

# Grooming a Newfoundland

## What you need:

- shampoo
- conditioner
- dry towels
- blow-dryer
- grooming table and grooming arm
- ear cleaner and ear powder
- nail clippers and or dremel to sand nails down
- metal comb
- pin-brush, soft
- curved scissors
- thinning shears

Before trimming dog MUST be combed, bathed, and thoroughly dried.

## Bathing:

Show dogs must be bathed a day before every show and in regular intervals between shows preferably every 10-15 days. The tools we use must be of especially good quality. Dilute shampoo in a water bottle that you can squeeze to distribute the shampoo on the coat every other washing but be careful not to over condition. Stand your dog on the grooming table and wet him thoroughly. Rub hair with the diluted shampoo and squeeze and massage it into the coat. Part sections of hair to see that the coat is wet all over and rub it through the hair on the dogs muzzle and between his eyes being careful not to get soap in his eyes. Be sure soap is not very greasy. Next rinse out the shampoo thoroughly, rinse and rinse again until the water runs clear and no suds appear. You can repeat again. Every other washing apply conditioner and wait a few minutes then rinse again. If you will be showing a bit on the coat.

You can now give your dog a break and let him shake and potty then put him back on the grooming table.

## Drying:

You can use towels to remove some of the water from the coat. Use the towels to remove most of the water from your dog's coat to dry the coat. Use a cool air blow dryer designed for drying dogs. These dryers are powerful and blow cool to warm air. Start at the top of the shoulders and down the back. You will see water spraying off of the coat and will be able to feel when it is dry. Use your hand so that air does not blow in the ear. Always work from top to bottom and from front to back so that you are drying (upper part of the neck, back and croup). Next dry the lower part of the neck and left flank, after this; belly, right flank, feet and toes can be dried upwards. Lastly dry coat on the head (blow this forward from the back of the skull towards the nose). When drying. You will see water spray again as water will come out of the dogs pores when he shakes making his hair wet again.

## Brushing and combing:

Start with brushing all of his coat and then comb it thoroughly. You don't want ANY matting. Start combing the furnishings

hand, and comb the hair below your hand down to the skin keep moving upwards until all of the hair has been combed. Part the hair between the legs but be careful. You don't want to break the hair off. Hold the tail up and let the hair fall downwards brushing through the tail until you reach the tail set. Next brush the back from croup to neck and flanks from belly to back forequarters, neck, under and behind ears and head. Now cut the nails and clean the ears.

### **Nails:**

Use your nail cutter and clip the nails just short of the quick. Be careful! Next use your dremel tool to sand the nails down to the dewclaw.

### **Trimming:**

Before

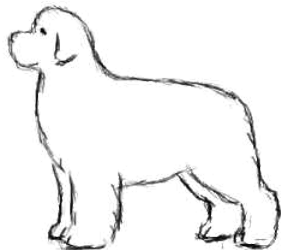


by Logrus



by Logrus

After



by Logrus



by Logrus

You can start to trim your dog when the hair is completely dry. If this is your first time, don't do it before a show. If you must, do it some time. Rule the # 1 - better to cut less, than to much! Good quality scissors are very important. Remember to comb the hair. A Newfoundland, should have medium length coat, without over-long and wispy bits of hair. A groomed dog MUST still have visible cut marks!

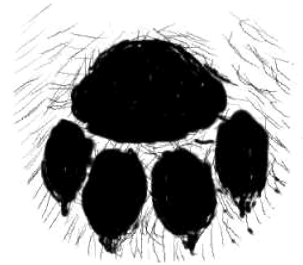
### **Paws**

Start with the paws of the forequarters. First under the paw, cut hair that grows between the pads even with the pad.



by Logrus

before



by Logrus

after

Lift the hair between the toes combing upwards and cut using curved scissors making a nice round foot, but don't cut too much - don't worry, hair grows quickly on the feet. The rear part of foot hair must touch the ground with a gentle curve b

Before

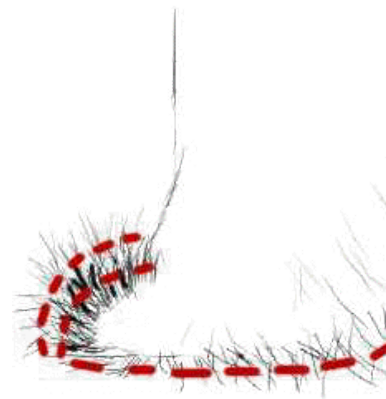


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After



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Cut in the same manner the hair on the feet of the hindquarters.

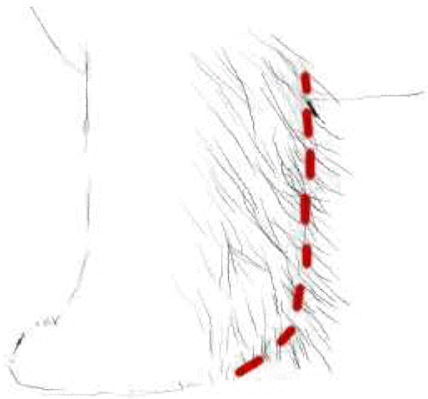
Change scissors to thinning shears and from now on use only these shears and a comb. Cut only in the direction of hair growth. Comb and cut. Cut the coast of the entire dog in this way.

### **Forequarters**

Slightly even out the feathering. First on the back part of the leg, next outside and inside. On the inside cut more if the dog is a

Before

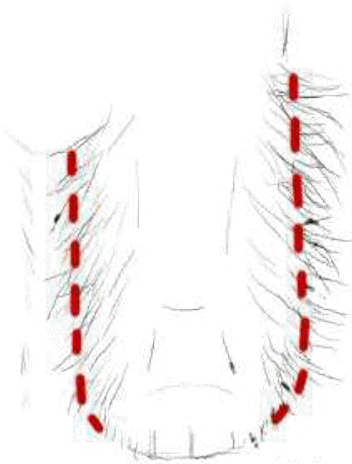
After



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Before

After

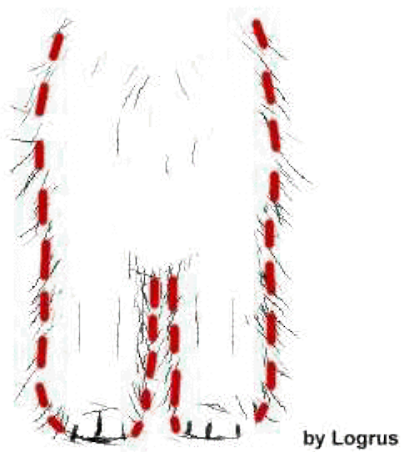


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Front legs must appear to be an extension of the shoulder and upper arm. No over-long hairs - especially on the elbows! upper arms, also, to make "clean" lines.

Before

After



**Hindquarters**

Same rules as with forelegs look from behind and trim hair downward from croup to feet. Inside cut more if dog moves cl

Before

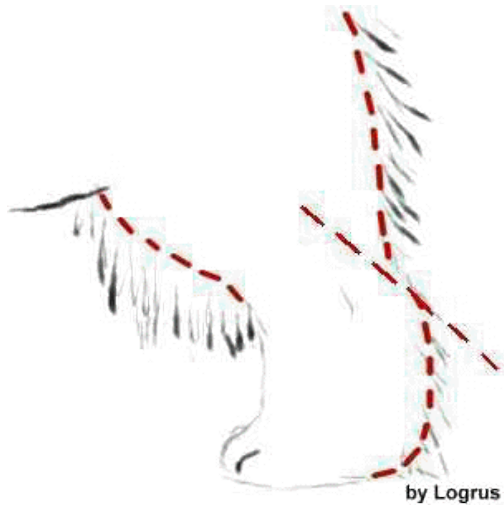
After



Looking from the side watch the angulation, cut excess hairs under the knee (stifle) and hock. Because Newfoundlands m hocks downward in an angle of 45°, and lower part vertically to the ground (look at the picture below).

Before

After

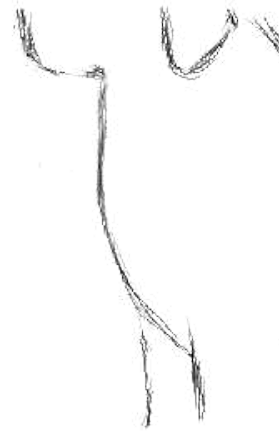
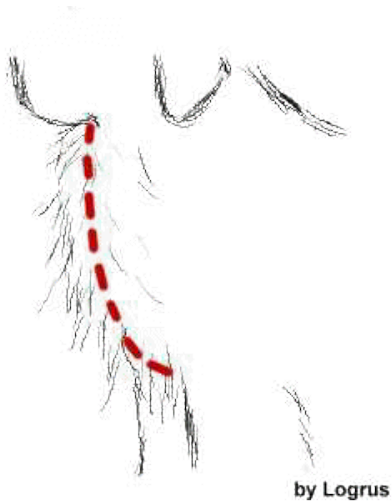


**Chest**

Hair on the chest will often grow too long and needs to be trimmed quite a lot. Especially on the throat be sure to trim carefully. Long hair on the throat will give the illusion of short forelegs, so trim long hair making a soft curve. Trim excess hair on the sides downward from the throat.

Before

After

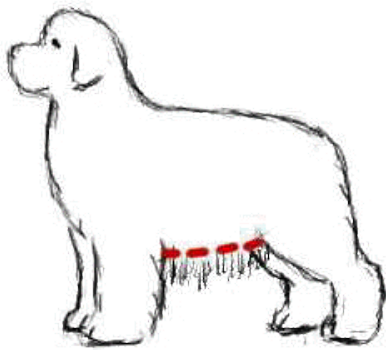


**Underline**

Start from the back towards the front, first left flank, next right flank. Trim hair on the belly and breast starting from hindquarters. Long hair on the belly will give the impression of too long legs or cut to little resulting in too short legs.

Before

After



by Logrus



Take up foreleg and trim under armpit connecting line of chest with underline. Repeat it with second foreleg.

Before

After



by Logrus



Now look at the body of your dog in the breast section. The shape of the outline should be rounded to the flanks.

Before

After

N



by Logrus



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Trim more behind armpits, if you don't in movement hair that is too long will be visible.

### Topline

Sometimes it doesn't need any correction and sometimes hair on the neck and croup is very thick so it seems the dog has scissors instead use the dematting comb to eliminate the excess undercoat.

Before



by Logrus

After



Before



by Logrus

After



### Tail

Trimming the tail is not always necessary, only if it has the shape of a flag.

Before

After





by Logrus

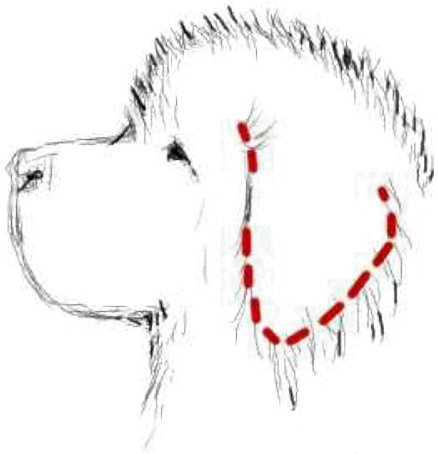


### Head

Start with the ears. Trim hair until it doesn't project past the edge of the ear combing always downward. Tip of the ears n

Before

After



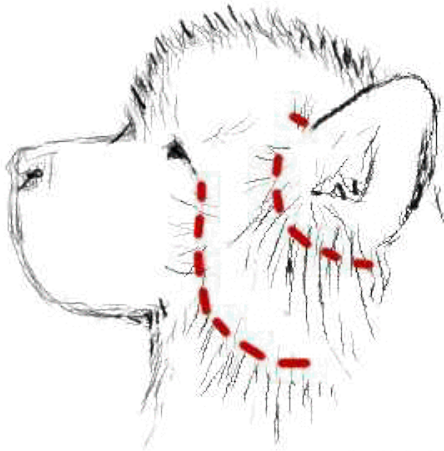
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Now under the ear. Trim all greasy hair growth under the ear; trim the hair that grows on the cheek and where the ear la

Before

After



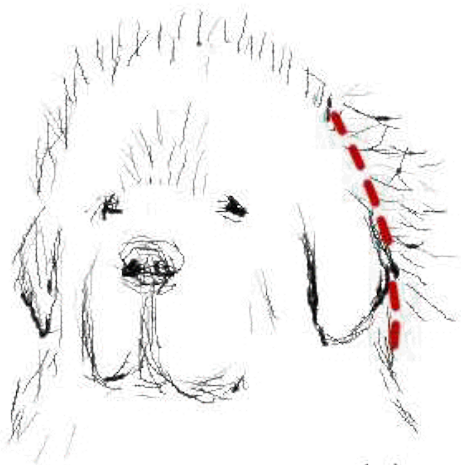
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Often behind the ears grows soft over-long hair that detracts from the shape of the head. Trim it downward from ear set

Before

After



by Logrus



Now hair on the top of the head. Comb it upward and trim to obtain a rounded shape.

Before

After



by Logrus



Stand the dog on the ground and ask someone to move it in a gait. You will see the parts that may need correction.