

TRANSPORTATION MAKES THE WORLD GO AROUND



The transportation industry is crucial in making the world "go around." Not only does it provide a means to transport valuable goods that people use every day, such as food and clothing, but it also provides a wide range of careers and affects other industries.

Let's look at these different elements and see how they all connect:



Shipper:

A person or company that send or transports goods by sea, land, or air.

Carrier:

An individual or company that transports goods to their destination on behalf of a shipper.

Freight:

Freight is a term used to describe the goods that are transported in bulk by either truck, train, plane, boat, or a combination of methods.



Brokerages:

A freight brokerage is a middleman between shippers and carriers. There are a variety of different types of brokerages out there with varying capabilities.

Before the freight can even be shipped, the seller must book a shipper. They can try to do it directly with a carrier, but this is costly and time-consuming. So, instead, many businesses utilize brokerages.

International Shipment:

Freight is not limited to domestic travel, and can be shipped from and to various places across the globe.

Domestic Shipment:

Domestic freight transportation encompasses freight movement within the continental United States. Freight can be moved via the following modes, or methods of transport:

Warehouses:

Warehouses are used for storing goods. Often, big stores have warehouses to store their goods until they are sold, such as Amazon. They can also be used to temporary house goods, such as a drop-off points for less than truckload.



3PLs:

A Third-Party Logistics Provider is a firm that provides outsourced logistics as a service to its customer for part or all of their supply chain needs. Generally, services are provided to allow the customer to focus on their core operations, reduce costs, or improve service levels.

LLPs (4PLs):

Lead logistics providers, also referred to as fourth-party logistics (4PL) providers, have a broad role within the supply chain. They assume many of the same roles as 3PL providers, but have much broader responsibility and accountability in helping the customer reach its strategic goals.

Air Freight:

Air Freight delivery is the transfer and shipment of goods via an air carrier, which may be charter or commercial. Such shipments travel out of commercial and passenger aviation gateways to anywhere planes can fly and land. This is the fastest mode of transport, but also the most expensive.



Ocean Freight:

Ocean Freight is the movement of product via a cargo ship in containers. Think of the giant Maersk container ships that are shown at docks with gantry cranes overhead. Ocean transportation is the least costly mode of transport and also the slowest.



Barge Freight:

Floating vessels generally towed or tugged along rivers, lakes or canals. Barges are great for moving bulk, dry commodities like coal, sand & steel. Although they may be a slower mode of transportation, they can carry large volumes.

Intermodal:

Intermodal is used when you use multimodes of transportation, such as moving freight via the railroad for some time, then switching to trucking for the rest of its journey.



TMS:

A Transportation Management System is a software system that helps companies manage logistics associated with the movement of physical goods by land, air, sea, or a combination of transportation modes. TMS logistics software helps ensure timely delivery of goods by optimizing loads and delivery routes, tracking freight across local and global routes, and automating previously time-consuming tasks.



Freight Delivered:

While this is the end of the Freight's shipping journey, it's not at its final destination. Much of the goods transported on a day-to-day basis include food, clothing, and materials.

So next time you buy groceries or a pair of shoes from the mall, think about how far it came to get to you!



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