

Rosh Hashana for Produce

Ref: Sefer Zeraim, Hilchot Maaser Sheni, Chapter 1

Reminder:

Summary of Separations 1. Ref: Sefer Zeraim.
Order of Tzedakah Allocations of Crops Through 7-year cycle.
Ref: Sefer Zeraim, Hilchot Matanot Aniim, Chapter 6.



Growth patterns



You should set aside the *maaser sheni* (second tithe).¹

Amount to set aside is 1/10 of remainder after *trumah* and *maaser rishon* taken.

In the 3rd and 6th year, instead of *maaser sheni*, we separate *maaser ani* (same amount).

There are two *Rosh Hashanah* for produce (regarding the agricultural cycle).

- 1st of *Tishrei*
 - Grains
 - Legumes
 - Vegetables
- 15th of *Shvat*
 - Fruit trees

Reminder:

Pack on Land
Pack on Definitions (General)



GRAINS AND LEGUMES

Liability to tithe is in the year that they are edible, which is usually when they have reached 1/3 of their full growth, (*onat hamaasrot* – phase of tithing). I.e. even though they are only harvested after 1st of *Tishrei*, the tithes belong to the previous year.

Reminder:

Pack on Land



VEGETABLES

Vegetables are tithed according to the year harvested i.e. if harvested on or after the 1st *Tishrei*, the tithes belong to this new year.

The rules are different for vegetables because they require extra irrigation.



Tithing of vegetables is Rabbinic in origin.

FRUIT TREES

Liability of fruit trees same as grains and legumes, except the cycle starts on 15th *Shvat*.

An *etrog*, which also requires irrigation, follows the laws of vegetables in terms of being tithed according to the year harvested. I.e. if harvested on or after the 15th of *Shvat*, the tithes belong to this new year.

These points will be needed to decide whether the tithe belongs to *maaser sheni* or *maaser ani* (i.e. which year they belong to).

Snacking of produce can only take place after *maaser sheni* (or *ani*) has been taken.