Abstract
Indramayu Regency is one of the centers of food crops (rice) production in West Java, Indonesia. In 2013, the number of farming households in Indramayu Regency has decreased. This presumably due to the effects of extreme climate that often befall Indonesia. Descriptive analysis show that average of mild rain in Indramayu in 1 year is 43 rainy days, normal rain is 29 rainy days, heavy rain is 6 rainy days, and very heavy rain is 1 rainy day. Based on analyzing the chart pattern MRLP Extreme Value Theory (EVT) is obtained threshold value is 50. Therefore, from 1979 until 2006 occurred 175 days of extreme rain in Indramayu. By using bootstrap analysis, it can be concluded that the surface pressure in most of the Sumatra island and few of Borneo island fraction are so high, otherwise the surface pressure in Java-Bali region are so low when one day and two day before the extreme rainfall events in Indramayu.

Keywords: extreme rainfall, surface pressure, bootstrap