

ביטול by ערלה is one in two hundredth.

נכסים cannot be brought from טבל, ערלה, כלאי הכרם, or from חדש.

נכסים can be brought from מוקצה on יום טוב (for example, wine that was meant to be sold and specifically set aside not to be drunk on יום טוב).

On שבת, the מלאכות are divided, meaning a קרבן חטאת is brought for every מלאכה done בשוגג. On יום טוב, the מלאכות are not divided, and מלקות is given for every מלאכה transgressed.

One is obligated to separate חלה for any of the five grains (rye, spelt, wheat, oats and barley). One must use 43 and a fifth eggs worth of flour (eggs being a measurement).

In contemporary numbers, to be obligated in חלה one needs to use about 2.6 pounds (or 1.66 kg) of flour. A ברכה is said (אשר) only if at least 5 pounds (or 2.25 kg). The ברכה is said when separating the חלה, and the חלה is then burned in an oven. Around a size of an olive of dough should be separated as חלה.

One person should not knead more than the amount of dough that is חייב in חלה at one time (as more than that is more than one person can handle, and might easily become חמץ).

Since by kneading small amounts it is possible to miss the מצוה of removing חלה, the batches of dough should touch each other (while the second one is being kneaded, the first is continued to be kneaded), and the different batches are מצטרף, and if they are unable to be removed while it is dough, the חלה can be removed from the baked מצות, and מצות that share a basket are מצטרף for the חלה of שיעור.

As long as the dough is kneaded, or mixed with a wooden spoon, the dough does not become חמץ.

Any dough that has cracks is חמץ.