**Manuscript abstract (Journal of Raptor Research = 250 words)**

Effective wildlife conservation often requires understanding diet composition and its consequences for population demographics such as migration, reproduction, and survival. Generalist predators consume a wide range of prey species and therefore are less sensitive to changes in prey abundance than specialist predators. However, for generalist predators a key prey species may still be a major driver of reproductive success. We measured breeding season diet of an at-risk population of Northern Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) in southwestern British Columbia using egested pellets, prey remains, and nest camera photos. We compared diet composition across two ecological zones representing a gradient of habitat types within our study area. We further assessed the impact of diet diversity and dietary specialization on goshawk productivity. Our results differed between source (pellets, pooled pellets-and-remains, or cameras) and measurement (biomass or counts), highlighting the importance of clearly reporting methods in raptor diet studies. Goshawks consumed 34 different prey species but primarily consumed pine squirrels (*Tamiascuirus* spp.), with this single taxon making up 48-61% of the biomass consumed. Diet composition differed slightly between ecological zones but dietary specialization on pine squirrels was equally high in both zones. Goshawk nests monitored with nest cameras fledged 1.4 ± 0.79 chicks. However, we found no evidence to support a correlation between diet diversity or dietary specialization and variation in goshawk productivity. Our results suggest this goshawk population is exploiting a locally abundant prey resource, but more research is needed to understand how variation in prey abundance affects goshawk demographics in this region.

(249 words)

**Full thesis abstract (SFU = 150 words)**

Effective wildlife conservation often requires understanding diet composition and its consequences for population demographics. We measured breeding season diet of an at-risk population of Northern Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) in southwestern British Columbia using egested pellets, prey remains, and nest camera photos. We compared diet composition across two ecological zones and assessed the impact of diet diversity and dietary specialization on goshawk productivity. Goshawks consumed 34 different species but primarily consumed pine squirrels (*Tamiascuirus* spp.), with this taxon composing 48-61% of dietary biomass. Diet composition differed slightly between ecological zones but dietary specialization on pine squirrels was constant across zones. We also conducted a pilot study of goshawk breeding season movement using GPS-UHF transmitters. Male goshawks used more space and travelled further from the nest than female goshawks. While we found no correlation between diet and goshawk productivity, key prey identity and abundance may affect goshawk productivity and space use.

(149 words)

**Keywords**: Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*, diet, food habits, breeding ecology, British Columbia