

5.1 DEFINITIONS OF BASIC TERMS

HARBOUR

Harbour is defined as a parking or storage space along the coastline, where boats, barges and ships can take shelter from bad weather or are kept for future. It is the area alongside the coast, which consists of a thick wall providing protection from the waves and currents to the ships, vessels, and cargo container loaders.

PORT

Port is defined as the place situated at the shore of the sea which connects land with the waterbody. They work as junction points for trading internationally, as in the exchange of modes of transport, goods, etc. These are located in harbours, alongside the coastlines.

SATELLITE PORT

A satellite port can either be one that is already existing or is created near a port that is reaching capacity. Satellite ports help overcome issues such as limited land availability and draft adequacy, which is depth of water to which a ship sinks according to its load.

WHARF

It denotes any structure of timber, masonry, cement, or other material built along or at an angle to the navigable waterway, with sufficient depth of water to accommodate vessels and receive and discharge cargo or passengers. The term can be substituted for quay when applied to great solid structures in large ports. The area between the quay wall (made of solid masonry) and the nearby warehouse or storage facility is called the quay apron.

PIER

A pier is a construction work extending into the harbour with sufficient depth of water alongside to accommodate vessels, also used as a promenade or landing place for passengers.

JETTY

A jetty is a small pier, usually made of timbers for boats, yachts or fishing boats (fisherman jetty), but it also refers to large ships.

DOCK

A dock is an enclosed area of water used for loading, unloading, building or repairing ships. Such a dock may be created by building enclosing harbour walls into an existing natural water space, or by excavation within what would otherwise be dry land.

A wet dock or impounded dock is a variant in which the water is impounded either by dock gates or by a lock, thus allowing ships to remain afloat at low tide in places with high tidal ranges. The level of water in the dock is maintained despite the rising and falling of the tide. This makes transfer of cargo easier. It works like a lock which controls the water level and allows passage of ships.

A dry dock is another variant, also with dock gates, which can be emptied of water to allow investigation and maintenance of the underwater parts of ships.

A floating dry dock (sometimes just *floating dock*) is a submersible structure which lifts ships out of the water to allow dry docking where no land-based facilities are available.

WAVES

Due to the extreme raging force exerted on the surface of the water by the wind, waves are formed. Waves are usually seen in shallower areas of the ocean. Waves are created when many winds and water influences interact with each other.

TIDES

Due to the interaction of gravitational effects between the Earth, the moon, and the sun, tides are produced. In deep oceanic areas, tides are usually produced. Tides are created by rising and falling sea levels through the influence of gravity.