

If a bird flew into one's garment, and cannot escape, one may sit there with the bird entangled in his clothing until after שבת (he need not make an opening from which it can escape).

Whenever the גמרא says פטור, it means פטור אבל אסור, with the exception of three cases.

1. The case we just mentioned, If a deer runs into a house, and someone sits in the doorway and blocks the door is חייב. If someone sits next to him, and then the first person got up, and now it is the second person preventing the deer from leaving, the second person is פטור, and his sitting there is מותר as he did not do the capturing (though he is sustaining it).
2. A person who makes an opening in boil not to make the existing hole wider (for which one would be חייב), but to drain the pus is פטור ומותר.
3. One who captures a snake to prevent the snake from biting him (if he captures the snake in order to use the venom he would be חייב).

End of פרק האורג

There are eight שרצים mentioned in the תורה (see ויקרא יא for a listing). For all of these one is חייב for capturing them and for bruising them, even if they did not bleed. For any other שרץ, one is only חייב if they bled. For all שרצים one is חייב only if they were captured for themselves (but not if one wanted to play with them).

A bird or animal that are in one's possession (the משנה ברורה says this includes all domesticated animals one keeps in his home) may be captured if they are outside (as they are used to the house, and tend to return there, thus there is no capturing). If the animal rebels when caught, then it is forbidden to capture. The רמ"א says it is forbidden to catch even domesticated animals. One may be lenient in such a case and tell a non-Jew to capture the animal, or one may stand in front of the animal to "convince" it back into the house. The חזון איש holds if there is a monetary loss, or it will lead to צער בעלי חיים, one may capture the animal.

One is חייב for bruising only those of the שמנה שרצים that have hides.

One is only חייב for killing an animal that does פרו ורבו, which do not perform פרו ורבו are permissible to be killed on שבת.

One who kills an animal, bird, fish, or insect is חייב. One who asphyxiates an animal is חייב because of a שוחט תולדה. One who takes a fish out of water is חייב once a dry spot the size of a סלע has appeared on the fish.

One who sticks his hand inside an animal and dislocates an embryo is חייב.

One who detaches grass that grew on the side of a כלי is חייב, even though it is not growing from the ground. Removing moss

from the side of a house would also be אסור.