Menachos 70 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Replanting Grain – Do We Follow the Original or the New Growth?

Case:

- Grain grew **one-third before the Omer** (already considered produce)
- It was then **replanted**, and new grain grew from it

Question:

➡️ Do we follow the **original stalk (which was already permitted by the Omer)**
➡️ Or the **new growth (which is Chadash and should be forbidden)?**

The Gemara compares this to cases like **Orlah and Kilayim**, where we often follow the **original source**, but leaves this question **unresolved (Teiku)**.

2️⃣ Applying This to Maaser

Case:

- A person already separated **Maaser** from his grain
- Then he **replanted the grain**, and it grew more

Question:

➡️ Do we treat the new growth as **new produce requiring Maaser again**
➡️ Or as an extension of the original (already fixed) grain?

Key distinction:

- Regular seeds are meant to **decompose and regrow**
- But whole stalks may not be considered "new growth"

This remains an open discussion.

3️⃣ Planter vs. Ground – Changing Status

Case:

- Grain is planted in a **pot without a hole (not connected to the ground)**
- Later, a **hole is made**, connecting it to the ground

Question:

➡️ Do we consider it as if it **just now took root** (and becomes obligated)
➡️ Or do we follow its original planting status?

The Gemara distinguishes between:

- A **single continuous planting**
- Versus **replanting after cutting**

These are treated differently.

4️⃣ Miruach Followed by Replanting

Case:

- Grain reached **מירוח**(final smoothing → becomes Tevel, obligated in Maaser)
- Then it was **replanted**
- The person then declared it **Terumah**

Question:

➡️ Can something **attached to the ground** become Terumah?

The Gemara says:

- Normally, Terumah applies only after processing, not while attached
- Replanting may **remove the Tevel status**, since it becomes like new seed

This leads to a broader principle:

➡️ Once replanted, produce may **lose its previous halachic status**

5️⃣ Eating from the Ground vs. Detached Produce

A side discussion:

- Eating produce **while still attached to the ground** is unusual
- Therefore, certain halachos (like liability for Terumah violations) may differ

The Gemara distinguishes between:

- **Normal eating (detached produce)**
- **Unusual eating (directly from the ground)**

6️⃣ Kilayim in a Planter

Case:

- Two species planted together in a **pot without a hole**

Ruling:

➡️ Although not fully like ground planting, it is still **forbidden mid'Rabbanan**

Additionally:

• One may receive **Makkas Mardus (rabbinic lashes)** for doing so

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7️⃣ The Five Types of Grain

The Mishnah lists the **five grains**:

• Wheat
• Barley
• Spelt
• Oats
• Rye

Key rule:

➡️ Only these five are subject to:

• **Chadash**
• **Challah**
• **Matzah obligations**

They are divided into **two groups**:

• Wheat + Spelt
• Barley + Oats + Rye

Each group combines internally for halachic measurements.

🔑 Yesodos of the Daf

• Replanted grain raises the question: follow the **original or the new growth**.
• This affects Chadash, Maaser, and other halachos.
• Replanting may **reset halachic status** in some cases.
• Planters vs. ground create important distinctions in obligation.
• Only the **five grains** are included in key halachos like Chadash and Challah.
• These grains form **two halachic groups** for combining purposes.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל