

# Glossary of Terminology

A-Frame	– the frame structure, located above the fish loading hatches, so called because it is shaped like a capital letter A.
alga	– a simple plant lacking a true stem, root or leaves, such as seaweed
Andanese lights	- lights to show whether vessel is fishing.
athwartships	– at right angles to the fore–and–aft line or centreline of the vessel
auger	– A rotating helical shaft used to convey material
automatic pilot	– a device which will steer a ship at a fixed heading
Baader	– a manufacturer of food processing and factory machinery
beam	-- the widest part of the vessel.
Beaufort wind Scale	– used to gauge wind speed using observations of the wind effects on objects.
benthic	– of or relating to or happening on the bottom under a body of water
bilge	– the lower internal spaces within the hull, into which drains
bilge well	– a partial depth well for the purpose of collecting bilge water
bobbin	– steel buoyant sphere on foot rope of trawl
bobbin rail	– an upright barrier running the length of the trawl deck on both sides to which the spare bobbins are attached
buoyancy	– the resultant of upward forces, exerted by a liquid upon a floating body equal to the weight of water displaced by this body, i.e. the ability of an object to remain afloat
brackish	– slightly salty
bridge	– the area of superstructure on the upper deck where a vessel is conned and navigated from
broach	– an uncontrollable turn across the front of a wave when in a following sea
bulkhead	- an interior wall in a vessel. Sometimes bulkheads are also watertight, adding to the vessel's safety
bulwark	– an upright protective barrier around the perimeter of the weather deck
centrifugal	– literally, moving away from a centre; typically relating to the force which appears to cause a body travelling round a central point to fly outwards from its circular path

Class	– the character assigned to a vessel by a Classification Society, depending on the design of the vessel, the quality of materials employed, the scantlings of the various structural members, and the outfit and equipment, all of which should be up to the standard specified by the society’s rules. The term is also sometimes used to denote that the vessel currently meets the above requirements, i.e. “the vessel is in Class”, or as shortened term for Classification Society
class “C” lifeboat	– a small rigid open boat with a transom stern for general and emergency use
Classification Society	– an independent authority charged with setting standards of seaworthiness build, maintenance and upkeep of seagoing vessels
clip	– a handle used on hinged watertight doors or hatches to force the door or hatch against its gasket (also referred to as a dog or securing cleat)
coaming	– an upright barrier
codend	– the end of the trawl net which collects the fish, sometimes known as the bag
cofferdam	– the void or empty space between two bulkheads separating adjacent compartments
con	– to guide or direct a ship by giving orders to a helmsman
danleno bobbin	– large bobbin at either end of the foot rope
davit	– a light crane on a ship’s side for lowering and lifting a lifeboat
deadlight	– a steel plate fitted over a porthole to protect it
Decca	– a radio system used to determine a ship’s position at sea. It is based on the phase difference between the waves received from two transmitting stations and the receiving station on board ship, as oppose to Loran , in which time difference is used
Deckie learner	– an apprentice or trainee deckhand on board a fishing vessel
demersal	– fish living close to the seabed, i.e. bottom feeding fish such as cod
derrick	– a crane consisting of a large beam, the foot of which rests at the base of a mast or post
Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)	– a substance carrying genetic information that is found in the cell nuclei of nearly all organisms.
diatom	– a single-celled alga which has a cell wall of silica
dodging	– hove to (head to seas, holding position)
dog	– a handle used on hinged watertight doors or hatches to force the door or hatch against its gasket (also referred to as a clip or securing cleat)
dogged	– the status of a dog on a watertight door hatch when the dog is in the closed position
double bottom	– the term for all watertight spaces contained between the external bottom plating of the hull and the internal tank top and margin plates

downflood	– the action by which an otherwise watertight vessel begins to flood due to water ingress through openings in the hull or superstructure
drain hat	– a small receptacle, shaped like an inverted top hat, fitted to the tank top or a deck for the purpose of freeing that space of water without detriment to the completeness of the watertight inner bottom
duff	– a marine sponge-like organism, found on the seabed over wide areas of the sub-arctic, particularly in the Barents Sea
dynamic positioning	– computer controlled arrangement of propellers which allows a vessel to remain precisely over one spot on the seabed
echosounder	– an electrically operated instrument that emits a sound from a vessel's submerged surface and then measures the time interval until return to echo – which is recorded, and a graduated scale used to convert the interval into depth
electrolytic reaction	– a chemical reaction produced by passing an electric current through a conducting liquid, or by placing two different metals in contact, when the metal items are immersed in sea water
factory deck	– the deck containing the factory space on board a vessel, where the fish processing activities are undertaken. On GAUL, this was also referred to as the main deck
fine on her bow	– the relative position of an object, when another ship is a few degrees to one side of the ship's head (bow)
finite element analysis	– A computer based numerical analysis method for analysing complex structural and thermal problems, by defining a mesh to represent a object or structure, to which external loading is added and the physical response then simulated
fish loading hatch	–hatches located beneath the A-Frame, used for discharging the contents of the codend down into the factory area for processing
fishmeal	– A nutritive mealy substance produced from surplus or discarded fish or fish parts and used as animal feed and fertiliser
flotsam	- debris floating on the water surface.
following sea	- sea with waves approaching from the stern of the vessel.
foot rope	– the wire rope across the bottom of the mouth of the trawl net
forecastle deck	– the forward weather deck on a vessel, extending aft from the stem of the vessel, typically to forward of the superstructure
flora	– the plants of a particular area or period of time
frame	– a transverse structural member, sequentially numbered from aft to forward
freeboard	– the height of the weather deck above the waterline
freeing port	– a large drain hole in the bulwarks

free surface	– any body of liquid which has an unconfined upper surface, free to remain parallel to the horizontal as the ship rolls and pitches, is said to have a free surface. Free surface has a detrimental effect on the transverse stability of a vessel, and leads to reduction in metacentric height
gallows	– strong fittings placed on the side of a vessel, generally formed by an H bar, with bracket attachments to the deck. The purpose of the gallows is to raise the trawl doors when working the trawl, with each gallow provided with a heavy steel pulley at the top through which the trawl warp is rove
gasket	– a sheet or ring of rubber sealing the junction between two surfaces
Gilson	– the wire used for hauling on board and emptying the codend
goal post mast	– a mast in the shape of a football goalpost
hatch locking pins	– removable pins which could be inserted through holes in the bobbin rails to top the open fish loading hatches closing
hawse	– the part of the bow where the hawsepipes are located, the cylindrical or elliptical pipes through which the anchor cable runs
head seas	- waves coming from the front [bow] of the vessel.
heaving to	- to slow or stop the forward motion of the vessel, such as when in heavy seas.
hindcast	– a method of computing sea states in the past, using complex analysis of wind fields, pre-existing sea states and local observations
hopper	– a container that tapers downwards and empties its contents at the bottom
hydraulic	– relating to or operated by a liquid moving in a confined space under pressure
hydrodynamic	– behaviour of a fluid in motion
hydrographic	– relating to the science and practice of surveying oceans and seas, and their charting
hydrostatic	– behaviour of a fluid not in motion
hydrostatics	– branch of statics dealing with fluids in equilibrium – that is, in a static condition; often used to denote the data representing the geometrical properties of the underwater form of a vessel for a range of waterlines, presented either in tabular form or as a set of curves
hypothermia	– the condition of having an abnormally low body temperature
in hauler	– a winch or rig used for hauling on board a rope or other gear
implode	– to collapse inwards
Jonswap Spectrum	– used to describe the component frequencies and wave heights in a given sea state
knock-down	– a wave impact causing a sudden violent roll to at least 90°
Kort nozzle	– a duct surrounding the ship's propeller that improves thrust

lay and dodge	– to alternate between laying and dodging
laying	– not under power
lee	– area sheltered from the wind
list	– to lean over, or tilt, to one side
load line	– a line marked on the side of a vessel, representing the maximum draught to which a vessel may be loaded in specified circumstances
Mayday	– an international radio distress signal used by ships and aircraft
membrane	– a thin skin-like sheet of material or structure
metacentric height	– the distance of the metacentre above the centre of gravity of a ship; the metacentre is a theoretical point, representing the point of intersection of the vertical through the centre of buoyancy of the ship in equilibrium, with the vertical through the new centre of buoyancy when the vessel is slightly inclined; the greater the value of the metacentric height above the vessel's centre of gravity, the more stable the vessel is considered to be
microbiology	– the scientific study of micro-organisms, organisms so small, they can only be seen with a microscope
mucous	– relating to or covered with mucus, a slimy substance produced by the mucous membranes and glands of animals for lubrication, protection, etc
net arena	– the steel enclosure on the trawl deck used for storing the working trawl net when not in use
non-return valve	– a valve which is designed to allow fluid to pass through the valve in one direction, but not allow any fluid to either return and flow through the valve in the other direction
offal	– the internal organs of an animal, considered inedible and therefore thrown away as worthless or unfit for use
organism	– an individual animal, plant or single-celled life form
outhauler	– a winch or rig used for hauling outward a rope or other gear
pelagic	– fish living close to the surface, i.e. surface feeding fish such as herring
photogrammetry	– method of obtaining three-dimensional geometric data for a given object by means of mathematical interpretation of a series of two-dimensional images of the object, taken from different perspectives
plankton	– tiny organisms living in the sea or fresh water
plug hatch	– a hatch which fits into an opening
pneumaflex coupling	– a low pressure, air-driven, highly elastic torsionally and vibration-damping coupling combined with a pneumatically operated friction clutch. This reliably separates or connects the power flow between an engine and the drive unit.
propeller pitch	– the distance a vessel would advance with one turn of the propeller, if there were no slip

pulled away	– lost to the force of the sea
quarter	– the side of the vessel aft of the beam
quartering seas	– seas which comes over the quarter of the vessel.
range of intact stability	– the range of heel angles over which the fully closed-up vessel will retain positive stability
scantlings	– the dimensions of all structural parts of a ship, such as frames and girders, used in building a vessel. The various classification societies publish rules determining the scantlings to which builders must adhere, hence a scantling dimension, such as draught
schedule	– the set of regular reports made by distant water trawlers, co-ordinated and consolidated to provide details of a given group of vessels' current positions and activities.
scupper	– a hole in a waterway or bulwark, for allowing water on a deck to flow overboard
scuttling	– the action of deliberately causing a vessel to be lost, usually through sinking, by opening the seacocks or by cutting holes through the ship's bottom or sides
securing cleat	– a handle used on hinged watertight doors or hatches to force the door or hatch against its gasket (also referred to as a dog or clip)
shipwright	– a man skilled in the building and repairing of ships
shot her trawl	– lowered her trawl into the water to begin fishing
side scan sonar	– a device which uses sound waves to produce a side view of objects on the seabed
silica	– a compound of silicon and oxygen that occurs as quartz and is found in sandstone and many other rocks
sill	– an upright barrier across the lower edge of a doorway to prevent the ingress of water
slush pumps	– pumps capable of dealing with water containing parts of fish
splice	– a method of joining rope by interweaving the strands; a join made in rope by this method
Statutory	– required or permitted by law, e.g. Statutory regulations
stay	– a wire supporting a mast
substrate	– The material or substance on which an enzyme acts; a surface on which an organism grows or is attached; an underlying layer
sump	– a small well fitted in a compartment, usually at the aft end, to facilitate drainage of bilge water
superstructure	– any structure extending above the upper or main deck, either as a continuation of the main framing such as a bridge, or a decked structure on the freeboard deck extending from side to side of the ships
transom	– the flat surface forming the aft end of a ship

transverse	– across the vessel from side to side
trawl deck	– the aft weather deck, used for trawl recovery and deployment operations
trawl door	– a large steel or wooden board used as one of a pair to keep the mouth of the trawl open
Turo	– the trade name for the submersible solid handling waste disposal pumps manufactured by EGGER, and installed on the GAUL
Voyage data recorders	– an electronic “black box” for recording important information on a ship’s operation for use in the event of an accident
warp	– a fibre or wire rope
watertight	– impervious to the passage of water, as applied to ship’s structure, closures and joints. A watertight opening is so constructed that when closed, it will prevent water under pressure from passing through, and normally incorporates a gasket
weather deck	– a deck exposed to the elements
weathertight	– capable of being sealed to exclude water in normal sea conditions. A weathertight opening is typically designed to keep out rain and spray only