

ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim dapat memengaruhi kegiatan usahatani melalui perubahan kondisi cuaca yang mendorong petani melakukan penyesuaian dalam pengelolaan usahatani dan meningkatkan biaya produksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak perubahan iklim terhadap pengelolaan dan biaya usahatani dari aspek *on farm* serta mengetahui keputusan petani dalam mempertahankan atau mengganti komoditas dan varietas tanaman. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kelompok Tani Rambutan Jaya, Kecamatan Bangsalsari, Kabupaten Jember, dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 56 petani. Metode pengambilan responden menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif dan analisis biaya dengan membandingkan biaya usahatani tahun 2024 dan 2025 pada tiga musim tanam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan iklim mendorong petani melakukan penyesuaian teknik pengelolaan usahatani, meliputi waktu tanam, sistem irigasi, penggunaan pupuk, serta pengendalian hama dan penyakit. Perubahan tersebut diikuti peningkatan total biaya usahatani sebesar 6,14% pada MT I, 7,34% pada MT II, dan 12,00% pada MT III. Peningkatan biaya berkaitan dengan bertambahnya penggunaan input dan kegiatan pengelolaan sebagai bentuk adaptasi terhadap kondisi iklim. Dalam keputusan budidaya, seluruh petani mempertahankan komoditas pada ketiga musim tanam, sedangkan hanya satu petani yang melakukan pergantian varietas pada MT III. Dengan demikian, petani lebih banyak merespon perubahan iklim melalui penyesuaian teknik pengelolaan usahatani daripada mengganti komoditas yang dibudidayakan.

Kata kunci: adaptasi, biaya usahatani, *on farm*, perubahan iklim, usahatani.

ABSTRACT

Climate change can affect farming activities through changes in weather conditions that encourage farmers to adjust farm management practices and increase production costs. This study aims to analyze the impacts of climate change on farm management and farming costs from an on-farm perspective, as well as to identify farmers' decisions to maintain or replace the commodities and crop varieties they cultivate. The study was conducted at the Rambutan Jaya Farmers Group, Bangsalsari District, Jember Regency, involving 56 farmer respondents. Respondents were selected using a purposive sampling method. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and cost analysis by comparing farming costs in 2024 and 2025 across three planting seasons. The results showed that climate change encouraged farmers to adjust their farm management practices, including planting time, irrigation systems, fertilizer use, and pest and disease control. These adjustments were accompanied by increases in total farming costs of 6.14% in the first planting season (MT I), 7.34% in the second planting season (MT II), and 12.00% in the third planting season (MT III). The increase in costs was associated with higher input use and additional farm management activities as forms of adaptation to changing climatic conditions. Regarding farming decisions, all farmers maintained their commodities across the three planting seasons, while only one farmer changed crop varieties in the third planting season. Therefore, farmers responded to climate change primarily through adjustments in farm management practices rather than by replacing the commodities they cultivated.

Keywords: adaptation, climate change, farming, farming costs, on-farm.