

OAC-UNIV-108-034 (研究報告)

利用地理資訊系統克利金法評估漁村文化變遷
之研究-以桃園市新屋、大園及觀音區濱海漁業
區為例

(正式報告)

海洋委員會補助研究

中華民國108年10月

「本研究報告僅供海洋委員會施政參考，並不代表該會政策，該會保留採用與否之權利。」

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摘要

在桃園濱海漁村生活圈中也擁有相當豐富的觀光資源，包含大園區、觀音區及新屋區，因臨海之關係，故有著豐富之海岸景觀，形成許多具特色之生態廊道，如埤塘漁業、新屋綠色隧道、大園紅樹林生態廊道及觀音濱海防風林生態廊道等，可發展出桃園地區漁村文化中有關「海」的發展模式。本研究主要目的是探討桃園市新屋區、大園區及觀音地區居民由原本傳統農業、漁業轉型為休閒農漁業，具有閩客混合特色的半農半漁業生活方式因此逐漸改變，該如何保存濱海漁村文化資材是刻不容緩的課題。本研究預計透過實地田野調查，以質化研究方式進行耆老訪談，記錄濱海漁村文化中閩南及客家族群傳統農耕技術及漁法技術、歷史記憶與文化記憶，進而透過地理資訊系統進行克利金法套疊人口資料探討沿岸漁業資源變遷，探討構成濱海閩南及客家文化資源富饒歷史圖像及社區居民共有的集體記憶，最後做成微電影紀錄片，保存珍貴的口述歷史影像。

關鍵字：休閒漁業、漁村文化、觀光資源、地理資訊系統

Abstract

In the coastal fishing village life circle of Taoyuan City, it also has quite rich tourism resources, including the Dayuan, Guanyin and Xinwu District. Due to the relationship between the sea and the sea, it has rich coastal landscapes and forms many characteristic ecological corridors, such as fish ponds. The Xinhai Green Tunnel, the Dayuan Mangrove Ecological Corridor and the Guanyin Coastal Windbreak Ecological Corridor can develop the development model of the “sea” in the fishing village culture of Taoyuan District. The main purpose of this study is to explore the transformation of residents from the new housing estates, the Dayuan, Guanyin and Xinwu area in Taoyuan City from the traditional agriculture and fishery to the leisure agriculture and fishery. The semi-agricultural and semi-fishery lifestyles with the characteristics of hackers are gradually changed, and how to preserve the cultural materials of the coastal fishing villages. It is an urgent task. This study is expected to conduct interviews with seniors through field research through field research, record the traditional farming techniques and fishing techniques, historical memory and cultural memory of Minnan and Hakka families in the coastal fishing village culture, and then carry out the Kriging method through the geographic information system. The changes in fishery resources in Qiangtang and coastal areas explored the rich historical images of the coastal Weinan and Hakka cultural resources and the collective memory shared by the community residents. Finally, they made a micro-film documentary to preserve precious oral history images.

Keywords: Recreational Fishery, Fishing Village Culture, Tourism Resources,
Geographic Information System