## 8.1.11

14b (אמר רבה בר רב הונא) → 15b (קיבלה)

Note: during שביעית, all food is essentially הפרשת חרו"מ, and available to all; as such, there is no obligation of הפרשת חרו"מ. Once שביעית produce has been "finsihed off" in that district, it must be taken out of the houses – this process is called ביעור and only applies to פירות שביעית

- I. Continuation of discussion about שברוג as turn-of-year for trees; specifically regarding אחרוג
  - a. איר regards ירק::אתרוג for purposes of מעשר-year; but as tree for purposes of שביעית
  - b. After fix of מבט's statement: even though לר"ג the year changes at שבט is שבט is שבט
    - i. →if part of מעשרות tree is harvested before טו בשבט & part after, מעשרות given separately
    - ii. Example: 3<sup>rd</sup> into 4<sup>th</sup> year, give מע"ע from 1<sup>st</sup> and מע"ש from 2<sup>nd</sup>): example teaches:
      - 1. אתרוג tree: suffers from too much handling; everyone handles it on שביעית
        - a. And: it takes 3 years to "recover" and bear fruit
    - iii. שבט is the month, not the "season" (=when שבט usually occurs vis-à-vis solar year)
- II. Status of שביעית vis-à-vis שביעית (see note)
  - a. An אתרוג tree: that blossomed during the 6th year and was picked during the 7th:
    - i. ביעור exempt from ביעור (belongs to 6th year following חנטה) and from שמיטה) מתרו"מ
    - ii. תרו"מ, exempt from תרו"מ, obligated in תרו"מ, since there is no formal הפקר
  - b. An אתרוג tree: that blossomed during the  $7^{th}$  year and was picked during the  $8^{th}$ :
    - i. רבה obligated in ביעור (belongs to 7th year following חנטה
      - 1. And: exempt from תרו"מ
        - a. Rationale: since everyone handles it during שמיטה not הפקר de juré, just de facto
    - ii. תרו"מ, obligated in ביעור, exempted from תרו"מ, since it belongs to שמיטה
  - c. Both אתרוג follow opinion of אתרוג that אבטולמוס follows harvest-time for מעשר only
  - d.  $\sigma$  voted in אושא that אקיטה follows לקיטה for both מעשרות and מעשרה  $\Rightarrow$  (זייהודה) מעשר):
    - i. Both:  $6 \rightarrow 7$  and  $7 \rightarrow 8$  are exempt from both
- III. Status of tree with one harvesting period
  - a. Basic rule: if tree blossoms before מעשר, טו בשבט follows previous year etc.
    - i. ר' נחמיה only true if it has multiple times of harvest; if 1 time, follows picking time
    - ii. מעשרות from carob trees מעשרות in case of מעשרות from carob trees
      - 1. Challenge (ל"ל): בנות שוח (similar to carobs) follow time of blossoming for שמיטה
      - 2. *ר' יוחנן* was silent
        - a. Suggestion1: should have responded why challenge רבנן with ירבנן?
          - i. Rejection: why ignore רבנן in favor of ר' נחמיה?
        - b. Suggestion2: should have responded איסור vs. איסור?
          - i. Rejection: why ignore איסור in favor of מנהג?
        - c. Suggestion3: should have responded דרבנן is מעשר חרובין
          - i. And: no challenge from דאורייתא) שביעית
        - d. In conclusion: unclear if יוחנן's silence indicates defeat or disdain for the challenge