

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang konflik petani dan monyet ekor panjang (MEP)/*Macaca fascicularis* yang terus terjadi di Gunungkidul dalam 10 tahun terakhir dengan pendekatan patchy Anthropocene. Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk memahami relasi lanskap, manusia, serta agensi non-manusia. Fokus utama penelitian ini menguraikan mengapa perubahan lanskap di Gunungkidul dalam 10 tahun terakhir memicu masalah perambahan MEP ke lahan pertanian serta hubungannya dengan kehadiran infrastruktur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode etnografi multispecies dengan melihat relasi petani dengan agensi-non manusia, khususnya MEP. Data diperoleh lewat observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, pengalaman tubuh dalam merasakan lanskap serta studi arsip. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kehadiran infrastruktur hutan perkebunan jati monokultur yang sudah ada sejak zaman era kolonial Belanda memiliki pengaruh kuat terhadap fenomena perambahan MEP ke lahan pertanian saat ini. Perkebunan tersebut tidak menyediakan ruang penghidupan bagi petani maupun MEP secara layak. Perubahan relasi petani terhadap materialitas dalam lanskap terjadi secara gradual hingga menghadirkan perubahan fisik. Kondisi ini diperparah dengan kehadiran infrastruktur di luar dusun. MEP yang habitatnya tergusur harus bermigrasi, salah satunya ke area dusun Tresnoku. Dalam merespons masalah ini, berbagai institusi pemerintah belum memperhatikan keberlangsungan habitat MEP dan menempatkannya sebagai pengganggu pertanian masyarakat. Hal inilah yang membuat masalah perambahan MEP masih terus berlangsung.

**Kata kunci:** *Macaca fascicularis*, Antropologi Lanskap, Patchy Anthropocene, Multispecies, Perubahan Lanskap

## ABSTRACT

*This study examines the ongoing conflict between farmers and long-tailed macaques (LTM)/*Macaca fascicularis* in Gunungkidul over the past 10 years using a patchy Anthropocene approach. This approach is used to understand the relationship between landscape, humans, and*

*non-human agency. The main focus of this study is to explain why landscape changes in Gunungkidul over the past 10 years have led to the LTM Foraging into agricultural land and its relationship to the presence of infrastructure. This study uses a multispecies ethnography method by examining the relationship between farmers and non-human agency, particularly LTM. Data were obtained through participant observation, in-depth interviews, embodiment in experiencing the landscape, and archival studies. The results show that the presence of monoculture teak plantation forest infrastructure, which has existed since the Dutch colonial era, has a strong influence on the current phenomenon of LTM foraging into agricultural land. These plantations do not provide adequate livelihoods for farmers or LTM. Changes in farmers' relationships to materiality in the landscape occur gradually, resulting in physical changes. This condition is exacerbated by the presence of infrastructure outside the hamlet. LTM whose habitat is displaced must migrate, one of which is to this hamlet area. In response to this issue, various government institutions have failed to address the sustainability of MEP habitats and have instead characterized them as a disturbance to community agriculture. This is why the MEP foraging problem persists.*

**Keywords:** *Macaca fascicularis, Landscape Anthropology, Patchy Anthropocene, Multispecies, Changing Landscape*