The image displays a diagram of the Krebs Cycle, illustrating the metabolic pathways involved. The cycle starts with pyruvate being oxidized to acetyl-CoA, which enters the cycle. Acetyl-CoA then combines with oxaloacetate to form citrate. Citrate is converted into isocitrate, which is then oxidized to α-ketoglutarate. The cycle continues with the conversion of α-ketoglutarate into succinyl-CoA. Each step of the cycle is represented by a bar graph comparing dwarf and wild type plants, with statistical significance indicated by superscript letters (e.g., *, **, †, ††, †††, ††††) to denote p-values.