**Table 1S**: Listing native, exotic, and mixed nodes in the trophic network of Magallanes Region.

| Native | Exotic | Mixed |
|---|---|---|
| *Abrothrix* spp. | *Bos taurus* | Unidentified rodents |
| *Chaetophractus villosus* | *Castor canadensis* | Unidentified Insecta |
| *Conepatus humboldtii* | *Trifolium repens* | *Agrostis* sp |
| *Galictis cuja* | *Lepus europaeus* | *Berberis* spp. |
| *Hippocamelus bisulcus* | *Equus caballus* | *Blechnum* spp. |
| *Lama guanicoe* | *Neovison vison* | *Carex* spp. |
| *Leopardus colocolo* | *Oryctolagus cuniculus* | *Galium* sp. |
| *Leopardus geoffroyi* | *Ovis aries* | *Juncus spp*. |
| *Leopardus pajeros* | *Sus scrofa* | *Pernettya sp*. |
| *Lycalopex culpaeus* | *Holcus lanatus* | *Ranunculus* sp. |
| Unidentified Sauria | Alopecurus geniculatus | Rumex *spp*. |
| *Lycalopex griseus* | *Cerastium spp*. | *Sphagnum* |
| *Lyncodon patagonicus* | *Cerastium fontanum* | *Vicia* spp. |
| *Oligoryzomys longicaudatus* | *Festuca rubra* | *Adesmia* spp. |
| *Puma concolor* | *Plantago* spp. | *Mulinum* spp. |
| *Zaedyus pichiy* | *Erodium cicutarium* | *Rubus ulmifolius* |
| *Chloephaga picta* | *Medicago lupulina* | *Ribes magellanica* |
| *Chloephaga poliocephala* | *Hordeum marinum* | *Poa* spp. |
| *Alopecurus magellanicus* | *Hordeum stenostachis* | *Stipa* spp. |
| *Cotula scariosa* | *Crepis* spp. | *Callitriche* spp. |
| *Deschampsia* sp. | *Veronica* spp. | *Aristida aff. mendocina* |
| *Empetrum rubrum* | *Rosa* spp. | *Descurainia spp*. |
| *Festuca magellanica* | *Achillea millefolium* | *Acantholippia seriphyoides* |
| *Festuca gracilima* | *Capsella bursa-pastoris* | *Hyalis argentea* |
| *Gunnera magellanica* | *Dactylis* spp. | *Polichaeta* |
| *Gunnera tinctoria* | *Columba livia* | *Amphipoda* |
| *Luzula alopecurus* | *Capra hircus* | *Hypocheris* spp. |
| *Luzula chilensis* | | *Phleum* spp. |
| *Misodendrum sp*. | | *Taraxacum* spp. |
| *Nanodea muscosa* | | *Conyza* spp. |
| *Nothofagus antarctica* | | *Capparis atamisquea* |
| *Nothofagus dombeyi* | | *Chenopodium* |
| *Nothofagus obliqua* | | *Phacelia artemisioides* |
| *Nothofagus pumilio* | | *Sphaeralcea miniata* |
| *Nothofagus betuloides* | | *Setaria* spp. |
| *Nothofagus nitida* | | *Solanum* spp. |
| *Osmorhiza* spp. | | Unidentified Anseriformes |
| *Gaultheria pumila* | | Unidentified Ciconiformes |
| *Senecio* spp. | | Unidentified Coraciiformes |
| *Trisetum spicatum* | | Unidentified Gruiformes |
| *Uncinia lechleriana* | | Unidentified Pelecaniformes |
| *Pappostipa* spp. | | Unidentified Podicipediformes |
| *Lepidothamnus fonckii* | | Unidentified Crustaceans |
| *Discaria* spp. | | Unidentified *Mollusks* |

*Fuchsia magellanica*
*Gaultheria mucronata*
*Gaultheria pillyearifolia*
*Maytenus* spp.
*Luzuriaga marginata*
*Philesia magellanica*
*Rubus geoides*
*Bromus brevis*
*Bromus unioloides*
*Rytiodosperma spp.*
Anemone spp.
*Chloraea* spp.
*Erigeron myosotis*
*Embothrium coccineum*
*Baccharis darwini*
*Calceolaria biflora*
*Arjona* spp.
*Epilobium australe*
*Eleocharis* spp.
*Geum magellanicum*
*Chillotrichum diffusum*
*Marsipposperma grandiflorum*
*Eligomodontia*
*Lappula redowsky*
*Junellia seriphioides*
*Ephedra frustillata*
*Ephedra ochreata*
*Lycium chilense*
*Anarthrophyllum rigidum*
*Podiceps rolland*
*Lophonetta specularoides*
*Milvago chimango*
*Larus dominicanus*
Passeriformes
*Dromiciops gliroides*
*Spinus barbata*
*Microplophorus magellanicus*
*Chelemys* spp.
*Myocastor coypus*
*Acaena* spp.
*Samolus* spp.
*Rhea pennata*
*Prosopis flexuosa*
*Geoffroea decorticans*
*Lecanophora* spp.
*Pappophorum philippianum*
*Chloris castilloniana*
*Geranium* spp.
*Tringa* sp.
Unidentified Amphibian
Unidentified Rheiformes
Unidentified Galliformes
Unidentified Phoenicopteriformes
Unidentified Columbiformes
*Viola* spp.

*Panicum urvilleanum*

*Pitraea cuneato-ovata*

*Larrea* sp.

*Lycalopex culpaeus lycoides*

*Conepatus chinga*

*Chiliotrichium* spp.

*Drymis* sp.

*Schoenoplectus californicus*

*Accipiter bicolor chilensis*

*Asio flammeus*

*Bubo magellanicus*

*Geranoaetus polyosoma*

*Buteo ventralis*

*Circus cinereus*

*Falco femoralis*

*Falco peregrinus*

*Falco sparverius*

*Glaucidium nanum*

*Phalcoboenus albogularis*

*Phalcoboenus australis*

*Caracara plancus*

*Strix rufipes*

*Tyto alba*

*Vultur gryphus*

*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

*Nothoprocta perdicaria*

*Callipepla californica*

*Gallinula melanops*

*Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

*Zenaida auriculata*

*Enicognathus ferrugineus*

*Enicognathus leptorhynchus*

*Veniliornis lignarius*

*Colaptes pitius*

*Liolaemus* sp.

*Vanellus chilensis*

*Columba araucana*

*Phyllotis xanthopygus*

*Nycticorax nycticorax*

*Thinocorus rumicivorus*

*Upucerthia dumetaria*

Unidentified Spheniscifórmes

*Lontra provocax*

*Adenocaulon chilense*

*Tetroncium magellanicum*

*Symphyotrichum glabrifolium*

*Pratia repens*

*Urtica magellanica*
*Codonorchis lessonii*
*Gavilea lutea*
*Asplenium dareoides*

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**European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)**

IUCN conservation status in Europe: Near Threatened (NT) (IUCN 2007)

IUCN global conservation status: Endangered (EN) (IUCN 2018)

The European rabbit is a mammal native to the Iberian Peninsula, with high reproductive capacity, and able to colonize various environments, especially habitats where it lacks natural predators (Angulo 2003). The rabbit has become one of the most invasive mammals worldwide. It is capable of feeding on other plant species once its preferred food has been depleted (Lees and Bell 2008). It consumes herbs, tree bark, seedlings, fruits, seeds, cacti, tubers, rhizomes, and flowers (Correa-Cuadros et al. 2023) both from native and non-native species (Castro et al. 2008). Its herbivory combined with burrow construction leads to an increase in soil erosion. Among the most consumed plants in the Magallanes Region are the genera *Nothofagus, Chiliotrichium, Pernettya, Berberis,* and *Drymis,* as well as ferns, grasses, sedges, and rushes (Amaya 1981).

**European rabbit predators**

In the Magallanes Region, at least 14 species prey on *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, among which four are native felines, three are native canids, three are mustelids (of which one is invasive *Neovison vison*), and four are native raptors.

**-Geoffroy's cat *(Leopardus geoffroyi*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2015)

Geoffroy's cat is a native felid with a body length ranging from 44 to 75 cm and weighing between 1.8 and 7.8 kg (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). It is solitary, with one breeding season yearly, giving birth to litters of one to three cubs (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). It primarily feeds on native small mammals, although it has been observed that the European hare and European rabbit, both invasive species in Chile, have become an important component of its diet (Martinic 1957, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-Pampas cat (*Leopardus pajeros*)**

IUCN conservation status: No information

Pampas cat is a native felid to the Andes Mountains, found in Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile (García-Perea 1994). Despite its wide distribution, it is little known (García et al. 2009). Its diet includes rodents and lagomorphs (Martinic 1957).

**-Chilla or Grey ox (*Lycalopex griseus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

Chilla or grey fox is a solitary canid with a body length ranging from 40 to 60 cm from head to trunk and weighing between 3.5 to 4 kg (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). It distributes all along Chile, being native to the mainland of Magallanes Region. It was introduced to Tierra del Fuego Island as a biological control for the rabbit population (Zurita 2021, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). It has an omnivorous diet, feeding on rodents, invasive lagomorphs, and carrion (Martinic 1957, Atalah et al. 1980, Martinez 1993, Rau et al. 1995, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-Culpeo Fox (*Lycalopex culpaeus magellanicus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

Culpeo Fox is the largest canid in Chile. It exhibits significant sexual dimorphism, with males being larger than females. It is characterized by its pointed muzzle and distinctive reddish fur. It is distributed from Colombia to Tierra del Fuego and is native to the southern cone of America. (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). Its diet consists primarily of rodents, birds, and lagomorphs (Martinic 1957).

**-Tierra del Fuego Culpeo Fox (*Lycalopex culpaeus lycoides*)**

IUCN conservation status: No information

This subspecies of Culpeo Fox is described by the WSC Chile as an endemic to Tierra del Fuego archipelago. It is larger than the mainland species, measuring 1.4 meters in length and can weigh up to 8 kg (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). Its diet consists of rodents, lagomorphs, and carrion (Martinic 1957).

**-Patagonian weasel (*Lyncodon patagonicus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

The Patagonian weasel is a mustelid native to the southernmost regions of Chile and Argentina (Prevosti et al. 2009). It measures between 30 to 35 cm in length and weighs between 200 and 250 g. It is crepuscular-nocturnal (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). Its diet comprises small rodents, lagomorphs, and birds (Schiaffini 2017, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-Grison (*Galictis cuja*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2015)

It is better known as Lesser grison or Quique, and is native to South America. In Chile, it is distributed from Arica-Parinacota to Aysén Regions, although recent observations have been reported in the Magallanes Region. It measures between 44 to 76 cm in length and has a mean weight of 2.5 kg (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). Its diet comprises small mammals and lagomorphs (Ebensperger et al. 1991, Schiaffini 2017, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-American mink (*Neovison vison*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2015)

The American mink is a mustelid that measures 35 to 70 cm long and weighs 680 to 1800 g. Native to North America, the mink was introduced to Chile and Argentina by the fur industry and is currently categorized as an

invasive species, distributed from the Araucanía to the Magallanes Regions. It lives near water and takes refuge in burrows dug up to three meters long. Its diet includes rodents, birds, insects, crustaceans, and mollusks. Rabbits have recently become an important element in its diet (Schüttler et al. 2008, Fasola et al. 2021, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-Puma (*Puma concolor*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2014)

Puma has a body length ranging from 105 to 180 cm and a tail length between 60 to 90 cm (with females being smaller than males) and is the largest feline in Chile. It is native to the Americas, reaching to the Strait of Magellan (Iriarte and Jaksic 2022). It has a generalist diet, including lagomorphs, camelids, rodents, birds, and carrion (Martinic 1957, Iriarte et al. 1991, Skewes et al. 2012, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-Rufous-tailed Hawk (*Buteo ventralis*)**

IUCN conservation status: Vulnerable (VU) (IUCN 2016)

The Rufous-tailed Hawk is distributed from central Chile to the Magallanes Region. It has a length from head to tail ranging from 50 to 57 cm and a wingspan of 115 to 140 cm. It weighs between 870 to 1450 g (Iriarte et al. 2019). Its diet comprises lagomorphs, small birds, and small mammals (Figueroa et al. 2000, Iriarte et al. 2019).

**-Southern caracara (*Caracara plancus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

This bird is an endemic species of South America, native to Chile from the Arica-Parinacota Region to Tierra del Fuego. It has a length from head to tail ranging from 54 to 66 cm and a wingspan of 108 to 144 cm (Iriarte et al. 2019). It has an opportunistic diet in which lagomorphs can be found (Travaini et al. 2001, Jaksic et al. 2002, Formoso et al. 2019, Iriarte et al. 2019).

**-Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Vulnerable (VU) (IUCN 2020)

The Andean condor has a length from head to tail of 105 to 130 cm and a wingspan of 247 to 320 cm. It is distributed throughout Chile from the northernmost regions to Tierra del Fuego (Iriarte et al. 2019). This species exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the male having a crest and being larger than the female. The male also possesses a wattle, which is absent in the female, and the female has deep red eyes (Iriarte et al. 2019). Although it is a scavenging bird, it can also feed on live prey (Iriarte et al. 2019). It feeds on lagomorphs and carrion from livestock (Jaksic et al. 2002, Lambertucci et al. 2009, Iriarte et al. 2019).

- Black-chested Buzzard-eagle (*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*)

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

This eagle is distributed all along Chile and has a length from head to tail that ranges from 60 to 80 cm with a wingspan of 149 to 184 cm and a weight of 1700 to 3200 g (Iriarte et al. 2019). Its diet consists of rodents, lagomorphs, and carrion (Jaksic et al. 2002; Iriarte et al. 2019).

**-Colocolo or Pampas cat (*Leopardus colocolo*)**

The Colocolo cat is a small feline with crepuscular activity. It weighs approximately between 3 and 5 kg. Its records in the Magallanes Region are scarce, it prefers areas with grasslands and open spaces (Utrovicic et al. 2020).

**European rabbit potential competitors**

**-Magellanic pygmy rice-rat (*Oligoryzomys magellanicus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2019)

The long-tailed "colilargo" mouse is a rodent of the Muridae family, easily recognizable by its long tail, which can measure between 107 and 148 mm in length, and its small body, measuring 25 and 30 mm. It has yellowish fur and inhabits the range from Copiapó to Tierra del Fuego (Mann 1978; Spotorno et al. 2000). This diurnal rodent is capable of colonizing diverse habitats such as forests and shrublands (Mann 1978; Spotorno et al. 2000). *O. longicaudatus* climbs trees to build nests. Its diet mainly consists of grains and foliage, and based on this diet, it is known that during periods of increased *Chusquea quila* grains, the population of long-tailed mice also increases, posing health problems to humans as one of the most prevalent vectors of hantavirus in Chile (Spotorno et al. 2000).

This mouse is also preyed upon by various predators, such as *Strix rufipes* (Martinez 1993; Martinez and Jaksic 1996; Jaksic et al. 2002), *Accipiter bicolor chilensis* (Jaksic et al. 2002), *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Figueroa et al. 2003), *Falco femoralis* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Figueroa and Corales 2004; Figueroa et al. 2005), and carnivores such as *Puma concolor* (Skewes et al. 2012); (Martinic 1957; Iriarte et al. 1991), *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martinez et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995) and, *Neovison vison* (Schüttler et al. 2008; Fasola et al. 2021). This rodent feeds on vegetation cover and seeds. (Mann 1978).

**-Olivaceous mouse (*Abrothrix olivaceus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2019)

The Olivaceous Mouse is a native sigmodontine rodent in Chile that inhabits various landscapes throughout the national territory, from grasslands to mountainous areas and forests (Mann 1978). Its greyish fur and short tail characterize this rodent, with an individual weight ranging from 30.4 ± 4.3 g (Spotorno et al. 2000). It has an omnivorous diet, consuming invertebrates, seeds, and fungi (Mann 1978; Spotorno et al. 2000). It can have two to three reproductive cycles per year, with four to six offspring per cycle (Spotorno et al. 2000).

**-Darwin's leaf-eared mouse (*Phyllotis darwini*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

They are small-sized rodents (weighing around 50 g) with a wide distribution in the national territory, Perú, Argentina, and Bolivia (Mann 1978; Crespin and Lima 2006). Its reproductive period is concentrated during higher food availability, leading Crespin L. and Lima M. (2006) to suggest that this resource defines the breeding period. Each litter can consist of four to eight offspring (Mann 1978).

The diet of this rodent is omnivorous, with a particular preference for grains and foliage. Additionally, this micromammal is preyed upon by larger carnivores (Mann 1978; Lima et al. 2001) such as the grey fox (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martinez et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995) and *Caracara plancus* (Travaini et al. 2001; Jaksic et al. 2002; Formoso et al. 2019).

**-Southern big-eared mouse (*Loxodontomys micropus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

*Loxodontomys micropus* has a dark brown color and an approximate weight of 60 g, this robust rodent inhabits almost the entire national territory. It is native to Chile and Argentina, particularly in temperate areas with herbaceous cover (Spotorno et al. 2000), likely due to its herbivorous diet (Polop et al. 2015).

This rodent is part of the diet of various predators, such as *Bubo magellanicus* (Figueroa et al. 2003; Trejo et al. 2005; Martinez et al. 2018), *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Figueroa et al. 2003), *Falco sparverius* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Figueroa and Corales 2004), *Caracara plancus* (Travaini et al. 2001; Formoso et al. 2019; Jaksic et al. 2002), *Puma concolor* (Martinic 1957; Iriarte et al. 1991; Skewes et al. 2012) and *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martinez et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995).

**-Long-haired mouse (*Abrothrix longipilis*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

*Abrothrix longipilis* is a robust mouse with a short tail, short limbs, and long hair (Mann 1978) weighs 36,23 ± 7,1 g (Spotorno et al. 2000). The reproductive period is between April and July; females can have two or three offspring. This nocturnal rodent prefers grasslands, shrubs, and forests in the regions it inhabits (from Coquimbo to the Magallanes region) (MMA 2019).

This rodent feeds on fungi and fruits and is preyed upon by larger predators (MMA 2019) such as *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martines et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995) and *Lycalopex culpaeus* (Martinic 1957; Jaksic et al. 1983). Among the raptors that prey on this rodent are *Bubo magellanicus* (Figueroa Rojas et al. 2003; Trejo et al. 2005; Martinez 2018; Martinez et al. 2018; Rau and Mansilla 2019; Martinez et al. 2020), *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Figueroa et al. 2003), *Milvago chimango* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Tobar et al. 2014) and *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Iriarte and Jaksic 2022).

**-Woolly grass mouse (*Abrothrix lanosus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

Woolly grass mouse has a main distribution in Tierra del Fuego. Within the genus Abrothrix, *A. lanosus* is one of the smallest representatives with smaller ears, eyes, tail, and yellow fur (Feijoo et al. 2010). In addition to the predators mentioned above, it is preyed upon by *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martinez et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995) and *Lycalopex culpaeus* (Martinic 1957, Jaksic et al. 1983).

**-Valdivian mole mouse (*Geoxus valdivianus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

*G. valdivianus* is a nocturnal rodent with underground habits that inhabits southern Chile from the Maule region to the Magallanes region and Argentina. This rodent has a wide variety of habitats and can be found in forested areas, open areas, and shrubs (Mann 1978; MMA 2019). This mouse is omnivorous, feeding on larvae, invertebrates, fungi, fruits, and vegetables. It, in turn, is preyed upon by various predators such as native foxes such as *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martinez et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995) and raptors (MMA 2019) such as *Accipiter bicolor chilensis* (Jaksic et al. 2002).

**-Patagonian chinchilla mouse (*Euneomys chinchilloides*)**

IUCN conservation status: Data deficient (DD) (IUCN 2019)

Patagonian chinchilla mouse is a gregarious nocturnal rodent described by Mann (1978) as a rodent that "stands out for its chubby features" (Mann 1978, pp. 227) due to its short tail and limbs. It is known to have a herbivorous diet, although it can also eat insects. However, no specific data on the diet of this rodent in Magallanes was found. It has a distribution from the metropolitan region to the Magallanes region, although rare (MMA 2019). It prefers low vegetation and rocky environments (MMA 2019). This mouse typically has around four offspring in the summer (Mann 1978).

**-Austral cavy (*Microcavia australis*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

Small rodent with no tail and grey-mottled fur (Mann 1978; MMA 2019) are diurnal and distributed from the Patagonian steppe to the Strait of Magellan (Mann 1978). It has an herbivorous diet, feeding on plant matter and fruits, and is preyed upon by larger animals such as *Galictis cuja*, *Buteo polyosoma* (MMA 2019), *Bubo magellanicus* (Figueroa Rojas et al. 2003; Trejo et al. 2005; Martinez 2018; Martinez et al. 2018; Rau and Mansilla 2019; Martinez et al. 2020), *Caracara plancus* (Travaini et al. 2001; Jaksic et al. 2002; Formoso et al. 2019) and *Conepatus humboldtii* (Zapata et al. 2001).

**-Chilean tree rat (*Irenomys tarsalis*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

*Irenomys tarsalis* has enormous eyes, a long tail, and silky brown fur. The arboreal rat is an excellent climber with nocturnal habits, preferring cold and humid habitats (Mann 1978, MMA 2019). Its diet is primarily herbaceous, consisting of plant material, but it also supplements it with invertebrates (Mann 1978). The breeding period occurs in spring, and each female can have three to six offspring. This small mammal is preyed upon by raptors, mainly *Strix rufipes* (Martinez 1993; Martinez and Jaksic 1996; Jaksic et al. 2002), foxes, and wild cats (MMA 2019).

**-Hairy-soled coneyrat or Bunny rat (*Reithrodon auritus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

The big-eared rat has a total length between 20 and 26 cm with large eyes and ears, which is how it gets its name. It prefers grassy steppes and distributes in Argentine Patagonia and Chilean and Argentinean Tierra del Fuego. It primarily consumes grasses, resulting in a diet high in cellulose (Mann 1978).

In addition to the rodent predators mentioned earlier, it is also preyed upon by *Conepatus humboldtii* (Zapata et al. 2001), *Bubo magellanicus* (Figueroa-Rojas et al. 2003; Trejo et al. 2005; Martinez 2018; Martinez et al. 2018; Rau & Mansilla 2019; Martinez et al. 2020) and *Caracara plancus* (Travaini et al. 2001; Jaksic et al. 2002; Formoso et al. 2019).

**-Magellanic tucotuco (*Ctenomys magellanicus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2019)

The Magellanic tuco tuco is a species of hystricomorph rodent endemic to the southern zone of Chile and Argentina, and it is the only species belonging to its genus. In Chile, this rodent is distributed in Patagonia, the Aysén region, and the Magallanes region (Mann 1978). It has a 270 to 305 mm length and a coloration that varies from pale grey to dark grey. It inhabits open plains and dense grass-covered areas. Although it is categorized as Least Concern (LC) by the IUCN, in Chile and Argentina, it is classified as a vulnerable species (Museo de Historia Natural de Concepción 2021). Because, even as early as 1978, sheep farming led to the displacement of the tuco tuco due to the trampling of the sheep, which destroyed their burrows (Mann 1978; MMA 2019; Museo de Historia Natural de Concepción 2021).

The tuco tuco is preyed upon by *Galictis cuja* (Ebensperger et al. 1991; Schiaffini 2017; Iriarte and Jaksic 2022), *Conepatus humboldtii* (Zapata et al. 2001), *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957; Atalah et al. 1980; Martinez et al. 1993; Rau et al. 1995), *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Jaksic et al. 2002; Figueroa et al. 2003) and *Caracara plancus* (Travaini et al. 2001; Jaksic et al. 2002; Formoso et al. 2019).

**Exotics other than European rabbit**

**-House mouse (*Mus musculus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2021)

The House mouse weighs 10 to 16 (Laurie 1946). It was accidentally introduced on the ships of Spanish colonizers in the 17th century (Lobos et al. 2005). They are present throughout Chile and are associated with human populations. In Magallanes, it is part of the diet of several native carnivores, such as *Leopardus geoffroyi* (Martinic 1957), *Leopardus pajeros* (Martinic 1957), *Lyncodon patagonicus* (Schiaffini 2017)*, Buteo ventralis* (Figueroa et al. 2000, Iriarte et al. 2019), and one exotic carnivore (*Neovison vison*) (Sschüttler et al. 2008, Fasola et al. 2021).

**-Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

The Muskrat is semi-aquatic murid rodent, native to North America and introduced to the Argentinian side of Tierra del Fuego and gradually expanded into the Chilean side. It weighs between 700 and 800 g and measures approximately 55 cm. It has a herbivorous diet (Deferrari 2007) and is preyed upon by *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957, Atalah et al. 1980, Martinez et al. 1993, Rau et al. 1995), and *Neovison vison* (Schüttler et al. 2008, Fasola et al. 2021).

**-Brown or Norwegian rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2016)

Adults of this murine rodent weigh over 400 g (Costa et al. 2014), and it has an omnivorous diet (Ofusori et al. 2008). It was introduced to Chile during the 19th century. Although associated with human populations, it strays away from human settlements (Lobos et al. 2005). It is preyed upon by *Buteo ventralis* (Figueroa et al. 2000, Iriarte et al. 2019)*, Asio flammeus* (Figueroa et al. 2000, Iriarte et al. 2019)*, Tyto alba* (Martinez et al. 1998, Jaksic et al. 2002, Mayorga et al. 2009, Figueroa et al. 2009), *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Jaksic et al. 2002, Iriarte and Jaksic 2022), *Falco peregrinus* (Jaksic et al. 2002), *Glaucidium nanum* (Jaksic et al. 2002), *Leopardus geoffroyi* (Martinic 1957), *Leopardus pajeros* (Martinic 1957), and *Lyncodon patagonicus* (Schiaffini 2017).

**-Black rat (*Rattus rattus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2021)

The Black rat is rodent arrived as a stowaway on Spanish ships during their arrival to America in the 17th century (Lobos et al. 2005). It weighs from 225 to 340 g and measures approximately 40 cm (Núñez and Cisterna 1991). It is an omnivore and can feed on various foods such as grasses, seeds, fruits, and invertebrates (Charles Darwin Foundation, consulted in 2022). It is preyed upon by *Lycalopex griseus* (Martinic 1957, Atalah et al. 1980, Martinez et al. 1993, Rau et al. 1995), *Buteo ventralis* (Iriarte et al. 2019, Figueroa et al. 2000), and *Strix rufipes* (Martinez 1993, Martinez and Jaksic 1996, Jaksic et al. 2002).

**- European hare (*Lepus europaeus*)**

IUCN conservation status: Least Concern (LC) (IUCN 2018)

The European hare is a lagomorph native to Europe and Southwest Asia. Due to its importance in hunting, it has been introduced to many parts of the world, including Chile, New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina (Riga et al. 2001, Ballesteros 2007). In Chile, it is distributed from the Copiapó River to the Magallanes Region (González-Acuña et al. 2005). It is herbivorous, and its length from head to tail ranges from 49 to 56 cm, weighing 3 to 4.4 kg.