

Dictionary of inland waterway

barge	vessel without its own motor that is pulled by a tug
boatmaster	captain of a ship
combined transport	special type of intermodal transport in which the major part of the route is covered by inland vessel or cargo train and the pre- and end haulage is covered by road but kept to a minimum
convoy	formation consisting of one motorized vessel and one or more non-motorized vessels
draught	is the vertical distance between the waterline and the highest non-movable point on a vessel once movable parts such as masts, radar or steering house have been folded or lowered
dry cargo vessel	motor cargo vessel which transports various dry cargoes such as wood, steel coils or ore
end-haulage	part of the transport chain that stretches from a transshipment point or terminal – last in most cases – to the point of delivery
fairway	the part of a waterway in which specific widths and depths are maintained to enable continuous navigation
fairway parameters	variable parameters that determine the quality of the fairway currently available, primarily the depth and width of the fairway
haulage	transport
hazardous goods	materials and objects that may be dangerous to human beings, animals or the environment
headwater	stretch of a waterway that is directly above a river power plant; compare: tailwater
helmsman	navigator of a ship
hinterland	catchment area of a port that has good traffic connections
intermodal transport	transport of goods in one and the same loading unit or the same road vehicle on two or more transport modes, whereby the loading unit is changed but the goods being transported are not
lock	hydraulic system to overcome differences in height along a waterway (e.g. as part of a river power plant), in which vessels may be raised or lowered by filling up or emptying out one or more lock chambers
lock chamber	a rectangular space located between the gates of a lock, in which a vessel may be raised or lowered in the course of locking
logistics chain	chain made up of processes and locations along which goods are transported on their way from procurement to the ultimate consumer
means of transport	vehicles to transport passengers and goods such as trucks, trains or inland vessels
modal split	shows the shifts of goods onto the different modes of transportation
mode of transport	transport infrastructure such as roads, rail, inland waterway, air....
motor cargo vessel	self-propelled vessel with its own motor drive in cargo hold for transporting goods; generic term for dry cargo vessels, tankers, container vessels and Ro-Ro-vessels

multimodal transport	using two or more different means of transport and transport modes
nautical bottleneck	section of a waterway that restricts or hinders continuous navigation (fairway conditions, traffic related issues,...)
notes to skippers (NtS)	standardized electronic notifications about restrictions and specifications for navigation that are usually of a temporary nature
operating costs	variable costs of ship transport that are incurred depending on the travel performance (number of kilometer or hours of travel covered)
pre-haulage	the partial route at the beginning of a transport chain that is then completed by the main leg and, if necessary, by the end-haulage
pushed lighter	vessel without its own drive that is pushed by a suitable motorized vessel or is coupled or attached to it
reach stacker	vehicle with hoisting gear at the front for moving or stacking intermodal loading units
Roll-on-Roll-off (RoRo)	load or unload of cargo by using its own wheels (e.g. cars) or by using wheels that are placed below it
seaman/boatman	a person who assists the boatmaster to sail and navigate the vessel
split transport	type of multimodal transport in which the goods (packages) are reloaded on their own, in contrast to intermodal or combined transport
sustainability	utilization of a renewable system in a manner that this system is maintained as far as its important characteristics or properties are concerned and its stock level maybe regenerated in a natural way
tailwater	section of a waterway that is directly below a river power plant; compare headwater
terminal	facility with special infrastructure and equipment for the transshipment of goods in which loading units are transshipped between water-based and land-based means of transport
tracking and tracing	electronic tracking of consignments via GPS in most cases, for the localization of the goods transported and loading units and their status information
transshipment	shifting of transport units or goods from one means of transport to another
Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU)	a statistical parameter based on a 20-foot ISO container for describing transport flows or capacities
water gauge	equipment for measuring the water level of over-ground water bodies
water level	water height at a certain point in the reference profile of a body of water (water gauge)
waterway	navigable body of water for which there are legal provisions for the safety and flow of commercial navigation