

אבל בגפנים בעי טפי - However, by grapevines, more is required

Overview

רב יוסף qualified the ruling of the משנה, which requires a distancing of four אמות, that it is only between trees and trees or גפנים and גפנים, however trees from גפנים require a greater amount of distancing, on account of the birds which settle on the trees and damage the גפנים. Our תוספות qualifies this rule of רב יוסף.

והוא כשנטע דקלים כשהם גבוהים¹ –

The rule of רב יוסף is valid, **provided that when he planted the palm trees, the trees were already tall** -

אבל אם נטע גרעין לא² דממילא קא גדל ולא גירי דיליה³ הוא:

However if he planted a kernel, it does not require greater distancing (more than ד"א), **since the tree grows automatically and it is not considered 'his arrows'.**

Summary

The greater distancing is only if he planted large palms, but not if he planted a seed.

Thinking it over

When תוספות writes לא גרעין נטע⁴, אבל אם נטע גרעין לא⁴, does תוספות mean that by a גרעין we do not require distancing more than ד"א, or does תוספות mean that he does not require any distancing at all, since it is only a גרעין (and it's not גירי דיליה)?

¹ He replanted trees that were already grown. In this case as soon as he plants the trees the birds come immediately and settle on the branches and continue straight on to damage the adjacent vineyard. It seems that according to תוספות this is considered גירי דיליה (see נחלת משה). See the גמרא previously on בב, regarding the נמייה.

² See 'Thinking it over'.

³ We follow ר' יוסי that if it is not גירי דיליה, we do not require distancing. In this case it is not גירי דיליה since all he did was place a kernel in the ground. That certainly did not cause any damage to the גפנים. The damage that happens later is certainly not considered 'his arrows' – גירי דיליה.

⁴ See footnote # 2.