

## INTISARI

Perubahan iklim dampak dari pemanasan global mengakibatkan berbagai bencana. kejadian bencana paling banyak melanda Kabupaten Bantul. Sektor pertanian salah sektor penyumbang kontribusi perekonomian terbesar terdampak adanya perubahan iklim. Penelitian ini bertujuan 1. Mengetahui perbedaan persepsi petani di dataran tinggi dengan dataran rendah mengenai perubahan iklim 2. Mengetahui pilihan strategi adaptasi dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya 3. Mengetahui resiliensi petani dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim pada usaha tani. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 79 petani dari Kapanewon Imogiri sebagai dataran tinggi dan Kapanewon Pundong sebagai dataran rendah. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian menggunakan *likert's summated rating scale* (LSRS), regresi logit, dan *ordinary least square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persepsi petani mengenai perubahan iklim tinggi dan ada perbedaan antara persepsi petani di dataran tinggi dengan dataran rendah. Adaptasi yang dilakukan petani meliputi penggunaan varietas tanaman, mengubah waktu tanam, memanfaatkan irigasi, dan melakukan pengelolaan lahan dengan faktor yang memengaruhi pada setiap adaptasi berbeda-beda. Faktor yang mempengaruhi resiliensi petani dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim ialah adaptasi yang dilakukan petani.

Kata kunci: perubahan iklim, persepsi, strategi adaptasi, resiliensi.

## ***ABSTRACT***

Climate change is the impact of global warming resulting in various disasters. The most frequent disaster incidents hit Bantul Regency. The agricultural sector is one of the largest contributing sectors to the economy affected by climate change. This study aims 1. analyze the differences in the perceptions of farmers in the highlands and the lowlands regarding climate change 2. identify the choice of adaptation strategies and the factors that influence it 3. analyze the resilience of farmers and the factors that influence them in dealing with climate change in farming. The research location was carried out by purposive sampling with a sample size of 79 farmers from Kapanewon Imogiri as a highland and Kapanewon Pundong as a lowland. The method used in this study uses a Likert's summated branch scale (LSRS), logit regression, and ordinary least squares. The results showed that farmers' perceptions of climate change were high and there were differences between the perceptions of farmers in the highlands and the lowlands. Adaptations by farmers include using crop varieties, changing planting dates, utilizing irrigation, and management land with different factors that affect each adaptation. The factor that affects the resilience of farmers in facing climate change is the adaptation made by farmers.

Keywords: climate change, perception, adaptation strategy, resilience.