



Sunburn In Dogs

Despite being covered with fur, your Newf can get a sunburn in as little as 30 minutes of sun exposure. Excessive sun exposure can cause dogs to develop red, painful skin. Sun damage can range from mild irritation to severe burns with blistering, and in some cases, it may even increase the risk of skin cancer.

What Is Sunburn?

Sunburn is caused by damage to the skin from the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. Two types of UV radiation reach the Earth's surface and can harm your dog's skin.

UVB rays are primarily responsible for the red, painful skin associated with sunburn. UVA rays penetrate more deeply, contributing to long-term skin damage, premature aging, and an increased risk of skin cancer. Like humans, dogs can be affected by both types of UV radiation.

Fur Doesn't Protect Enough

A dog's coat offers some natural protection from the sun, but it doesn't block all harmful UV rays. Sunlight can still reach the skin through thin or sparse fur, and areas with little or no hair are especially vulnerable to sun exposure.

Other factors can also increase the risk of sun damage. A wet coat tends to separate and clump together, exposing more skin, which is why dogs that swim or spend time on damp ground are more likely to get sunburned. In addition, UV damage builds up over time. Even if a dog doesn't develop an obvious sunburn after a single day outdoors, repeated exposure throughout its lifetime can increase the risk of long-term skin damage.

Dogs Most At Risk

Any dog can develop sunburn, but those with light-colored skin, thin coats, or little to no

continued on page 4

What's Inside

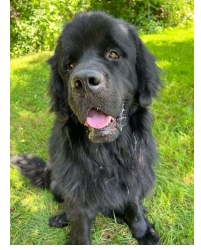
Who's At TNP
Page 2

TNP Events
Page 2

Expert Excerpts
Page 3

Who's At TNP?

Two-and-a-half year old **Buddy** is progressing in his one-on-one training lessons as TNP continues to assess his needs. Stay tuned for updates on his progress over the next several weeks on the TNP Facebook page and in the newsletter.



Interested in adopting from TNP?

All dogs are placed only in APPROVED homes. Email Nancy for an application: nancy@thatnewfoundlandplace.org. Home checks are also required (virtual or in person).

Keep in mind that TNP places dogs in homes that are in the best interest of the dog, but welcomes applicants to express interest in dogs through TNP Facebook posts.

Second TNP Open House This Month!

TNP will host it's second Open House of 2026 on August 23. Learn how to keep your Newf's coat healthy, clean, and comfortable at the grooming demonstration. Plus, special guest Alex, a caricature artist, will be on hand for drawings of you and your Newf!

And be sure to mark your calendar for October 4, the final Open House of 2026 which will be a cookout.

Open Houses are attended by TNP staff, alumni, and Newfs, along with prospective adopters and anyone interested in learning more about the breed. Meet the dogs, chat with knowledgeable volunteers, and get firsthand information about Newfoundland ownership and adoption. Adoption applications will be available at the event.

Dogs available for adoption may be on site, however, dogs are not adopted during an Open House. They are meet and greet events only.

All well-behaved, leashed dogs are welcome at all events. Please use caution during extreme heat when bringing your Newfs. Dogs will have access to doggie pools.

**All Open Houses are at 554 Pucker St , Coventry, CT
Noon to 3:00 pm**

Events are held rain or shine and are free to attend. Come enjoy pizza, donuts, & chips!

August is National Dog Month

Observed each August, National Dog Month is a month-long celebration that honors dogs, encourages responsible pet ownership, and raises awareness about adoption and canine welfare. The observance was established in 2020 by Milk-Bone. Come celebrate Dog Month at the TNP Open House!

National Dog Day is August 26, founded in 2004 by Colleen Paige, a dog trainer, animal rescue advocate, and lifestyle expert. The day emphasizes the importance of rescuing dogs, ending puppy mills, and opposing breed-specific legislation.

Expert Excerpts

Cherry Eye

Cherry eye in dogs is a condition that occurs when the dog's third eyelid prolapses, causing a round pink or red mass to appear in the inner corner of the eye. It is usually not painful for the dog but can cause discomfort and may increase the risk of injury or infection if a dog rubs or paws at the affected eye. In addition to the bump in the corner of your dog's eye, you may also notice watery eyes, eye discharge, increased blinking, squinting, pawing or rubbing at the eye, or a dull or dry look to the eye.

Treatment

The gland causing the cherry eye may pop back into position, but it is not a permanent fix. The best treatment is surgery. This involves tucking the gland back into place and securing it with absorbable sutures. The surgery is often very effective if performed promptly. A small percentage of breeds prone to cherry eye experience a relapse and need a second surgery.

Removal of the gland is generally not recommended as a treatment option. Until corrective surgery can be performed, artificial tear ointment may help keep the eye lubricated and comfortable. Your veterinarian can recommend the surgical approach that is most appropriate for your pet's specific condition.

Recovery

Most dogs recover from cherry eye

Continued on page 4

Be Ready For Fall: Order A Cathy's Crew Hoodie from TNP

Cathy's Crew is a special project within TNP that ensures elderly or hard to home animals have a beautiful farm in Connecticut with space, resources, and love to safely live out their lives forever. The farm is the life work of animal rescue legend Cathy Derench who was the divine intervention to thousands of animals that found a new beginning because they crossed Cathy's path. All animals that have been rescued, crossed paths, or helped in any way by Cathy are part of Cathy's Crew. Hoodies available in black, pink, and orange. Bibs are available in black.

Hoodies are \$65, bibs are \$25.

Email Krisy@ThatNewfoundlandPlace.org with your size/color and address.



surgery within 10 to 14 days, although the eye often appears normal again after just a few days. During that time, prescribed drops or ointments will help to reduce swelling, lubricate the eyes, and prevent infection. Approximately 20% of dogs experience reduced tear production following cherry eye surgery. In these cases, long-term treatment with tear-stimulating medications may be necessary.

Prevention

Cherry eye in dogs is genetic, so there are no prevention methods. If you have a dog breed more susceptible to cherry eye, you may want to be extra vigilant about their eye care, such as flushing debris from the eyes and exposed glands with a sterile eye wash, keeping the eyes and glands from drying out with a gel lubricant, and supporting healthy tears with omega-3 fatty acid supplements.

Sources/More Information:

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/cherry-eye-in-dogs/>

<https://www.petmd.com/dog/conditions/eyes/cherry-eye-in-dogs>

<https://vcahospitals.com/know-your-pet/cherry-eye-in-dogs>

Sunburn in Dogs - continued from page 1

hair are especially vulnerable. Breeds at higher risk include the Chinese Crested, Xoloitzcuintli, American Hairless Terrier, Collies, Dalmatian, white Boxer, white Bull Terrier, Greyhound, Whippet, Italian Greyhound, and many white Pit Bull-type dogs. Dogs with pink noses, pink eyelids, or lightly pigmented, pink skin on their bellies are also more susceptible to sunburn, regardless of breed.

How Color And Skin Pigmentation Absorb UV Radiation

Melanin, the pigment that gives skin and fur their color, also serves as the body's natural defense against the sun. Dogs with dark coats and well-pigmented skin have greater protection because melanin absorbs and blocks more UV radiation. In contrast, dogs with light-colored coats and pink, unpigmented skin are more susceptible to sunburn. That's why a white dog with a pink nose may burn under conditions that wouldn't affect a black Newfoundland.

Pigmentation patterns also play a role. Even

continued on page 5

More Factors That Raise The Risk Of Sunburn

Certain health conditions can increase a dog's risk of sunburn by thinning the coat or exposing the skin. Skin problems such as allergies, hot spots, or other conditions that cause hair loss or broken skin leave normally protected areas more vulnerable to UV damage.

Hormonal disorders, including hypothyroidism and Cushing's disease, can lead to symmetrical hair thinning, while autoimmune diseases such as lupus may damage and depigment the nose, making it especially sensitive to sunlight. Recently shaved surgical sites are also at greater risk because the exposed skin has little natural protection during the healing process.

Some medications can also cause photosensitivity, making a dog's skin more reactive to sunlight than usual. If

continued on page 5

Sunburn In Dogs - continued from page 4

dogs with predominantly dark coats can develop sunburn on lightly pigmented areas, such as a pink muzzle or white markings (think Landseers). For this reason, it's important to evaluate your dog's individual skin pigmentation rather than assuming a dark coat provides complete protection.

Shaving Increases Sunburn Risk

Shaving a dog down to the skin in an effort to keep them cool can actually do more harm than good. The coat naturally helps filter harmful UV rays and plays an important role in regulating body temperature. When a double-coated breed is shaved too closely, it loses both its protective insulation and its natural sun barrier, leaving the skin more vulnerable to sunburn. If you want to help your dog stay comfortable in hot weather, a light trim that leaves about an inch of coat is a better option than a close shave.

Most Vulnerable Spots For Sunburn

Sunburn shows up first wherever skin is thinly covered or completely bare, including:

- The nose and bridge of the muzzle, particularly if the nose is pink or only partially pigmented
- The tips of the ears and the thinly furred edges of the ear flaps
- The belly, groin, and inner thighs, which are exposed when a dog lies on its back or stands on reflective surfaces
- The delicate skin around the eyes and on the eyelids
- The lips and any sparsely haired areas of the face

Dogs that enjoy lounging on their backs in the sun are especially prone to sun damage on the belly and groin, where the skin is often pink and has very little hair for protection.

Signs And Symptoms Of Sunburn

Sunburn in dogs often resembles sunburn in people, with the skin showing signs of damage within a few hours to a day after too much sun exposure. Common symptoms include:

- Red or pink skin, especially on the nose, ears, and belly
- Dry, flaky, or cracked skin in sun-exposed areas
- Pain or tenderness when the area is touched, causing your dog to flinch or pull away
- Hair loss over the affected skin
- Skin that feels warm to the touch, along with scratching, licking, or rubbing at the irritated area
- Blisters, peeling skin, or open sores in more severe cases

Because sunburn causes redness and inflammation, it can sometimes be mistaken for

More Factors That Raise The Risk Of Sunburn - continued from page 4

your dog has a chronic skin condition or takes long-term medication, talk with your veterinarian about whether additional sun protection should be part of their care.

<https://www.webvet.com/can-dogs-get-sunburn/>

continued on page 6

other skin conditions such as allergies or bacterial or yeast infections. One of the best ways to tell the difference is by considering where the irritation appears and whether your dog recently spent time in the sun. Redness limited to exposed areas after a day outdoors is more likely to be sunburn, while widespread itching or moist, oozing patches may indicate a different skin problem that requires veterinary treatment.

Mild sunburn	Severe sunburn	Is It Mild or Severe Sunburn?
Pink or light red skin	Deep red, raw, or blistered skin	Most mild cases of sunburn are not medical emergencies and can be treated at home with cooling measures and supportive care to keep your dog comfortable.
Mild dryness or flaking	Peeling, oozing, or open sores	
Slightly tender to the touch	Clearly painful, dog won't let you near it	However, severe sunburn is a genuine skin injury and may be accompanied by heat exhaustion or heatstroke, both of which require immediate veterinary attention. Recognizing the warning signs can help you respond quickly if your dog needs urgent care.
Dog otherwise acting normal	Lethargy, fever, vomiting, or signs of heatstroke	
Monitor and treat at home	Call your veterinarian, same day	

If the affected skin is only mildly pink and your dog is otherwise alert, eating normally, and acting like themselves, it's usually appropriate to monitor the burn at home for the next day or two. However, if the redness becomes more intense, the skin begins to blister or break open, or your dog shows any signs of illness or discomfort, schedule a same-day visit with your veterinarian.

Sunburns can be more than just painful. They may cause skin damage that leads to open sores, infection, and, in severe cases, more serious illness throughout the body.

Sun exposure and its effects can also worsen certain underlying conditions, including autoimmune disorders and kidney disease, which may become more difficult to manage when dehydration or infections occur.

Treating Mild Sunburn

If you notice symptoms of a mild sunburn on your Newf, first move him out of the sun and into a cool, shaded, or air-conditioned space. Then, focus on cooling the skin and keeping your Newf comfortable:

- Apply a cool, damp compress (not ice-cold) to the sunburned area for several minutes at a time to help reduce heat and relieve discomfort
- Give your dog a cool oatmeal bath or use a veterinarian-recommended soothing rinse to calm irritated skin

- A small amount of pure, pet-safe aloe vera gel may help soothe the skin, but only use products specifically formulated for pets and only on unbroken skin. Because aloe can cause stomach upset, including vomiting or diarrhea, if swallowed in large amounts, apply it sparingly and prevent your dog from licking the area
- Keep your dog indoors or in the shade until the sunburn has completely healed to prevent further damage

Never give your dog human pain medications such as ibuprofen, aspirin, or acetaminophen. These drugs are toxic to dogs. If your dog appears to be uncomfortable or in pain, contact your veterinarian for advice on a safe, dog-approved pain relief option.

What NOT To Do

Dogs naturally lick irritated areas, so anything applied to the skin may be swallowed. To avoid making the problem worse, avoid using these products:

- Human after-sun gels or burn creams that contain lidocaine or other numbing ingredients, as these can be toxic if your dog licks them off
- Petroleum-based ointments, which may trap heat against the skin and are not intended to be ingested
- Hydrocortisone or other medicated creams made for people unless your veterinarian specifically recommends them
- Butter, cooking oils, or other home remedies, which can increase irritation and prevent the skin from cooling properly

If you're unsure what to use, it's safest to keep the affected area clean and dry, prevent further sun exposure, and contact your veterinarian for advice on products that are safe for your Newf.

Treating Severe Burns

For deeper or blistering burns, a trip to the vet is warranted. Depending on severity, treatment may include:

- Anti-inflammatory or corticosteroid medication to reduce swelling and pain
- Prescription pain relief
- Antibiotics
- Medicated topical therapy applied to the wound

Dogs with severe sunburn may require intravenous fluids and other supportive treatments, particularly if heat exhaustion or heatstroke occurred at the same time. Your veterinarian will also evaluate whether the burn extends beyond the surface of the skin and recommend the best way to protect the area as it heals. This may include using a collar to prevent your dog from licking or further irritating the injured skin.

Recovery

Most mild sunburns heal within a few days to about a week, similar to a minor sunburn in people. As the skin recovers, the redness gradually fades, any flaking or peeling

What To Look For In Dog Sunscreen

Choosing the right sunscreen for your dog means finding a product that is safe if licked and provides effective protection against harmful UVA and UVB rays (SPF 30 or higher). Be sure to avoid two ingredients common in human sunscreen: Zinc oxide, which can cause stomach upset and potential damage to red blood cells, and PABA (para-aminobenzoic acid), which is toxic to dogs if ingested. Also avoid products that contain added fragrances or essential oils, as these ingredients may irritate your dog's skin or pose health risks if ingested. The safest approach is to choose a sunscreen specifically formulated and labeled for dogs rather than using a product made for people.

Your veterinarian can help you select the most appropriate sunscreen for your dog based on their coat type, skin sensitivity, and daily activities.

Applying Sunscreen To Your Dog

Apply a small test amount first to check for any signs of irritation or an allergic reaction. Avoid getting sunscreen near your dog's eyes or inside their nostrils. For best results, apply sunscreen 15 to 20 minutes before sun exposure and focus on exposed, thinly-furred areas: the nose bridge, ear tips, belly, groin, and any pink skin. Keep your dog distracted for a few minutes after application to give the sunscreen time to absorb before they have a chance to lick it off. Reapply every 4 to 6 hours or after swimming or heavy panting.

Sunburn In Dogs - continued from page 7

resolves, and hair typically grows back over the following weeks.

More severe sunburns can take several weeks to heal and may require follow-up veterinary visits to monitor recovery and ensure the skin does not become infected.

While your dog is healing, avoid all direct sun exposure, as damaged skin—and the new skin that replaces it—is especially vulnerable to additional UV damage. Even after the area has healed, it may remain more sensitive to sunlight, making ongoing sun protection an important part of your dog's routine.

Preventing Sunburn

Sunburn in dogs is almost entirely preventable. Dog-safe sunscreen, shade, and awareness of which areas burn first, can help you keep your dog comfortable and protected all summer.

Dog-Specific Sunscreen - Apply to vulnerable areas such as the bridge of the nose, ear tips, and belly. Always use a sunscreen formulated specifically for dogs, as some ingredients found in human sunscreens can be harmful if absorbed or licked.

Limit Peak-Sun Exposure - The sun's UV rays are strongest during the middle of the day. Plan walks, playtime, and outdoor activities before 10 a.m. or after 4 p.m., and keep midday trips outside brief. This simple adjustment can greatly reduce your dog's UV exposure while also lowering the risk of heat-related illness.

Provide Shade and Cooling Spots - Whenever your dog is outdoors, make sure she has access to plenty of deep shade, whether it's provided by trees, a covered patio, a canopy, or a dog house placed out of direct sunlight. Always provide fresh, cool drinking water and a comfortable, shaded place to rest. A cool surface encourages your dog to relax in the shade instead of lying on hot, sun-exposed

continued on page 9

continued on page 9

Pay special attention to the nose as it one of the most common spots for sunburn! If your dog has a pink nose or has experienced sun damage to the nose in the past, talk with your veterinarian about creating a consistent, long-term nose protection plan.

<https://www.webvet.com/can-dogs-get-sunburn/>

Sunburn In Dogs - continued from page 8

decks or patios.

UV-Protective Clothing and Gear - Lightweight, breathable sun shirts and rash guards designed for dogs provide UV protection for the back, sides, and belly. They are especially helpful for hairless or thin-coated dogs and for extended time outdoors, such as trips to the beach, boating, or other activities on the water. For additional protection, you could use a brimmed dog hat or visor to shade the nose and face. UV-protective dog goggles can help protect the eyes of dogs that are especially sensitive to sunlight or prone to sun-related eye conditions.



© clubpets.com.sg

Be Aware Of Reflective Surfaces

Ultraviolet rays don't just come directly from the sun. They also reflect off surfaces such as water, sand, concrete, and even snow. This reflected UV light can reach areas that might otherwise seem protected, including the belly, chin, and underside of the body. That's why dogs can develop sunburn at the beach, by the pool, or even on bright winter days, despite spending time in the shade. If your dog is around reflective surfaces, be sure to factor in the extra UV exposure when planning their sun protection. Or, consider adding a protective layer such as a rug or artificial grass, or provide extra shade and comfort with options like a tent, cooling doghouse, elevated dog bed, or covered outdoor bed.

Sunburn Can Lead To Skin Cancer

Repeated exposure to UV rays can cause cumulative skin damage that may contribute to chronic skin conditions and cancer, much like prolonged sun exposure in people. Over time, areas of skin that receive frequent sun exposure can develop chronic solar (actinic) dermatitis, a condition in which the skin remains red, thickened, flaky, and inflamed. These chronically damaged areas may eventually develop into skin cancers.

The types of skin cancer most commonly associated with sun exposure in dogs include:

- Squamous cell carcinoma, which is strongly linked to UV damage in lightly pigmented areas such as the nose, belly, and skin around the eyes
- Hemangiomas and hemangiosarcomas of the skin, which are tumors involving blood vessels and may be encouraged by sun exposure in thinly haired, lightly pigmented areas

This is why regular sun protection is especially important for white-coated, thin-coated, and pink-skinned dogs. Check your dog's skin routinely and have any new lumps, persistent

Sunburn In Dogs - continued from page 9

sores, non-healing scabs, or changing patches evaluated by your veterinarian. When detected early, sun-related skin conditions are much easier to manage and treat.

With some planning and forethought your Newf can enjoy the sunny days right alongside of you, protected from the sun's harmful rays.

Sources/More Information:

<https://www.webvet.com/can-dogs-get-sunburn/>

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/do-dogs-need-sunscreen/>

<https://www.dailypaws.com/dogs-puppies/health-care/dog-conditions/can-dogs-get-sunburn>

https://www.petmd.com/dog/general-health/can-dogs-get-a-sunburn?utm_source=NewsletterSubscribers&utm_medium=Email&utm_content=Newsletter&utm_campaign=Newsletter&utm_source_platform=petmd_newsletter&lid=scbafi6h3kgh

Thinking of leaving a bequest to TNP?

Donations should be made
payable to:

That Newfoundland Place, Inc.
EIN (Tax ID): 27-2176439

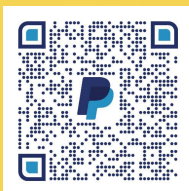
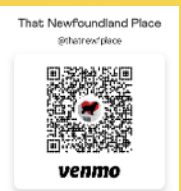
Payment Address:
554 Pucker Street
Coventry, CT 06238

Thank you for your
consideration!

To continue to support Cathy's work & her foundation
please see below.

Thank you for all the generous support.

**THAT
NEWFOUNDLAND
PLACE
DONATIONS**



That Newfoundland Place
Rescue With A Heart

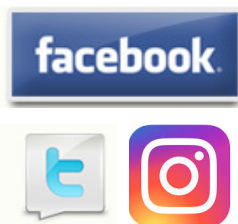
CATHY'S CREW



Support TNP through Amex Round-up

<https://www.americanexpress.com/en-us/banking/round-up/frequently-asked-questions/>

Follow us! Support Us! Click on any of the icons below to connect to that source.



That Newfoundland Place Inc. is a nonprofit corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes. Specifically, this organization has been formed to prevent cruelty to animals. Our mission is to offer quality of life to senior dogs of various breeds, to assist in rescue, rehabilitation, and re-homing of dogs in need, with a focus on Newfoundland dogs, and to provide humane education as related to care and life quality. of animals. Ed Derench, Missy Carbone, Presidents *Newsletter editor/publisher J Dumas: joanna.l.dumas@gmail.com*