

8.1.7

9b (ולנטיעה) → 10b (ושנה למנוייה)

Note1: the תורה requires specific animals for קרבנות, including עגל, פר, and בן בקר – all steers. עגל is a yearling, בן בקר is a 2 year-old and פר a 3 year-old

Note2: a נדה counts 7 days, including the 1st day she saw – even if she saw just before sunset; however, she doesn't complete her 7 days until the end of the 7th day.

<p>1) וְכִי תִבְאוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ וְנִטְעַתֶּם כָּל עֵץ מֵאֵכֶל וְעִרְלֹתֶם עֵרְלֹתוֹ אֶת פְּרִיֹו שֶׁל שָׁנִים יִהְיֶה לָכֶם עֵרְלִים לֹא יֵאָכַל: וּבִשְׁנֵה הָרְבִיעִית יִהְיֶה כָּל פְּרִיֹו קֹדֶשׁ הַלְּלוּלִים לַה': וּבִשְׁנֵה הַחֲמִישִׁית תֹּאכְלוּ אֶת פְּרִיֹו לְהוֹסִיף לָכֶם תְּבוּאָתוֹ אָנִי ה' אֱלֹהֵיכֶם: וַיִּקְרָא יֵט, כַּגֵּזֶה</p> <p>2) אָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ דָּרַשׁ אֶתָּה תִּמְיֵד עִינֵי ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ בָּהּ מִרְשִׁית הַשָּׁנָה וְעַד אַחֲרֵית שָׁנָה: דְּבָרִים י, א, יב</p> <p>3) הַחֹדֶשׁ הַזֶּה לָכֶם רֹאשׁ חֹדְשִׁים רֹאשׁוֹן הוּא לָכֶם לְחֹדְשֵׁי הַשָּׁנָה: שְׁמוֹת יב, ב</p> <p>4) וַיְהִי בְּאַחַת וָשֶׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה בְּרֹאשׁוֹן בְּאַחַד לְחֹדֶשׁ חֲרָבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ...בְּרֹאשִׁית ח, יג</p>	<p>(1)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p>
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- I. ר"ח תשרי as turning point of year for planting
- a. Source: v1; similar to v2 (שנה w/o mention of months) and dissimilar from v3'
 - b. Planting, grafting: done before 30 days prior to ר"ח תשרי is reckoned as belonging to that year
 - i. Re ערלה: counts as a year and 2nd year begins at ר"ח תשרי
 - ii. Re תוספת שביעית: may be maintained (not considered planted during period of שביעית)
 - iii. Only becomes associated: with next year once it blooms – after טו בשבט (re: ערלה ורבעי)
 1. Source for "overlap": v. 1 – ובשנה הרביעית...ובשנה החמישית – sometimes ערלה stretches into 4th year, sometimes רבעי stretches into 5th year
 - iv. Suggestion: seems to contravene ר"מ's principle of 1 day in a year being considered a full year, as per his assessment of ages of steers re: being considered a year ופר (פר is unlike ר"א who requires 2 full years and a month for consideration as a year)
 1. Challenge: ר"מ's principle only applies at the end of the required period
 2. Defense: if part (of a day) is considered a complete unit (day) at the beginning of a cycle (נדה), where a part is not considered a unit (day) at the end of the cycle; ק"ו, where a part (day) is considered a complete unit (year) at the end of the cycle (מלכים) a part (day) should be considered a complete unit (year) at the beginning QED (ruling of 30 days contra ר"מ)
 3. Therefore: must follow ר"א, who considers 1 sub-unit (month) as a whole unit (year)
 4. Challenge: should require 30+30, as per נחמן ר':
 - a. Prohibited: from planting, grafting etc. within
 - i. ד"א. 30 days (+30 days)
 - ii. ד' יהודה. 3 days (+30 days)
 - iii. ד' יוסי ור' שמעון. 2 weeks (+30 days)
 - b. ...of שמיטה: if planted, must be uprooted; נחמן ר' adds (30 days) to each
 - c. Note: cannot be ר"א – require 60; ר' יהודה – require 33; ר"י ור"ש – require 45
 - d. Therefore: must be ר"מ; has 1 day::1 year + 30 days for germinating
 - i. 30th day: counts for both reckoning a year and for final day of קליטה
 5. Dispute: between ר"מ ור"א based on v4:
 - a. ד"מ. 1st day of year considered a new year
 - b. ד"א. syntax indicates "600 years; and on 1st day of next year..."
 - i. Reasoning: "1st of month" → sub-unit of month is a day
 1. Similarly: sub-unit of year is month
 2. Argument: just as 1 day is reckoned as a month
 - a. Similarly: 1 month is reckoned as a year