The graph shows the distribution of the number of genes in clusters across five species: P. patens, A. thaliana, O. sativa, S. moellendorffii, and C. reinhardtii. The x-axis represents the number of genes in a cluster, ranging from 0 to 10, and the y-axis represents the percentage of clusters. Each species is represented by a different line color.

- P. patens (blue line) shows a peak at 27.0% for clusters with 1 gene.
- A. thaliana (red line) peaks at 19.1% for clusters with 1 gene.
- O. sativa (green line) peaks at 10.7% for clusters with 3 genes.
- S. moellendorffii (brown line) peaks at 6.1% for clusters with 4 genes.
- C. reinhardtii (purple line) has a peak at 2.5% for clusters with 4 genes.

The graph indicates that the distribution of gene clusters varies significantly among the species, with some species having a higher percentage of clusters with a smaller number of genes, while others have a more even distribution.