



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Rosh Hashanah Daf Yud

- A Braisa says, if in the year before shmitta one plants a tree, or bends a vine and sticks it into the ground, or grafts a branch onto another tree, 30 days before Rosh Hashanah, when Rosh Hashanah arrives, it is considered to begin the 2nd year of the new tree, and it need not be uprooted for shmitta. If any of these were done within 30 days of Rosh Hashanah, the arrival of Rosh Hashanah does not begin the tree's second year, and the tree must be uprooted (it is considered to have been planted during shmitta). The Braisa continues, that the fruit of a tree planted 30 days before Rosh Hashanah, which fruit grew before Tu BiShvat, are assur as if they had grown before Rosh Hashanah (i.e. the fruit grown before Tu BiShvat of the 4th year is considered to have grown in the 3rd year and is Orlah, and such fruit of the 5th year is considered "netah revai" as if grown in the 4th year).
 - **Q:** How do we know that such fruit grown before Tu BiShvat takes on these characteristics? **A: R' Chiya bar Abba in the name of R' Yochanan** said, after discussing Orlah, the pasuk says "U'bashana harvi'is", with the conjunctive "and", teaching that there is a time when Orlah applies even in the 4th year. The same is then done after discussing netah revai, where the pasuk says "U'bashana hachamishis", teaching that at times netah revai applies to the fifth year as well. This would happen when a tree is planted 30 days before Rosh Hashanah and the fruit grew before Tu BiShvat.
 - **Q:** Shall we say that the Braisa (which seems to say that less than 30 days will not be considered as a full year) does not follow **R' Meir**, who says that even one day can be considered to be a full year (he says that a "par" that is 24 months and one day, is considered to be 3 years old, and **R' Elazar** says the animal must be 24 months and 30 days old)? **A:** It may be that **R' Meir** only considers a day at the end of a count to be considered a full year, but at the beginning of a count (like when planting a tree) he may agree that less than 30 days cannot be counted as a year.
 - **Q: Rava** asked, that should not be the case based on a kal v'chomer from niddah. By a niddah, part of the day counts as a whole day at the beginning of her count, but not at the end. So, if a day counts as a year at the end, surely it should count as a year in the beginning!? Clearly the Braisa doesn't follow **R' Meir**.
 - **Q:** The Braisa can't be following **R' Elazar** either, because a Mishna says that 30 days prior to shmitta carries the issur of shmitta (we add from the non-kodesh onto the kodesh), and therefore, if **R' Elazar** requires 30 days to be considered a year, it would have to be 30 days in addition to the 30 days prior to shmitta. If so, who does the Braisa follow? **A:** The Braisa follows **R' Meir**, and when the Braisa says that 30 days are required, it means that 30 days are required for the tree to take root before shmitta.
 - **Q:** If so, the Braisa should say that 31 days are needed (the 30 for taking root and one day to be considered a year according to **R' Meir**)? **A: R' Meir** holds that Day 30 is counted towards the 30 days needed to take root *and* towards the one day needed to be counted as a year.
 - **R' Yochanan** said that **R' Meir** and **R' Elazar** darshen the same pasuk as the basis for their views. The pasuk regarding the mabul says "Vayehi b'achas v'sheish mei'os shanah barishon b'echad lachodesh". **R' Meir** says, this was one day into

the 601st year and the Torah refers to it as 601 years. We see that one day is considered as a year. **R' Elazar** says that the word "shanah" is referring to the 600 number, and the pasuk is saying that it was "one day into the 601st year".

- **R' Elazar's** view is based on the end of the pasuk. The pasuk says "barishon b'echad lachodesh". This teaches that one day is considered to be a month. Similarly, we would say that one month would be considered a year (one unit of a counting is considered as the entire larger unit).