

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan antara kondisi iklim dan adopsi teknologi ramah lingkungan (TRL) terhadap produksi padi di Desa Tumpatan Nibung dan Desa Sidodadi. Data diambil melalui survei 20 petani dan dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk menilai persepsi perubahan iklim, tingkat adopsi TRL, praktik adaptasi, hambatan, dan dampak terhadap produksi hasil padi. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar petani merasakan adanya variabilitas iklim (hujan tak menentu, banjir/kekeringan) yang berkontribusi pada penurunan hasil selama tiga tahun terakhir. Adopsi TRL relatif tinggi ($\approx 75\%$) - terutama jajar legowo, SRI, pupuk organik, dan cover crop—dan dipersepsikan meningkatkan ketahanan dan produktivitas. Namun, pengurangan penggunaan pestisida kimia masih rendah, menandakan adopsi parsial. Rekomendasi difokuskan pada pelatihan Integrated Pest Management (IPM), dukungan sarana, dan penguatan kelembagaan kelompok tani.

SUMMARY

This study analyzes the relationship between climate conditions and the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies (EFTs) on rice production in Tumpatan Nibung Village and Sidodadi Village. Data was collected through a survey of 20 farmers and analyzed descriptively to assess perceptions of climate change, EFT adoption rates, adaptation practices, barriers, and impacts on rice production. The results show that most farmers feel that climate variability (unpredictable rainfall, flooding/drought) has contributed to a decline in yields over the past three years. EAT adoption is relatively high ($\approx 75\%$)—especially legowo, SRI, organic fertilizers, and cover crops—and is perceived to increase resilience and productivity. However, the reduction in chemical pesticide use remains low, indicating partial adoption. Recommendations focus on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training, infrastructure support, and strengthening farmer group institutions.