

Visitors from ארץ ישראל who are in חוץ לארץ for יום טוב, are forbidden to perform מלאכה on the second day, unless they are in an area where there are no Jewish people. This includes visitors in an inhabited area even when in private (this being more stringent than a מנהג המקום, as יום טוב שני is a דין דרבנן in חוץ לארץ that is so strong that it is מבטל a מצות עשה [of wearing תפילין on the last day of יום טוב]). Therefore, on יום טוב שני, while the ארץ ישראל בן has none of the מצות היום (making a סדר, sitting in the סוכה etc.) he must be careful not to stick out and should dress in בגדי שבת, and should even attend the סדר if his presence would be missed (he does not need to fulfill the מצות of the סדר). Similarly, he should wear תפילין, but in private.

Regarding a person from חוץ לארץ in ארץ ישראל, he should keep the second day of יום טוב (though the חכם צבי writes that he is forbidden to keep two days of יום טוב in ארץ ישראל and only keeps one day).

A person can be put in נידוי (excommunication) for being a מצוה מצידי, such as being מזלזל in יום טוב שני.

The משנה ברורה writes that יום טוב שני in a certain way is more יום טוב ראשון than יום טוב ראשון, as one only gets מלקות on יום טוב ראשון for a מלאכה דאורייתא, while on יום טוב שני, which itself is not a דאורייתא, one receives punishment even for transgressing through איסור לעכו"ם, which even on יום טוב ראשון is an איסור דרבנן.

Produce of שמיטה that grew in the fields may be eaten, provided the animals of the field are still able to eat from it in the field. Once the animals source of that particular vegetable is gone, it must be removed--זמן ביעור-- (or destroyed according to some opinions) from the house. This includes vegetables that are being pickled. If three types are being pickled together (meaning their flavors have merged together), one only needs to remove the specific vegetable whose time of ביעור has come, and the other vegetables may be kept in the house, even though they have some of the flavor of the forbidden vegetable.

ארץ ישראל is divided into three regions (יהודה, עבר הירדן, and the גליל). In each region, provided there is some produce still available somewhere in the region, everyone in the region may eat that type of produce.

Produce that left ארץ ישראל must still have ביעור done to it.

One can cut branches off a tree during a שמיטה year provided the tree did not yet produce fruit. By carob trees, this is considered to be from when the carobs grow in chains. By a grape vine, this is considered to be from when the grapes reach the size of a גירעא (size of a white bean).

Unripened grapes (סמדר) are not considered ערלה.