**Highlights**

* Mitigating against the impact of extreme climatic conditions is a major concern for many communities in developing countries, especially in the sub-Saharan Africa, where agriculture is primarily rain-fed.
* This study examined the occurrence of extreme climatic elements, perception of selected agricultural stakeholders on the impact as well as their coping strategies in a farm community in Nigeria, West Africa using 34 (1984 - 2018) years’ daily records of rainfall, wind-speed and temperature of the area, as well as responses of purposively selected 24 stakeholders (16 devout farmers, eight major farm produce marketers and two government officers).
* The study showed that extreme climatic events occurred in the study as fluctuations in rainfall, unstable trend; increase in temperature periodic light breeze in most months; as well as irregular patterns of wet and dry spells.
* Prevailing extreme conditions occurred as heavy rainfall, early/late rainfall onset and cessations, dry days and windy weather; all of which were implicated for poor germination, impaired of crops growth, alteration of quality harvests and lowered crop productivity.
* Coping strategies varied with socio-economic differences among the farmers; with the relatively wealthy farmers practicing preventive methods (planting of drought resistant species, mixed cropping) while poor farmers embraced reactive strategies like changing methods of cultivation and praying.
* The study concluded that food security in the study area is limited by weak capacity to cope with extreme climatic conditions