

הפרשת תרומות ומעשרות

דף הדרכה ומפתח

Terumah Gedolah

א ב ג ד ה ו ז

Terumah is set aside from all crops that grow throughout the six years preceding *shemittah*. It may be eaten only by *kohanim* and their households, and only while pure (*tahor*). One may not treat *terumah* disrespectfully or wastefully.



Nowadays

A minimal amount of produce is set aside as *terumah*, but it is not given to a *kohen*, since *kohanim* today cannot become *tahor* and therefore may not eat *terumah*. Instead, produce that has been designated as *terumah* must be respectfully disposed of. Some bury it while others place it in a garbage can within a double bag.

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Ma'aser Rishon

א ב ג ד ה ו ז

Ma'aser rishon is set aside from all crops that grow throughout the six years preceding *shemittah*. It may be eaten by all Israelites, even if impure (*tameh*), with the permission of the *Levi* who owns the *ma'aser rishon*.



Nowadays

Ten percent of the yield is verbally declared to be *ma'aser rishon*. If there is a definite obligation of *ma'aser rishon* (such as when the crop is grown in one's private yard), it is given to a *Levi*. When there is no definite obligation (such as when buying fruit and vegetables at the market), *ma'aser rishon* need not be given to the *Levi*.

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Terumat Ma'aser

א ב ג ד ה ו ז

Terumat ma'aser is set aside from all crops that grow throughout the six years preceding *shemittah*. It may be eaten only by the *kohanim* and their households, and only while pure (*tahor*). One may not treat *terumat ma'aser* disrespectfully or wastefully.



Nowadays

One percent of the yield is set aside as *terumat ma'aser*, but it is not given to a *kohen*, since *kohanim* today cannot become *tahor* and therefore may not eat *terumat ma'aser*. Instead, produce that has been designated as *terumat ma'aser* must be respectfully disposed of. Some bury it while others place it in a garbage can within a double bag.

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Ma'aser Ani

א ב ג ד ה ו ז

Ma'aser ani is given on the third and sixth years of the *shemittah* cycle. It may be eaten by all Israelites, even if impure (*tameh*), with the permission of the poor person who owns the *ma'aser ani*.



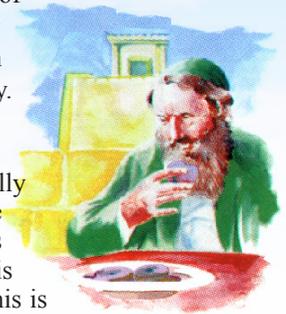
Nowadays

Nine percent of the yield is verbally declared to be *ma'aser ani*. If there is a definite obligation of *ma'aser ani* (such as when the crop is grown in one's private yard), it is given to the poor. When there is no definite obligation (such as when buying fruit and vegetables at the market), *ma'aser ani* need not be given to the poor.

Ma'aser Sheni

א ב ג ד ה ו ז

Ma'aser sheni is set aside from crops that grow on the first, second, fourth and fifth years of the *shemittah* cycle. When the *Bet Hamikdash* stands it is eaten in Jerusalem while in a state of purity.



Nowadays

Nine percent of the yield is verbally declared to be *ma'aser sheni*. The holiness of the *ma'aser sheni* is then transferred to a coin that is intended for this purpose. Once this is done, it is permissible to eat the *ma'aser sheni*.

Transferring the Holiness of Ma'aser Sheni

Transferring the holiness of *ma'aser sheni* produce onto monies of equal value would cause significant loss, since the money could then not be used. For this reason, the sages instituted that nowadays the holiness of *ma'aser sheni* may be transferred to a coin worth one *p'rutah* (less than one cent – it is best to use an Israeli 10 agorot coin). This coin may not be used. It is kept until the 14th of Nissan of the fourth and seventh year of the *shemittah* cycle, and then it is destroyed.

The Coin

One who sets aside *terumot* and *ma'asrot* must also have a coin onto which he will transfer the holiness of *ma'aser sheni*. If the holiness is not transferred to the coin, the *ma'aser sheni* produce may not be eaten. It is important to keep track of the number of times one transfers holiness of *ma'aser sheni* to the coin, because the number of transfers is limited to the number of *p'rutot* that the coin it worth.

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