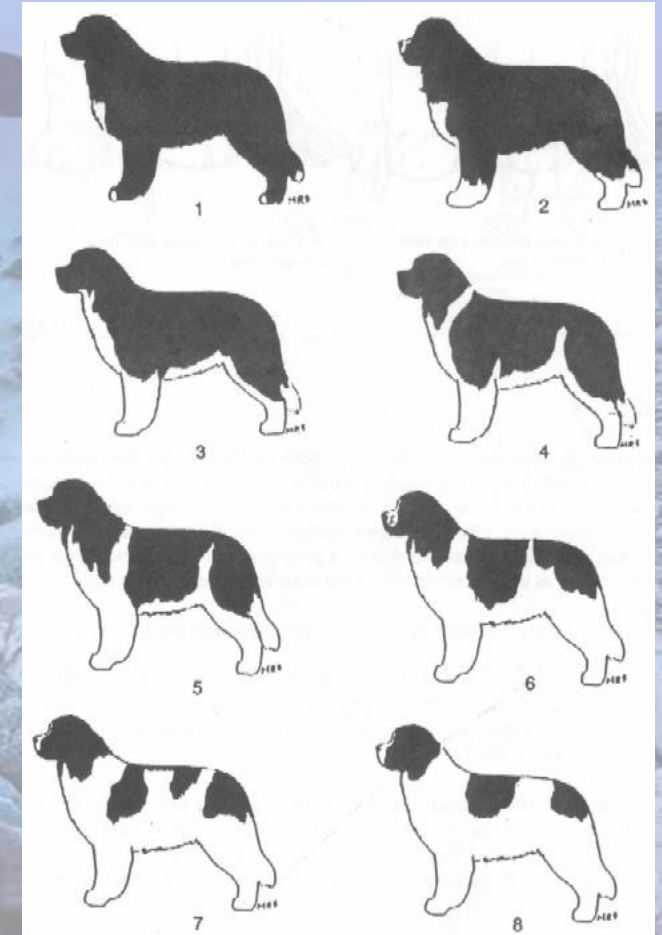
The remaining parts are to be white and can show a minimum of ticking.

- Brown :

The brown colour goes from chocolate to bronze.

White markings on chest, toes and/or tip of tail are permissible.

White and black dogs and brown dogs are to be shown in the same class as blacks.



Examples of some frequently encountered color patterns, all acceptable on black/white or white/black dogs. Any Newfoundland whose coat color is brown and white or gray and white is to be disqualified if white is, without question, the predominant color, a decision to be determined by the judge

AKC STANDARD

Color

Color is secondary to type, structure and soundness.

Recognized Newfoundland colors are **black, brown, gray, and white and black.**

Solid Colors- Blacks, Browns, and Grays may appear as solid colors or solid colors with white at any, some, or all, of the following locations: chin, chest, toes, and tip of tail. Any amount of white found at these locations is typical and is not penalized. Also typical are a tinge of bronze on a black or gray coat and lighter furnishings on a brown or gray coat.

Landseer- white base coat with black markings. Typically, the head is solid black, or black with white on the muzzle, with or without a blaze. There is a separate black saddle and black on the rump extending onto a white tail.

CKC STANDARD

The traditional colour is black. A sunburned black is permissible. White markings on chest, toes and/or tip of tail are permissible. Markings of any colour other than white are most objectionable, and the dog is to be disqualified.

The Landseer Newfoundland is white with black markings, and is of historical significance to the breed. The preferred pattern of markings for the Landseer is black head with white blaze extending onto the muzzle, black saddle and black rump and upper tail. All remaining parts are to be white with a minimum of ticking. The symmetry of markings and beauty of pattern characterize the best marked Landseers. Landseers are to be shown in the same classes as blacks unless special classes are provided for them.



SIZE AND WEIGHT

The average height at the withers is :
For adult males 71cm (28 inches),
for adult bitches 66cm (26 inches).

The average weight is approximately 68kg for males, approximately 54kg for bitches.

Large size is desirable, but is not to be favoured over symmetry, general soundness, power of the structure and correct gait.

Bibliography: Newfy French Club Ilustr. Standard
Newfoundland club of America
Pictures - internet

João Vasco Poças