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# Mashed, Ground and Crushed Fruits and Vegetables





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## MASHED, GROUND **AND CRUSHED FRUITS** AND VEGETABLES

The days when housewives prepared foods from scratch with their own hands are basically over. Instead, supermarket shelves are full of processed foods, which create a unique challenge regarding brachos. What are the brachos for these kinds of products? Is there a difference if the original state of these items is not recognizable? What brachah is recited on jams, latkes, kugels, and pringles, etc.? These and many other questions will be addressed in depth in this important and less known topic.

#### Dates

The Gemara1 says that one who does "trima" to a date would recite a Ha'etz.2 The Rishonim debate the definition of trima.3 Rashi4 maintains that trima is crushed but not pulverized. The Rambam<sup>5</sup> holds that even if you pulverize a date it is a Ha'etz if you make it into dough (some hold there is no dispute, see later). The Shulchan Aruch<sup>6</sup> rules like the Rambam. The Rama<sup>7</sup> says that based on the opinion

<sup>1.</sup> Maseches Brachos 38a.

<sup>2.</sup> The reason is because it is still intact (Mishnah Berurah 202:40).

<sup>3.</sup> Refer to Hakattan V'hilchosav 2:page 313 on the dispute.

<sup>4.</sup> Maseches Brachos 38a "trima."

<sup>5.</sup> Hilchos Brachos 8:4, Shulchan Aruch 202:7. See Tur O.C. 202, Prisha 14, Beis Yosef 202. Refer to Aruch Hashulchan 202:27, Pischei Halachah page 171:footnote 163, and pages 382-383.

<sup>6.</sup> O.C. 202:7.

<sup>7.</sup> Ibid. See Beis Yosef 202, Darchei Moshe 202, Ben Ish Chai Pinchas 1:12



of the *Shulchan Aruch* one should recite a *Ha'etz* on jam,<sup>8</sup> while others say a *Shehakol*, but *bedi'eved* one is *yotzei* with a *Ha'etz*.<sup>9</sup> From the above discussion it appears that there is a dispute between the *Shulchan Aruch* and the Rama. However, others explain that this is not necessarily true.<sup>10</sup> The opinion that one should recite a *Shehakol* on jam is based on the fact that it is totally unrecognizable (since it is cooked and pulverized). Dates are still intact and the *brachah* of *Ha'etz* remains according to all opinions.<sup>11</sup>

Others say that the second opinion quoted in the Rama argues with the *Shulchan Aruch*, and a *Ha'etz* is not recited on pulverized food, even if some pieces remain.<sup>12</sup>

If the food is crushed but pieces are still intact the *brachah* is *Ha'adamah* or *Ha'etz*, but if the food is pulverized and one cannot tell what the food is, then the *brachah* is a *Shehakol*.<sup>13</sup>

#### Brachah Acharonah

Regarding the second view of the Rama, there is a discussion in the *poskim* what the correct *brachah acharonah* would be for such a product.<sup>14</sup>

#### Disclaimer

- 8. Mishnah Berurah 202:41.
- 9. Rama 202:7, Biur Halachah "temarim." See Chayei Adam 51:12. Refer to Bach 202 which says one should recite a Ha'adamah on a date, etc., which is ground and not recognizable. However, this is not accepted by the poskim (Elyah Rabbah 12). See Sha'ar Hatzion 208:44 if one is yotzei bedi'eved on something which the derech is not to make into a dish.
- 10. Refer to Piskei Teshuvos 202:15 in depth. Also see Chazon Ish O.C. 33:5.
- 11. Levush 7, Magen Avraham 202:18, Pri Megadim M.Z. 4, Olas Tamid 7, Elyah Rabbah 11, Mishnah Berurah 202:42, Aruch Hashulchan 27, refer to Drisha 4, Igros Moshe Y.D. 2:25.
- 12. Refer to Mishnah Berurah 202:42. See Taz 4. Yabia Omer O.C. 7:29.
- 13. Mishnah Berurah 202:42.
- 14. Refer to Pri Megadim M.Z. 4.

Many Sephardic poskim hold that one should make a *Ha'etz* even if one cannot tell what the item is. <sup>15</sup> A Sephardi should consult his rav. The discussion below is not according to those poskim.

#### **Different Kinds of Fruits**

Some fruits are soft like a paste when they are intact, such as avocados and bananas. Even after they are crushed, they retain their basic appearance. Therefore, the *brachah* stays the same. Other fruits like apples or peaches change appearance completely when cooked, so the brachah is Shehakol. However, if some pieces of the fruit are still left intact the original brachah remains.16

#### **Avoid Dispute**

Some people take an uncrushed fruit for the brachah before eating a crushed product in order to avoid any dispute regarding the brachah.17 However, others frown on this practice. 18 Some opine to always make a *Shehakol* since there is a dispute as to which brachah one should make on crushed products.19

#### Some Rules

The fruit is generally served that way: A fruit or vegetable that is usually eaten in its crushed form is Ha'adamah or Ha'etz (see below).20

<sup>15.</sup> Refer to Yabia Omer O.C. 7:29, Yalkut Yosef 202:13. See Kaf Hachaim 57.

<sup>16.</sup> Pnei Hashulchan 202:pages 82-83.

<sup>17.</sup> Kaf Hachaim 202:57.

<sup>18.</sup> Minchas Shlomo 1:91.

<sup>19.</sup> Rav Poalim 2:29, Kaf Hachaim 57, Ohr L'tzion 2:14:2:footnote 2. See Shulchan Aruch Harav 202:17.

<sup>20.</sup> Pri Megadim M.Z. 202:4, Mishnah Berurah 202:44, 203:12, Sha'ar Hatzion 19, Mishnah Berurah 208:38.



**Crushed but know what it is:** Even if a fruit is crushed or pulverized but one is able to tell what the fruit is then the *brachah* is *Ha'adamah* or *Ha'etz*.<sup>21</sup>

**Crushed and do not know what it is:** Many *poskim* say that if food is mashed to the extent that one cannot identify it, then the *brachah* is a *Shehakol*.<sup>22</sup>

#### Why Is Non-Recognizable a Shehakol

Why is a *Shehakol* recited once the fruit is no longer identifiable? One explanation is that it is no longer defined as a fruit and one cannot make a *borei pri* (fruit) on it. Second, a crushed fruit does not provide the regular level of pleasure as whole fruit, so the *brachah* is changed to a *Shehakol*.<sup>23</sup>

#### **Pulverized and Taste Is Unchanged**

Some *poskim* say that even if an item is pulverized, if no other ingredients are added the *brachah* would remain a *Ha'adamah*,<sup>24</sup> but the custom is to recite a *Shehakol* in this case.

#### Blender vs. Fork or Hand Grater

A blender pulverizes food thoroughly, and the likelihood of any pieces is low. Therefore, the *brachah* would be a *Shehakol* if one cannot identify the item. However, a fork or a hand grater does not pulverize the item, and one can identify the fruit. Therefore, it retains the original *brachah*.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>21.</sup> Biur Halachah 202 "temarim." Refer to Siddur Shulchan Aruch Harav 7:22, Biur Halachah 203 "al," V'zos Habrachah page 103. See Nishmas Adam 51:8.

<sup>22.</sup> Biur Halachah ibid.

<sup>23.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 240.

<sup>24.</sup> Refer to Nishmas Adam 51:8, Da'as Torah 202:3.

<sup>25.</sup> Refer to *Piskei Teshuvos* 202:18:footnote 102, *Hakattan V'hilchosav* 2:page 320, *Yabia Omer O.C.* 7:29:15. See *Shulchan Aruch Harav* 202:17.

#### What Is Called Recognizable?

There is a dispute as to what is called recognizable. Some say that if there are solid pieces then it is called recognizable, 26 while others say that it is sufficient if one can identify the fruit, even if it is ground.<sup>27</sup>

In case of doubt, one should show it to someone else. If he can identify it, then the original brachah remains; otherwise a Shehakol should be made.28

#### **Jams**

Based on the opinion that the Shulchan Aruch and the Rama are not arguing, if there are pieces of fruit in the jam one would recite a *Ha'etz*. (This only applies if the jam is eaten separately. When it is used as a spread, it does not require a separate brachah.)29 However, most jams are made with crushed fruits that are not identifiable; therefore, the brachah is Shehakol.<sup>30</sup> Even though strawberry jams contain seeds, one makes a *Shehakol* because it is not considered recognizable.31

<sup>26.</sup> Opinion of Harav Elyashiv zt"l quoted in V'sein Brachah page 404:footnote 31.

<sup>27.</sup> Opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l quoted in V'sein Brachah page 404:footnote 31. See Rivevos Ephraim 8:436:6.

<sup>28.</sup> V'sein Brachah page 405 quoting the opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l.

<sup>29.</sup> Aruch Hashulchan 29. See Ohr L'tzion 2:14:3.

<sup>30.</sup> Brachos K'hilchasan quoting the opinion of Harav Nissim Karelitz shlit"a, see Ohr L'tzion 2:14:3.

<sup>31.</sup> Opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l quoted in V'sein Brachah pages 404-405: footnote 32. See V'zos Habrachah page 238.



#### **Peanut Butter**

On smooth peanut butter one would make a *Shehakol* if eaten alone.<sup>32</sup> Chunky peanut butter has pieces of peanuts, so one would make a *Ha'adamah*.<sup>33</sup> In most cases peanut butter is eaten with bread and does not require its own *brachah*. If one knows (today this is so) that peanuts are grown mainly to be made into peanut butter, then even smooth peanut butter would be *Ha'adamah*.<sup>34</sup>

#### **Fruit Leather**

A popular snack item is fruit leather, which is usually made from dried fruits that are pressed together into a strip. The *brachah* would be a *Ha'etz* or *Ha'adamah*, depending on what is used in the product. This is similar to the case of *trima* (not like the opinion brought in the *Rama* which some say is arguing on the ruling of the *Shulchan Aruch*). If the fruit leather is made with crushed fruit that is then dried and made into a strip, then the *brachah* would be a *Shehakol*.<sup>35</sup> Most of the fruit leather would fall into this last category and as such would be a *Shehakol*.

#### **Corn Flakes**

Corn products are made from milled corn and corn flour. Milled corn is flattened corn, and one can tell it is from corn.<sup>36</sup> Corn flour is ground into flour, and one cannot

<sup>32.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 239.

<sup>33.</sup> *Vzos Habrachah* page 239 says crunchy peanut butter is a *Shehakol* as well (quoting the opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach *zt*"*l*).

<sup>34.</sup> Pischei Halachah page 383, Pnei Hashulchan page 84.

<sup>35.</sup> Pnei Hashulchan page 85. Refer to Piskei Teshuvos 202:16, Yalkut Yosef 202:15, Ohr L'tzion 2:14:2:footnote 2.

<sup>36.</sup> Refer to Piskei Teshuvos 202:21.

tell what it is. Corn flour is a Shehakol, and milled corn is a Ha'adamah.37

#### **Popcorn**

Popcorn is corn that is heated until it is popped. The poskim maintain that the brachah for popcorn is Ha'adamah.<sup>38</sup> The corn is still in its original state although it does not look the same. The brachah remains as long as it is intact, even if it loses its original form.<sup>39</sup> In addition, there are fields of corn grown for popcorn; therefore, the *brachah* status is not changed.40

#### **Popchips**

There is a product on the market called popchips. These products are made with potatoes that are finely cut to smaller sizes in order to pop them.<sup>41</sup> The *brachah* for this is Ha'adamah.

#### **Potato Chips**

Potato chips made from sliced potatoes are Ha'adamah even though the potatoes are sliced and deep-fried and do



<sup>37.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky shlit"a as expressed in Shulchan Halevi (English) 1, page 39, Pnei Hashulchan pages 85-86, Birchos Hanehenin page 120:footnote 1. Refer to Shevet Halevi 8:36, Be'er Moshe 3:42.

<sup>38.</sup> Pnei Hashulchan pages 86-87, M'Beis Levi 17:page 43:6.

<sup>39.</sup> V'zos Habrachah pages 102-103. Refer to Keren L'Dovid 52, Be'er Moshe 2:12, Az Nidberu 10:8:3, Ohr L'tzion 2:14:11, Yabia Omer O.C. 7:29:15, Pnei Hashulchan pages 86-87.

Opinion of Harav Moshe Feinstein zt"l quoted in V'zos Habrachah page 102, opinion of Harav Elyashiv zt"l quoted in Ashrei Ha'ish 1:page 242:44. Refer to Birchos Hanehenin pages 113-119.

<sup>40.</sup> Piskei Teshuvos 202: footnote 90, V'zos Habrachah pages 102-103, Milei D'brachah (Schwartz) page 145:204.

<sup>41.</sup> http://www.popchips.com/faq/.



not have the original form. Nevertheless, it is considered in its original state and the *brachah* is not affected.<sup>42</sup>

#### **Potato Starch**

If the flour is edible and one has enjoyment from eating it, then one would recite the *brachah* of *Shehakol* on it.<sup>43</sup> The *brachah* recited on cake made from potato starch is *Shehakol*.<sup>44</sup>

#### Corn Flour - Tortillas

As mentioned above, if a product is made with corn flour the *brachah* is *Shehakol*. Many tortilla chips are made with corn flour and as such, the *brachah* is a *Shehakol*.<sup>45</sup> (Check the ingredients.)

#### **Falafel Balls**

Falafel balls are made from ground chickpeas that are not recognizable; therefore, the *brachah* should be *Shehakol.*<sup>46</sup> Others say since most chickpeas are meant for falafel balls the *brachah* is *Ha'adamah.*<sup>47</sup> It may depend on locales as well.

<sup>42.</sup> Igros Moshe Y.D. 4:48:5, V'sein Brachah page 407:footnote 39.1 quoting the opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l and Harav Yaakov Kamenetsky zt"l. Yabia Omer O.C. 7:29, Pnei Hashulchan page 87, V'zos Habrachah page 103.

<sup>43.</sup> Sha'arei Habrachah page 710:footnote 772.

<sup>44.</sup> *V'sein Brachah* page 474. If one recites *Ha'adamah* on a piece of cake made from potato starch on Pesach he was *yotzei bedi'eved* (*V'sein Brachah* page 411:footnote 46).

<sup>45.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky *shlit* as expressed in *Shulchan Halevi* (English) 1, page 42. Refer to *Ohr L'tzion* 2:46:41, *Shevet Halevi* 8:36.

<sup>46.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky *shlit"a*, see *Sha'arei Habrachah* 23:footnote 570. Refer to *Halachah Berurah* 202:pages 217-221 in depth.

<sup>47.</sup> Yabia Omer O.C. 7:29:15, Sha'arei Habrachah 23:footnote 570, Asei Lecha Rav 9:page 149, Keitzad Mevarchim page 21, see Hakattan V'hilchosav 2:page 328. Refer to Rivevos Ephraim 8:481:21.

#### Pieces of Fruit

Finely blended applesauce is a Shehakol.<sup>48</sup> However, if there are pieces (as is common with homemade applesauce) one should recite a Ha'etz.49

#### Made to Be Crushed

We mentioned above that if fruit is grown with the intention to crush it, then the brachah is Ha'etz. It is not clear how to categorize various fruits. 50 Do all the fruits need to be grown for this purpose, or most, or even a minute amount? Some sources say most fruits,51 while others say even a minute amount.52

#### Chumus

Chumus is made by grinding chickpeas. Today, many eat whole chickpeas. Nevertheless, since it is the derech for one to grind them, some say the *brachah* is *Ha'adamah*. <sup>53</sup> Others say that one should recite a Shehakol.54

#### **Techinah**

Techinah is made by grinding sesame seeds. However, they are also eaten whole. A large portion of the crop is ground for techinah. Therefore, some opine that one should

<sup>48.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 101. See Minchas Shlomo 1:93:3.

<sup>49.</sup> V'sein Brachah page 409. Refer to Pischei Halachah page 171:footnote 163. Refer to Pnei Hashulchan pages 89-90, V'zos Habrachah page 101.

<sup>50.</sup> Refer to V'zos Habrachah pages 240-241.

<sup>51.</sup> Chayei Adam 52:10, Mishnah Berurah 202:44.

<sup>52.</sup> Shulchan Aruch Harav 202:17.

<sup>53.</sup> Pnei Hashulchan page 92.

<sup>54.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky shlit"a, see V'zos Habrachah page 101.



recite a *Ha'adamah* on *techinah*.<sup>55</sup> However, *techinah* is made into a liquid, so the *brachah* is a *Shehakol*.<sup>56</sup>

#### **Sesame Seed Candy**

Sesame seeds are mixed with sugar and made into a candy. The *brachah* for this is *Ha'adamah*.<sup>57</sup>

#### **Tomato Sauce**

Tomato sauce is generally made with tomatoes that are grown for this purpose. However, tomatoes in general are eaten as is by the masses. Some *poskim* say we follow the general group of tomatoes, which are eaten as is. Generally, commercial tomato sauce is made into a liquid and there are no pieces. The *brachah* for this is a *Shehakol* if eaten alone.<sup>58</sup>

#### Halva

*Halva* is made from ground sesame seeds and other ingredients. It is not noticeable that it comes from sesame seeds; therefore, the *brachah* is *Shehakol*.<sup>59</sup>

#### **Diced Food**

Cutting food into small pieces does not have an effect on its *brachah*, <sup>60</sup> as one can identify the item. <sup>61</sup> This would apply to a salad with many diced vegetables. <sup>62</sup> The same is true for

<sup>55.</sup> Sha'arei Teshuvah 202:7, Aruch Hashulchan 205:7.

<sup>56.</sup> Mishnah Berurah 205:17, Halachah Berurah 20:page 221, Pnei Hashulchan pages 92-93. Refer to Igros Moshe O.C. 1:65. Some suggest eating it with bread to avoid an issue with what brachah to recite on it (Igros Moshe ibid.).

<sup>57.</sup> Hakattan V'hilchosav 2:page 315, Pnei Hashulchan page 93.

<sup>58.</sup> Pnei Hashulchan page 93.

<sup>59.</sup> Hakattan V'hilchosav 2:page 315, V'zos Habrachah page 101, Pnei Hashulchan page 93.

<sup>60.</sup> Shulchan Aruch 205:4.

<sup>61.</sup> Mishnah Berurah 205:15.

<sup>62.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 102, Ohr L'tzion 2:14:12.

potato chips (see above). If one dices it to the point that it is not recognizable, such as crushed walnuts (marzipan), one would make a Shehakol.63

#### Potato Flour

Although diced food does not lose its brachah, if it is ground into flour then the brachah would change to a Shehakol.<sup>64</sup> Many snacks are made with potato flour and one cannot tell that they are made with potatoes at all. On these items one would recite a Shehakol (assuming there are no wheat ingredients for taste).

#### **Eggplant**

Eggplant which is cut into small pieces and mixed with other ingredients is still a *Ha'adamah*. One can still tell that it is eggplant; therefore, the brachah does not change. 65

#### Avocado

Mashed avocado is Ha'etz since one can tell it is an avocado.66 In addition, this is the normal way to eat avocado.67 If it is crushed until it is not recognizable the brachah would be a Shehakol.<sup>68</sup>

#### **Soy Products**

Soybeans are *Ha'adamah*. We mentioned before that even if something is grown to be crushed, if one cannot tell what



<sup>63.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 101, Pnei Hashulchan page 94. Refer to Shulchan Aruch Harav Seder Birchos Hanehenin 7:22.

<sup>64.</sup> Refer to Chavei Adam 51:10.

<sup>65.</sup> Opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l quoted in V'sein Brachah page 406, V'zos Habrachah page 102 quoting the opinion of Harav Chaim Pinchas Scheinberg zt"l, see V'zos Habrachah page 238.

<sup>66.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 102.

<sup>67.</sup> V'zos Habrachah page 238.

<sup>68.</sup> Ibid.



it is after being crushed the *brachah* is a *Shehakol*. Based on this, soy franks are *Shehakol* because one cannot tell they are from soy.<sup>69</sup>

#### **Pringles**<sup>®</sup>

Pringles® potato chips were introduced in 1969 by Procter and Gamble. They are made from potatoes that have been cooked, mashed, dehydrated, and then reconstituted into dough. They are cut into a uniform shape and then quick fried. The *poskim* discuss which *brachah* to make on them. Some say that since they are made from potato flour the *brachah* would be a *Shehakol.*70 Others say that since it is noticeable that they are potatoes, the *brachah* is still *Ha'adamah*, 71 and this is the *minhag ha'olam.*72

#### **Mashed or Instant Potatoes**

If potatoes were mashed to the point that they are not recognizable (i.e. in an electric blender), the *brachah* is *Shehakol.*<sup>73</sup> However, in many cases one can still tell that the mashed food is potato and therefore, the *minhag ha'olam*<sup>74</sup> is

<sup>69.</sup> Opinions of Harav Shternbuch *shlit"a* and Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l quoted in V'zos Habrachah page 103, Keitzad Mevarchim page 21.

<sup>70.</sup> Pnei Hashulchan page 95, V'zos Habrachah page 376:79. Opinion of Harav Meir Bransdorfer shlit"a.

<sup>71.</sup> Vsein Brachah page 407:footnote 39:2 quoting the opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l. Refer to Ohr L'tzion 2:12:5.

<sup>72.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky *shlit"a* quoting the opinion of Harav Moshe Feinstein *zt"l*. Harav Moshe said the reason is because it is not possible to say that something which is turned into a powder lost its *tzurah*. See *V'zos Habrachah* page 239. Refer to *Daf Hakashrus 23*:7 which brings a *teshuvah* from Harav Yisroel Belsky *shlit"a* on this topic.

<sup>73.</sup> Rivevos Ephraim 3:124, V'zos Habrachah 12:1, Ohr L'tzion 2:14:2, Sha'arei Habrachah 23:footnote 593, also see page 657:footnote 568, Laws of Brachos page 377, refer to Pischei Halachah 9:55.

<sup>74.</sup> *V'sein Brachah* page 406:footnote 38 quoting the opinions of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach *zt"l*, Harav Elyashiv *zt"l* and Harav Scheinberg *zt"l*. Refer to *Yabia Omer O.C.* 7:29.

that the *brachah* would still be a *Ha'adamah*. 75 Potatoes that were mashed by hand definitely require a Ha'adamah since one can easily see that the food is potato. 76 (Other vegetables do not have the same characteristic as a potato; therefore, if one cooks a carrot and mashes it to the point that one cannot tell what it is, the brachah is a Shehakol.)77

In regard to instant potatoes, since after one adds a little water to the powder one can tell that it is potato, the brachah remains Ha'adamah (see footnote).78

#### Potato Kugel / Latkes<sup>79</sup>

If the potato ingredients are processed in a way that one no longer recognizes the mixture as potato (such as pureed), the brachah on the potato kugel or latkes would be Shehakol.80 Some say that since they are made with other ingredients such as oil, etc., and the form and the taste of the potatoes change, one should recite a Shehakol.81 However, in many cases one can still recognize that the mixture is potato



<sup>75.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky shlit"a, see Mekor Habrachah page 28, Sha'arei Habrachah 17:35:footnote 75, V'zos Habrachah page 238, V'sein Brachah page 406:footnote 38 quoting the opinions of Harav Elyashiv zt"l, Harav Chaim Pinchas Scheinberg zt"l, and Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l, Avnei Yushpei 1:44:1, Be'er Moshe 2:12:5. See Da'as Torah 202:7.

<sup>76.</sup> Ya'avetz Birchos Hanehenin kuf:18:page 512, V'zos Habrachah page 102, see Ohr L'tzion 2:14:2.

<sup>77.</sup> Opinions of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l and Harav Elyashiv zt"l quoted in V'sein Brachah page 407:footnote 38.1.

<sup>78.</sup> V'sein Brachah page 407:footnote 39 quoting the opinions of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l, Harav Chaim Pinchas Scheinberg zt"l and Harav Elyashiv zt"l, Asei Lecha Rav 4:pages 170-175, Sha'arei Habrachah page 657. Some say one recites Shehakol on them (V'zos Habrachah page 239, Piskei Teshuvos 202:19).

<sup>79.</sup> Regarding why we eat latkes on Chanukah see Moadim U'zmanim 8:page 36, Ozer Yisrael page 23:footnote 34.

<sup>80.</sup> Refer to footnote 11, also see Sha'arei Habrachah page 583:footnote 298, Avnei Yushpei 1:44:1, Laws of Brachos page 305 and 377. Some say this is the minhag ha'olam (Teshuvos V'hanhagos 3:74).

<sup>81.</sup> Teshuvos V'hanhagos 3:74. See Lev Avraham 32.



(such as grated), and the *brachah* would remain *Ha'adamah*. 82 Some say that even if the potatoes were ground to the point that they are not recognizable the *brachah* is still *Ha'adamah* because potatoes are routinely mashed in this manner. 83 Nevertheless, the custom of some is to recite a *Shehakol* on potato kugel in any case. 84

#### Brachah on Chocolate

As mentioned above, the halachah is that a food which is normally consumed only after being ground retains its original *brachah*. The *Shulchan Aruch* applies this to sweetened ground spices. Since spices are routinely powdered, the *brachah* is *Ha'etz*. Accordingly, the *brachah rishonah* on chocolate should be a *Ha'etz* since it comes from the cocoa bean, which is the fruit of a tree. However, the overwhelming custom is to recite a *Shehakol* on chocolate since the bean is altered when it is processed into chocolate. Others explain that the chocolate in the bean is not eaten as is, and is mixed with other ingredients. Therefore, it is considered the *miyut* (minor ingredient) and the *brachah* 

<sup>82.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky *shlit"a* as expressed in *Shulchan Halevi* (English) 1, pages 41-42, see *Shevet Halevi* 10:46:1, *V'zos Habrachah* page 239, *Halichos Shlomo Moadim* 17:12:footnote 17, *Ohr Yisrael* page 22:footnote 70.

<sup>83.</sup> Be'er Moshe 2:12:6, Avnei Yushpei 1:44:1, Sha'arei Habrachah 17:footnote 75. Refer to V'sein Brachah page 408:footnote 40:1. Refer to Pischei Halachah page 383 which argues.

<sup>84.</sup> Sha'arei Habrachah 17:footnote 75. Refer to Pnei Hashulchan pages 97-99 for an explanation on this practice. Refer to V'zos Habrachah page 239.

<sup>85.</sup> Refer to Shulchan Aruch O.C. 203:7, Magen Avraham 202:18, Mishnah Berurah 203:12, Sha'ar Hatzion 19.

<sup>86. 203:7.</sup> 

<sup>87.</sup> Refer to Mekor Habrachah 21, Chayei Halevi 2:19, Ohr Yitzchak 57.

<sup>88.</sup> Refer to Sha'arei Teshuvah O.C. 202:19, Igros Moshe O.C. 3:31, Pnei Hashulchan pages 102-103, Pischei Teshuvos 202:29.

<sup>89.</sup> According to this opinion, if the chocolate is the majority of the mixture in the product then a *Ha'etz* should be recited (*Minchas Shlomo* 1:91:2).

is a Shehakol.90 Another explanation is that when the bean is modified to the liquid state, it is a new entity since is not recognizable that it came from a bean at all. Therefore, its brachah would change to a Shehakol.91 In any case, the custom is to recite a Shehakol on chocolate.92

#### Bamba / Bisli

Bamba is made with corn flour and one cannot tell it is from corn; therefore, the brachah is a Shehakol.93 Bisli is made with wheat and therefore is Mezonos.94

#### Esrog Jam

The custom is to recite a Ha'etz on esrog jam (made with leftover esrogim after Sukkos).95

#### **Baby Food**

Baby food is usually pulverized to the point that one cannot tell what it is. Therefore, one who wishes to eat baby food should recite a Shehakol on it.96

#### **Creamed Spinach and Spinach Latkes**

Creamed spinach is usually made from chopped spinach. Even though it is creamed and seasoned, one can tell it is

<sup>90.</sup> Minchas Shlomo 1:91:2.

<sup>91.</sup> Tzohar 8:pages 500-502.

<sup>92.</sup> Opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach zt"l quoted in V'sein Brachah page 416:footnote 53, V'zos Habrachah page 103 quoting the opinion of Harav Elyashiv zt"l, Rivevos Ephraim 8:134, Ohr L'tzion 2:14:5:footnote 5, Shevet Halevi 7:27:2, Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:187, V'aleihu Lo Yibol 1:page 110:140, Avnei Yushpei 5:38:1. This applies to both milk chocolate and regular chocolate (refer to Pnei Hashulchan pages 102-103).

<sup>93.</sup> Avnei Yushpei 5:7:4, V'zos Habrachah page 101. Refer to Birchos Hashem pages 565-571 in depth, Otzros Yosef 10:pages 58-59, Bris Yosef Cohen page 7.

<sup>94.</sup> Avnei Yushpei 1:44:2, 5:7:4, Hakattan V'hilchosav 2:page 325.

<sup>95.</sup> Refer to Chayei Halevi 1:25.

<sup>96.</sup> V'sein Brachah page 408.



spinach. Therefore, one recites a *Ha'adamah*. Pureed or ground spinach made into latkes would have the same *halachos* as potato latkes mentioned above.<sup>97</sup>

#### **Food Dye**

Some *poskim* opine that if food is recognizable after being crushed, but one cannot identify it due to food dye, then it is considered not recognizable in regard to the *brachah*.<sup>98</sup> This is not the overwhelming opinion.<sup>99</sup>

#### Flour and Rice Flour

The *halachos* of changing the status of the *brachah* after food is crushed do not apply to rice or items from the five grains (wheat, oats, spelt, rye, and barley).<sup>100</sup>

#### **Rice Cakes**

The custom of most people is to recite a *Ha'adamah* on rice cakes. 101

<sup>97.</sup> V'sein Brachah pages 408-409.

<sup>98.</sup> Opinion of Harav Nissim Karelitz *shlit"a* quoted in *Birchos K'hilchasan* 4:footnote 38. See *Piskei Teshuvos* 202:15.

<sup>99.</sup> Refer to *Sha'arei Habrachah* 1:footnote 71 if telling the crushed fruit by the peel helps to be considered recognizable (see *Piskei Teshuvos* 202:footnote 81).

<sup>100.</sup> V'zos Habrachah pages 101-102. The brachah on rice flour is Mezonos (Harav Yisroel Belsky shlit"a).

<sup>101.</sup> Harav Yisroel Belsky *shlit"a*, see *V'zos Habrachah* page 108, *Ohr L'tzion* 2:14:21. Refer to *Avnei Yushpei* 5:7:4 which quotes to recite a *Mezonos*.

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