**Inland Navigation Memory**

The following memory is based on the Dictionary of Inland Navigation (available online at <https://www.rewway.at/en/teaching-materials/dictionary-inland-navigation/>).

**There you go:**

Step 1: Preparation

Read the Dictionary of Inland Navigationcarefully and then put it aside. Cheating does not count! ;)

Then divide into groups of maximum 5 persons. Each group receives a printed memory.

Cut out the memory pieces on the following pages and mix them well before you place them on the table.

Step 2: Play!

Taking turns, one person turns over two memory pieces at a time. If the two pieces belong together, i.e. the term and the explanation of the term match, the person may keep the pair.

As a solution you can use the dictionary if you are not sure if a pair is right.

Whoever has the most pairs at the end wins!

**Have Fun! ☺**

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| barge | boatmaster | combined transport |
| vessel without its own motor that is pulled by a tug | captain of a ship | 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 | draught | dry cargo vessel |
| formation consisting of one motorized vessel and one or more nonmotorized vessels | is the vertical distance between the waterline and the highest nonmovable point on a vessel once movable parts such as masts, radar or steering house have been folded or lowered | motor cargo vessel which transports various dry cargoes such as wood, steel coils or ore |

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| end-haulage | fairway | fairway parameters |
| part of the transport chain that stretches from a transshipment point or terminal – last in most cases – to the point of delivery | the part of a waterway in which specific widths and depths are maintained to enable continuous navigation | variable parameters that determine the quality of the fairway currently available, primarily the depth and width of the fairway |
| haulage | hazardous goods | headwater |
| transport | materials and objects that may be dangerous to human beings, animals or the environment | stretch of a waterway that is directly above a river power plant; compare: tailwater |

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| helmsman | hinterland | intermodal transport |
| navigator of a ship | catchment area of a port that has good traffic connections | 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 | lock chamber | logistics chain |
| 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 | a rectangular space located between the gates of a lock, in which a vessel may be raised or lowered in the course of locking | chain made up of processes and locations along which goods are transported on their way from procurement to the ultimate consumer |

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| means of transport | modal split | mode of transport |
| vehicles to transport passengers and goods such as trucks, trains or inland vessels | shows the shifts of goods onto the different modes of transportation | transport infrastructure such as roads, rail, inland waterway, air…. |
| motor cargo vessel | multimodal transport | nautical bottleneck |
| 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 | using two or more different means of transport and transport modes | section of a waterway that restricts or hinders continuous navigation (fairway conditions, traffic related issues,…) |

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| notes to skippers (NtS) | operating costs | pre-haulage |
| standardized electronic notifications about restrictions and specifications for navigation that are usually of a temporary nature | variable costs of ship transport that are incurred depending on the travel performance (number of kilometer or hours of travel covered) | 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 | reach stacker | Roll-on-Roll-off (RoRo) |
| vessel without its own drive that is pushed by a suitable motorized vessel or is coupled or attached to it | vehicle with hoisting gear at the front for moving or stacking intermodal loading units | load or unload of cargo by using its own wheels (e.g. cars) or by using wheels that are placed below it |

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| seaman/boatman | split transport | sustainability |
| a person who assists the boatmaster to sail and navigate the vessel | type of multimodal transport in which the goods (packages) are reloaded on their own, in contrast to intermodal or combined transport | 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 | terminal | tracking and tracing |
| section of a waterway that is directly below a river power plant; compare headwater | 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 | electronic tracking of consignments via GPS in most cases, for the localization of the goods transported and loading units and their status information |

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| transshipment | Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) | water gauge |
| shifting of transport units or goods from one means of transport to another | a statistical parameter based on a 20-foot ISO container for describing transport flows or capacities | equipment for measuring the water level of over-ground water bodies |
| water level | waterway |  |
| water height at a certain point in the reference profile of a body of water (water gauge) | navigable body of water for which there are legal provisions for the safety and flow of commercial navigation |  |