Table S1. *Tor* mosaic GSC loss and low follicle cell numbers are independent of *Atg7*

Strain[a]	% GSC loss[b]	% GFP-negative follicle cells[c]
FRT40A control	4.8% (21)[d]	46.2% (4673)[e]
FRT40A control (*Atg7^{d4}* bkgd)[f]	5.0% (20)[g]	42.4% (5565)*[h]
Tor^{W1251R}	27.5% (40)	12.1% (3629)
Tor^{W1251R} (*Atg7^{d4}* bkgd)[f]	20.0% (40)[g]	6.0% (4368)*[h]
Tor^{P2293L}	44.1% (34)	17.1% (6401)
Tor^{P2293L} (*Atg7^{d4}* bkgd)[f]	35.0% (23)[g]	5.0% (2945)*[h]

[a]Clones were analyzed 10 days after clone induction.
[b]Percentage of germaria with GFP-negative cystoblasts or cysts but lacking their GFP-negative GSC mother (which indicates recent GSC loss) relative to the total number of ovarioles with a mosaic germ line.
[c]Percentage of GFP-negative follicle cells relative to the total number of follicle cells analyzed.
[d]Total number of germaria with mosaic germline analyzed is shown in parentheses.
[e]Total number of follicle cells analyzed is shown in parentheses.
[f]Clones were generated in *Atg7^{d4}* homozygous background.
[g]There is no statistically significant difference between results in wild-type versus *Atg7^{d4}* background.
[h]The *Atg7^{d4}* mutation does not rescue of the *Tor* mutant phenotype, but the percentage of GFP-negative follicle cells is significantly smaller in the *Atg7^{d4}* background. *, $P<0.001$.