



NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

2015 *Annual of Titlists* Information

In 2015, the Newfoundland Club of America will publish an *Annual of Titlists* for Newfoundlands that earned titles in 2015. The owner of any dog that earned an NCA water or draft title (or requalified) or an AKC title, including Grand Championships, during 2015 may have the titlist's picture and three-generation pedigree printed in this publication. The only restriction is that the owner or co-owner must be an NCA member. CGC titles must be recognized by the AKC. Foreign titles, including Canadian titles, will be printed with your dog's name; however, if your Newfoundland earned only a foreign title, your dog is not eligible to be included. Copies of certificates showing your dog has earned a foreign title must be sent to the editor, Karen Clancy, for inclusion in the database.

In addition to the pictures and pedigrees, a list of all new 2015 title holders will be printed in the *Annual*. You do not need to submit any information for your dog to appear in this list. This information is provided by the AKC (information presented as reported by the AKC) and the NCA Working Dog Committee (information presented as reported by the NCA Working Dog Committee).

Members of the Newfoundland Club of America and subscribers will receive the *Annual* with *Newf Tide*. Additional *Annals* may be purchased for \$15 each. If you wish to purchase an *Annual*, your order should be included with your submission.

To be included in the *Annual*, submit the items listed below to the editor.

1. Completed "Data Form for Newfoundlands" (attached).
2. Copy of the titlist's AKC Registration Certificate or AKC Certified Pedigree (computer printed by AKC with the AKC seal).
3. A four generation pedigree for dogs with a foreign-born ancestor in the previous three generations. If you are certain of the color of any foreign dogs, include the colors other than black.
4. A photograph of your Newfoundland.
 - When choosing your picture, remember that the published picture is almost square. It is not necessary, nor recommended, however, to send a photo of a specific size because photos will be cropped and sized for publication.
 - Pictures can be hard copy photographs or **UNEDITED, UNCROPPED, high-resolution (300 dpi)** digital photos. Digital photos can be sent via e-mail or on a disk. **(Please review attached Digital Image Submission Requirements)**
 - Carefully label the back of your hard copy photo with your name and address and your dog's name.
5. Check for \$45 (U.S. funds) made payable to the Newfoundland Club of America.
6. Stamped, self-addressed mailer or envelope for return of your photo or a mailing label and postage if the photo is to be returned in its original mailer.
 - Do not use a meter to stamp the return envelope or mailer. The post office will not honor it after the stamp date.
 - Do not include money for postage in the same check as the \$45. Send either a separate check, stamps, or currency.

NOTE: When sending material, **DO NOT USE ANY FORM OF MAIL THAT REQUIRES A SIGNATURE.**

If you have any questions, please call. Our goal is to have every Newfoundland titlist included in our 2015 edition.

Karen Clancy

Annual of Titlists Editor

109 67th Street • Darien, IL 60561

(630) 235-5138 • k9adventure@gmail.com

Please do not wait until the deadline. Send your *Annual* information now before you forget!

DEADLINE: March 31, 2016



DATA FORM FOR TITLED NEWFOUNDLANDS

Deadline: March 31, 2016, for Titles Earned in 2015

Full Registered Name of Dog (include all titles) _____

AKC Registration # _____ If dual-registered, foreign # _____ Call Name _____

Does this dog have any OFA clearances? Yes No (please circle) -- Please list all clearances listed in a public registry as of December 31, 2015: _____

AKC		2015 Titles	NCA	
AKC Title	Date Achieved		NCA Title	Date Achieved
_____	_____		_____	_____
_____	_____		_____	_____
_____	_____		_____	_____
Foreign Titles				
Title	Country		Date of Award	
_____	_____		_____	
_____	_____		_____	

Please confirm titles achieved prior to 2015 in the NCA database at: <http://www.ncadatabase.org/> **Only titles listed in the NCA database on the submitted dog and dogs contained in the submitted dog's pedigree will be included in your Annual of Titlist listing.**

OWNER OR CO-OWNER OF THE DOG MUST BE AN NCA MEMBER.

Owner(s) _____ Evening Phone _____

Owner's Address _____

Email Address _____

(if provided, you will receive a confirmation of your dog's data as it will appear in the publication)

Breeder: _____

For your Newfoundland to be included in the 2015 *Annual of Titlists*, include the following with this Data Form:

(Before sending, please read the information sheet carefully.)

- Copy of the titleholder's AKC Registration Certificate or AKC Certified Pedigree.
- Photograph of your Newfoundland with your name and address and your dog's name on the back. (Pictures can be hard copy photographs or **unedited, uncropped, high-resolution (300 dpi)** digital photos. Digital photos can be sent via email or on a disk.)
- Check for \$45 (U.S. funds) made payable to the NCA.
- Stamped envelope or mailer for return of your photograph.
- A four generation pedigree for dogs with a foreign-born ancestor in the previous three generations, color coded if possible.

Mail all material to:
Karen Clancy, Annual of Titlists Editor
109 67th Street • Darien, IL 60561
k9adventure@gmail.com

DEADLINE: MARCH 31, 2016

Electronic/Digital Image Submission Requirements

The quality of the reproductions in our Annual can never be better than the original material you submit to us. It is essential that the digital material you provide be of the best possible quality. If we judge a piece of digital artwork to be substandard for printing, we will ask you to provide a suitable replacement or to eliminate the image entirely.

This brief overview is a companion to our Annual of Titlist Dataform, and is intended to help you evaluate the quality of the digital art you wish to submit.

BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR DIGITAL IMAGE

- **DO** make sure to check the resolution of your files to be certain they meet the requirements
- Traditional photos are best.
- Digital cameras must be set to the highest quality mode which will make the biggest file per photo possible. Bigger file means better quality
- Always use your flash, even in daylight. Stay close to your subject if indoors to maximize the brightness (not overexposed) of the photo.
- If possible, send us the raw file direct from the camera. Most special processing, by either the camera or by you, will be counter productive and reduce the quality. Leave the processing and adjustments to our Editor.
- If you do need to "Photoshop" your image, you must save it in a compressed tiff file – NOT a JPG.

MISTAKES TO AVOID

- DO NOT assume that a file that looks good on a computer screen is acceptable for print reproduction
- DO NOT submit digital images in a PowerPoint file, or embedded in a Word Document or embedded in your email (please email only as an attachment).
- DO NOT submit digital images in the following file formats: GIF, PNG, BMP, or PSD
- DO NOT edit or re-save JPEG files (see below for more info)
- DO NOT enlarge substandard files
- DO NOT send images downloaded from the Web (i.e., from a website or social media).
- DO NOT send any file that is less than 1MB in size.
- DO NOT send images printed from an inkjet or laser printer.

A WORD ON JPEGs/JPGs

JPEG files compress their data to achieve a smaller, more portable file size. This compression is accomplished by discarding some of the data that comprises the image. Each time a JPEG is opened and re-saved in the JPEG file format, the image deteriorates. If you acquire an image from a library, museum, or stock photo agency, request EPS or TIFF format. If JPEGs are the only file format available, do NOT edit or re-save the image before submitting it. Still, when dealing with JPEGs, do make a copy of the original file as a back-up.

To be on the safe side, never re-save a JPEG file. If you need to re-name a JPEG, right-click on the file and select “Rename” from your menu options. DO NOT rename a JPEG file by opening it and using the “Save As” option.

RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS FOR DIGITAL IMAGES

Digital art renders images as a finite number of dots (called “pixels”) per inch. The size at which a piece of digital art can be reproduced is limited to the resolution of that file, measured in pixels per inch, or “ppi.”

To ensure your digital photo will not be rejected, be sure your files meet these requirements:

Continuous-Tone Images — 300 Pixels Per Inch

In continuous-tone images, each pixel can vary in color and tonality; transitions from light to dark appear smooth and realistic—as long as the resolution is high enough.

To ensure a quality reproduction of a continuous-tone image, the file must have resolution of at least 300ppi (pixels per inch). For example, a continuous-tone image with dimensions of 900 x 1500 pixels can be reproduced no larger than 3” x 5”.

HOW TO CHECK THE RESOLUTION OF A FILE ON A PC

Right-Click on the file – a drop-down menu will appear.

Select “Properties” from the menu – a “Properties” dialog box will appear.

Click the “Summary” tab at the top of the dialog box.

Click “Advanced” button in the Summary window.

The Summary will now display the Width and Height of the file in pixels.

Using these pixel dimensions, you can now calculate the maximum reproduction size of the file:

$$\frac{900 \text{ pixels}}{300 \text{ ppi}} \times \frac{1500 \text{ pixels}}{300 \text{ ppi}} = 3" \times 5"$$

HOW TO CHECK THE RESOLUTION OF A FILE ON A MAC

Press “Control” key and click on the file – a drop-down menu will appear.

Select “Get Info” from the menu – an “Info” dialog box will appear.

The Dimensions of the file will be listed under the “More Info” section of the dialog box.

Using these pixel dimensions, you can now calculate the maximum reproduction size of the file:

$$\frac{900 \text{ pixels}}{300 \text{ ppi}} \times \frac{1500 \text{ pixels}}{300 \text{ ppi}} = 3" \times 5"$$

A WORD ON IMAGES FOUND ON THE INTERNET

Computer screens are only able to display 72 pixels per inch, so most images on the web are sized accordingly, and are NOT acceptable for print publication. An image measuring 216 pixels x 360 pixels may appear to be 3" x 5" on your computer screen of 72ppi, but at the 300ppi standard required for print reproduction, the maximum size of the image is only about ¾" x 1".

NOTES ON SCANNING YOUR HARDCOPY IMAGES

Resolution is a major factor in determining the quality of all scans. Resolution is the number of dots per unit of measure (inches in the United States, hence the abbreviation dpi) to form an image. Photographic scans intended for print should be **at least 300dpi**. Resolution should be selected through the scanning software before the scan is completed. Ideally scan to a TIFF file. A TIFF, however, can be a quite large file so you can scan to JPG as long as the original file size is maintained and the file is scanned at 300 dpi. **DO NOT OPEN and RE-SAVE THE FILE AFTER YOU SCAN – SEND THE ORIGINAL SCANNED FILE.**

In general, avoid submitting scans from previously printed images (such as photographs from books and magazines). Scans from preprinted images often result in a moiré pattern. Printed images contain a dot pattern and scanning the images creates an overlapping array of patterns: (1) the pattern in the printed image and (2) the new pattern created from the scan. When these two patterns overlap, a moiré is formed.

Resizing or resampling images: Once a photo is scanned, do NOT resize it. Resolution deteriorates as the image is enlarged. Correctly scanned, black-and-white file size will be approximately 1 to 5 megabytes, color images will be 3-20 megabytes. Do NOT compress images.

Guidelines —

- ✓ Scan the image at 300dpi at a size of 5 x 7 inches.
- ✓ Save the image in a TIF or EPS file format (TIF is used for black and white images, EPS for color). JPG format is acceptable but is not preferred.
- ✓ Save only one photo per file

A Note on Resolution

Some computer programs will allow you to artificially add resolution to a digital file. This will NOT improve the quality of the image. On the contrary, the image will become fuzzy and pixilated. If you find yourself tempted to enlarge a file, it is a sign that the file is substandard and should not be used.

*Photos must be much higher resolution, measured in pixels, than is needed for viewing on a computer screen or even needed for an inkjet print you might make at home. The reason for this is that a printing press can only print black and white in halftones**, where as a computer monitor or inkjet printer can vary the intensity or size of a particular color at a certain spot.

** To print shades of gray or colors on a printing press a photo is broken into small spots of ink called a halftone.