

OKEECHOBEE GOURD

Cucurbita okeechobeensis (Small) L.H.Bailey

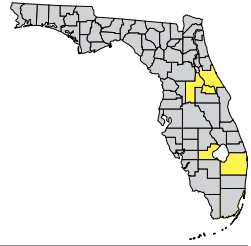
Synonym: *Pepo okeechobeensis* Small

Family: Cucurbitaceae (squash)

FNAI Ranks: G1T1/S1

Legal Status: US–Endangered FL–Endangered

Wetland Status: US–OBL FL–UPL



Billy B. Boothe



Steve Shirah

Field Description: Vine with long, twisting tendrils and slender stems, running over the ground or climbing shrubs and trees to 40 feet high. **Leaves** 6 - 8 inches broad, rough-hairy, alternate, paired with tendrils, broadly heart-shaped, slightly to deeply lobed, lightly toothed, sometimes mottled with silvery-green, often with tiny, spike-like hairs on veins on under surface of leaf and on leaf stalk. **Flowers** 2.5 - 3 inches long, yellow, bell-shaped with a ribbed tube and 5 rounded lobes. **Fruit** about 3 inches wide, hard, inedible, round, smooth and waxy, light green with pale stripes when mature; turning tan when dry; immature fruits densely hairy. **Seeds** flat with raised margins.

Similar Species: Leaves somewhat resemble wild grape leaves. Cultivated squashes, such as Seminole pumpkin (*Cucurbita moschata*), which sometimes escape into the wild, have yellow or orange flowers and edible flesh.

Related Rare Species: None in Florida.

Okeechobee gourd

Cucurbita okeechobeensis ssp.
okeechobeensis

Habitat: Pond apple swamps and mucky soils on Lake Okeechobee shores and islands; floodplain forests along the St Johns River.

Best Survey Season: Flowers spring and summer; vines and fruits most visible in fall and winter.

Range-wide Distribution: Endemic to central FL.

Conservation Status: Once locally abundant in the mucky soils of the lower Kissimmee River basin, now known only from a few sites around Lake Okeechobee and along the St. Johns River, where populations seem to be declining.

Protection & Management: Monitor and regulate water levels in Lake Okeechobee to promote germination and seedling establishment. Restore pond apple swamps around lake. Use herbicides carefully to control exotic species in lake; avoid aerial spraying. Maintain hydrology of Florida's rivers. Survey for more populations. Research biology of species.

References: Coile 2000, Minno and Minno 1995, Minno 1997, USFWS 1998, Small 1930b, Walters and Decker-Walters 1993, Ward 1979, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.

