

NEWFOUNDLAND

GROUP: Working

SIZE:

Average height for males, 28 inches; females, 26 inches. Weight ranges for males, 130 to 150 pounds, females, 100 to 120 pounds. In no case are quality, balance, structure, and correct movement to be sacrificed at the expense of size.

COAT:

Double coated and weather resistant; flat and straight, moderately long coarse outer coat but may have a slight wave; rubbed the wrong way, the coat tends to fall back into place; soft and dense undercoat is often less dense during summer months or in warmer climates; short and fine hair on face and muzzle; excess hair on ears may be trimmed, but not required; legs feathered all the way down; feet may be trimmed for neatness; long dense hair covers the tail, but it does not form a flag; whiskers need not be trimmed.

Disqualification: Short, flat coat.

COLOR:

Color is secondary to type, structure and soundness; recognized colors are black, brown, gray, and white and black. Preferred colors are:

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 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. A separate black saddle and black on the rump extending onto a white tail is normal.

Markings on either solid colors or Landseers might deviate considerably from those described and should be penalized only to the extent of the deviation. Clear white or white with minimal ticking is preferred. Beauty of markings should be considered only when comparing dogs of otherwise comparable quality for titles such as "Top Dog," or other competitive judging, but should never be considered at the expense of type, structure, and soundness.

Disqualifications: Brindle; merle; tri-color; any color other than white on a solid-colored dog; any color other than black on a white dog; albinism.

HEAD:

Massive with a broad skull; slightly arched crown and strongly developed occiput; well-developed cheeks; moderate stop, but may appear abrupt in profile because of well-developed superciliary ridges; smooth forehead and face are free of wrinkles. Females have the same general head conformation as males, but it is feminine and less massive.

Muzzle: Clean-cut, broad throughout its length, and deep; length, measured from stop to tip of nose, is less than distance from stop to the occiput; top of muzzle, viewed from front, is rounded; viewed from the side, bridge of muzzle is straight or only slightly arched.

Eyes: Small, deep-set, dark brown eyes spaced wide apart (brown dogs and gray dogs may have lighter eyes and may be penalized only to the extent that color affects expression); eyelids fit closely with no inversion.

Ears: Relatively small, triangular-shaped with rounded tips; set well back on skull, level or slightly above the superciliary ridges, lying close to the head; brought forward, the ear reaches the inner corner of the eye on the same side.

Nose: Well developed nostrils.

Expression: Soft, reflecting the characteristics of the breed of benevolence, intelligence, and dignity.

Bite: Scissors or level bite.

NECK:

Strong neck well set on shoulders; long enough to provide a proud head carriage.

BODY:

Broad coup sloping at about a 30-degree angle; well sprung ribs, with the anterior third of rib cage tapered to allow elbow clearance; deep flank.

Topline: Level, broad, strong, and well muscled from the shoulders through the croup. **Faults: Roached, slack, or sway back**

Chest: Full and deep with brisket reaching at least down to elbows.

FOREQUARTERS:

Well-muscled shoulders have layback of about 45 degrees; upper arm meets the shoulder blade at angle of about 90 degrees. **Forelegs** are well-boned, well-muscled, straight and parallel from shoulder points to ground when dog is viewed from front; elbows point directly to rear and are equal to about half the dog's height; strong pasterns slope slightly; dewclaws are preferred removed. **Fault: Down in pasterns.**

HINDQUARTERS:

Correct rear structure is of utmost importance; rear assembly is powerful, well-muscled and well-boned. **Hind legs** are straight and parallel when viewed from rear; thighs, viewed from side, are broad and fairly long; hocks well let down; line from the hock to the ground is perpendicular to the ground; dewclaws must be removed.

Feet: Well-rounded, cat-like feet; tight and proportionate to the body in size; firm and arched toes; complete webbing is always present. **Fault: Splayed feet.**

Tail: Strong and broad at base; tail set follows natural line of croup; extended, tail bone reaches to the hock; at rest, tail hangs straight or with slight curve at the end; normally carried straight out or slightly curved when dog is in motion or is excited; tail should never curl over the back; a kink in tail is objectionable.

MOVEMENT:

Balance of good front and rear assemblies are essential to good movement; in motion, the dog exhibits good reach in front and a strong drive from rear covering the maximum amount of ground with the minimum number of steps; both fore and hind legs travel straight forward with no swing out; the dog single tracks as speed increases; slight roll of skin while gaiting is typical. **Faults: Crabbing; weaving; crossing over; toeing out or toeing in; hackney gait; pacing.**

TEMPERAMENT:

Sweetness of temperament is the most important single characteristic of the Newfoundland.

Any departure from this standard should be considered a fault, and the final score should reflect the seriousness of the deviation from the standard.

Disqualifications:

Extreme viciousness or extreme shyness.

Short, flat coat.

Albinism.