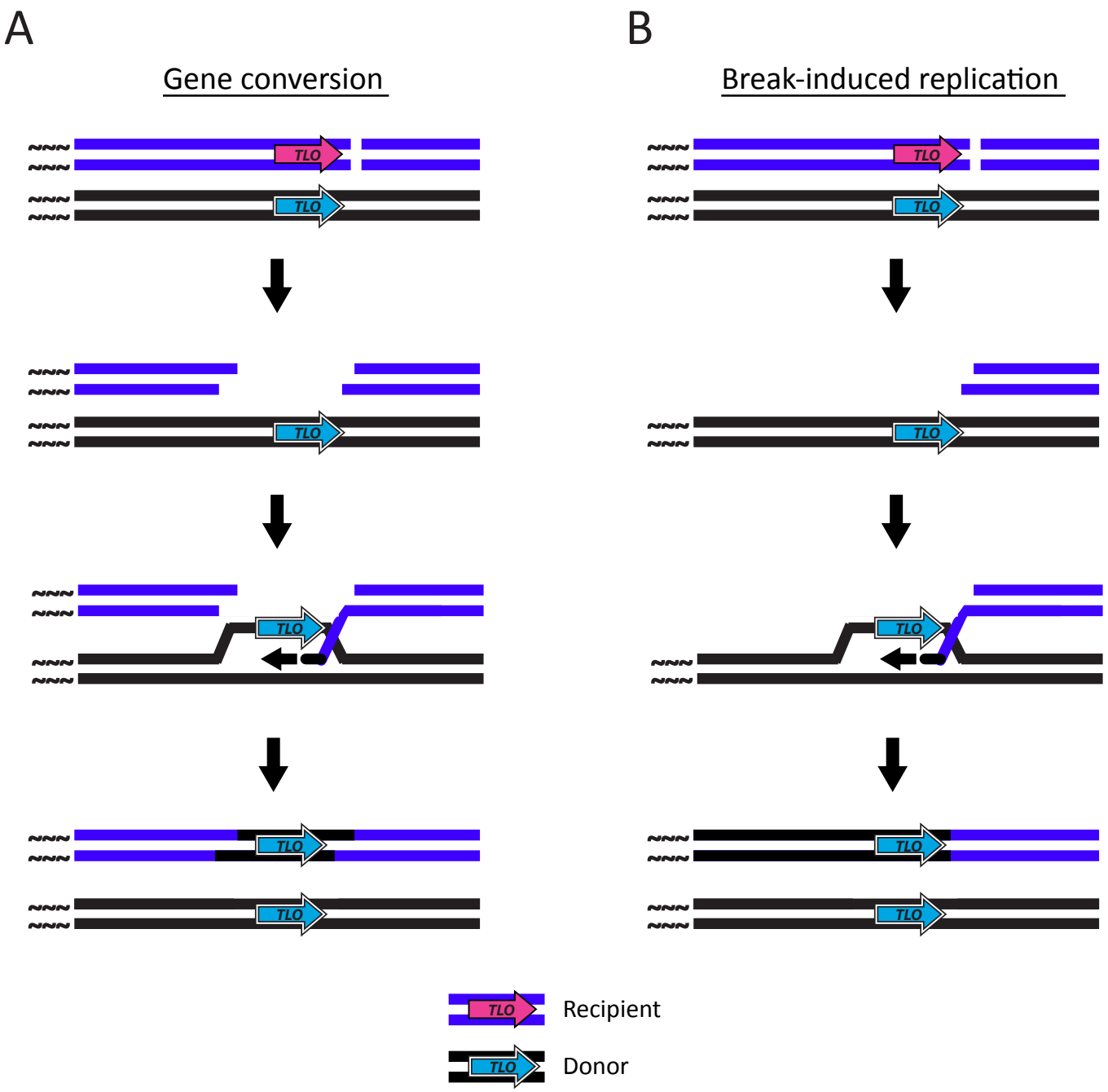

Figure S1 Mechanisms of *TLO* recombination. Subtelomeric double strand breaks in a chromosome induce repair mechanisms that may occur in different ways. During gene conversion (A), the break is repaired using an ectopic paralogous sequence found at another subtelomere. Resectioning during repair can result in loss of the native *TLO* by replacement with the *TLO* from another chromosome. The end of the broken chromosome is lost during break induced replication (B), with an ectopic chromosome end serving as a template to restore the missing chromosome end.