The common topological feature for fragmentation of the Ne, Mg, and Si nuclei consists in a suppression of binary splitting to fragments with charges larger than 2.

The growth of the fragmentation degree is revealed in an increase of the multiplicity of singly and doubly charged fragments up to complete dissociation with increasing of excitation.

This circumstance shows in an obvious way on a domination of the multiple cluster states having high density over the binary states having lower energy thresholds.