Site Sources:

http://www.costafarms.com/get-growing/slideshow/10-best-low-water-houseplants

Lots of Light

1. Large
   1. Daily care
      1. **Norfolk Island Pine:** Branches of the Norfolk Island Pine are borne in symmetrical tiers with half inch needles. It is native to the south pacific. Often used as a Christmas tree.

Care: Plant in humus potting soil and keep the soil minimally moist. Norfolk Island Pines grow best in bright, indirect sunlight, moderate temperatures and low humidity.

Special Requirements: This plant needs enough light to prevent irregular growth. Turning the plant occasionally will help direct light to all sides.

* 1. Week or less care
     1. **Palms:** Indoor palms are the most common large houseplants. They are quite undemanding and many of them grow well in exposure to part or indirect sun. They also tolerate the lack of water. Indoor palms can also grow huge but they grow quite slowly. The most common palms are – Date palm, Washingtonia palm, fan palm or bamboo palm and areca palm.

1. Medium
   1. Daily care
      1. **Dragon tree (Dracaena marginata):** Growing conditions: Dracaena prefers bright, indirect light; it tolerates dimmer light, but growth slows as a result. The plant grows well with standard indoor potting soil and average house temps and humidity. Keep soil moist (like a squeezed-out sponge) but not soggy; fertilize regularly during spring and summer with a complete fertilizer. During autumn and winter, water less frequently and stop fertilizing. To keep *Dracaena* in good health and looking its best, regularly wipe leaves off with a damp cloth or move your plant to a location where it can be given a gentle shower. Avoid commercial leaf shine product. If your plant develops brown tips, simply cut them off with a pair of scissors, making sure the trimmed leaves still have a natural shape. *Dracaena*will tolerate a pot-bound condition for long periods and is rarely bothered by pests or diseases.
      2. **Rubber tree:** Care: Plant in regular potting soil and keep the soil minimally moist at all times. Best in bright, indirect light, diffused sun, warm temperatures, and medium humidity.

Special Requirements When grown in pots, these plants tend to develop a single stem. The leaves drop if the plant is chilled or if it is moved from one place to another. Ficus like their roots crowded in a small pot. Wipe leaves with a wet cloth at frequent intervals.

* 1. Week or less care
     1. **Ponytail Palm: It's** not hard to see where [ponytail palm](http://www.costafarms.com/plants/ponytail-palm) (Beaucarnea recurvata) gets its other common name, elephant’s foot. Each plant develops a fattened, gray base that looks like a pachyderm's foot. It’s this base that makes ponytail palm one of the best plants for folks who misplace the watering can. That's because these fattened stems actually store water so the plant has its own reservoir to draw from during times of drought. Ponytail palm likes bright light and grows slowly so it won't take over your living room.

1. Small
   1. Daily care
      1. **English ivy, Canary Island ivy: Various** other plants are called ivy though they are not related to the real ivy plant, *Hedera.* These climbing vines can be trained to form topiaries or allowed to cascade over pots.

### Care: Plant ivy in regular potting mix and keep the soil moist. Grow in bright light, cool temperatures, and low to medium humidity.

### Special Requirements:Begin training ivy when it is small. Pinch off the ends of the shoots frequently to produce a bushy plant. Inspect for spider mites regularly.

* 1. Week or less care
     1. **Aloe Plant:** Site:A bright position, it will take direct sun although full sun all day in the summer will scorch the leaves. **Temperature**:Keep warm minimum of 16°C / 60°F above 70° in summer will promote faster growth. **Water**:Leave it alone! if its damp at all do not water it. Try to use pre boiled water as it hates lime. Water far less over the winter and do not worry about misting.
     2. **Jade plant, Silver dollar plant: These** are easy to grow succulents. They can last many years and grow into miniature trees. Care: Do best with four or more hours of direct sun, but also seem to do well in bright, indirect light. Moderate temperature is best, but are tolerant of a wide range. Allow soil to nearly dry

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Medium Light

1. Large
   1. Daily care
      1. **Fiddle Leaf Fig Tree:** Keep the soil slightly moist but let the top 1 inch surface to dry out between watering spells. In the summer it requires frequent watering. In winter, reduce the watering to avoid root rot.
   2. Week or less care
      1. **Kentia palm (Howea forsteriana): The** Kentia palm is native to Lord Howe island (Australia). It is one of the sturdiest houseplants. It is easy to maintain and often seen in offices and stores. The Kentia palm should be constantly in a slightly moist soil in summer. In winter, the watering must be reduced. When compared to other palms, this large houseplant can be kept in a spot that gets indirect sunlight.
2. Medium
   1. Daily care
      1. **Peace Lily (Spathiphyllum):** Light: Peace Lilies are shade-loving plants in their native habitats. Quite naturally, they prefer light to moderate shade in the home. Some varieties can withstand more light than others. Water: During the summer, water and mist the plant frequently because they thrive with higher humidity like that of the rainforest. In winter, reduce watering but never allow the soil to dry out. Temperature: These plants really prefer moist warmth. Avoid cold drafts and temperatures below 55 F, if possible. Soil: Peace Lilies like a rich, loose potting soil containing plenty of organic material. Fertilizer: Feed weekly in the summer or use slow-release pellets at the beginning of the season.
   2. Week or less care
      1. **Spider Plant:** Prized for its bright green or variegated, grasslike foliage, [spider plant](http://www.costafarms.com/plants/spider-plant) (Chlorophytum comosum) can go a week or more without a drink. As spider plant matures, it sends out arching stems that produce multitudes of baby plants that look like miniature versions of the parent. To show spider plant off to best advantage, grow it in a hanging basket or tall urn where the dangling babies can be viewed easily. Spider plant prefers bright indirect light.
      2. **ZZ Plant: If** you’re looking for a houseplant that’s almost indestructible, you can’t go wrong with ZZ plant. This amazing plant tolerates a wide range of light conditions and can go without water for extended periods. To top it off, ZZ plant, Zamioculcas zamiifolia, has waxy, bright green leaves held aloft on stiff stems with thickened bases that help the plant conserve water. It’s the ideal plant for frequent travelers who aren’t around enough to keep other plants alive.
3. Small
   1. Daily care
      1. **African Violet Plants:** Water – African violet plants are picky about water, so take extra care of African violets when watering. Water with lukewarm or tepid water that was allowed to stand for 48 hours. Water at the base and never splash the foliage with water; just a drop can cause foliar spots and damage. Light – Provide appropriate lighting for the African violet plant. Light intensity should be filtered, with bright to medium intensity reaching the growing African violet. Light affects flowering. African violet plants with dark green foliage usually need somewhat higher light levels than those with pale or medium green foliage.

* 1. Week or less care
     1. **Snake Plant: A** true classic, [snake plant](http://www.costafarms.com/plants/snake-plant)(also known as Sansevieria or mother-in-law's tongue) thrives on neglect. This super-easy plant grows in low or medium light and can go for long periods without taking a drink. It's the perfect plant for frequent travelers who may be on the road for extended periods. Plus, snake plant comes in a variety of shapes, sizes, and colors that add interest to any room setting.

Low Light

1. Large
   1. Daily care
      1. **Parlor palm (Chamaedorea elegans):** Choose standard potting soil. During spring and summer months, when most palms are actively growing, they need regular water—enough to keep their soil consistently moist but not soggy. During the cool winter moths, allow the top inch or so of soil to dry between watering. Palm root rot quickly if kept damp for too long. Except in late autumn and winter, apply a complete fertilizer regularly.
   2. Week or less care
2. Medium
   1. Daily care
      1. **Radiator plant (Peperomia):** *Peperomia* needs protection from direct sun; it appreciates a window with northern exposure, or any window with filtered light. It prefers temps in the sixties, but will also happily tolerate warmer conditions. Plants need misting occasionally in spring and summer, but not during the cooler winter month. Use a standard indoor potting soil and keep it moist but not soggy. During winter, allow the top inch of soil to dry out between waterings. Except in autumn and winter, apply a liquid fertilizer diluted to half strength once a month.
      2. **Fern:** Many ferns, including button, Autumn, rabbit's foot, maidenhair and more, are good options for low-light situations. Give them consistently moist soil and low to medium light.
   2. Week or less care
      1. **Red Aglaonema:** As tough as it is beautiful, [Red Aglaonema,](http://www.costafarms.com/plants/red-aglaonema)is a great choice for anyone who wants a stylish houseplant that doesn't require a fuss to keep it looking good. Red Aglaonema produces gorgeous red-and-green foliage and thrives in bright to low light conditions (just keep it out of direct sun). It also can go a week or more without watering.
      2. **ZZ Plant:** If you’re looking for a houseplant that’s almost indestructible, you can’t go wrong with ZZ plant. This amazing plant tolerates a wide range of light conditions and can go without water for extended periods. To top it off, ZZ plant, Zamioculcas zamiifolia, has waxy, bright green leaves held aloft on stiff stems with thickened bases that help the plant conserve water. It’s the ideal plant for frequent travelers who aren’t around enough to keep other plants alive.
      3. **Pothos:** Dark green leaves splashed with cream, white, or yellow are what make [pothos](http://www.costafarms.com/plants/pothos)(Epipremnum aureum) one of the most popular houseplants in the country. This fast-growing vine looks great grown in a pot by itself or mixed with other houseplants in a tub or planter. Pothos prefers bright, indirect light, but will tolerate darker conditions. It's not a heavy drinker and only needs watering when the soil dries out.(poison to pets)
3. Small
   1. Daily care
      1. **Ferns:** Many ferns, including button, Autumn, rabbit's foot, maidenhair and more, are good options for low-light situations. Give them consistently moist soil and low to medium light.
      2. **Anthurium:** bloom in red, white or pink and rebloom well in medium to low light. Keep soil consistently moist.
   2. Week or less care
      1. **Succulents:**There's nothing sadder than a neglected houseplant. Forced to live in dry conditions, most indoor plants wilt, turn yellow, or flop over. But [succulents](http://www.costafarms.com/plants/succulents) are different. This huge family of plants come in an almost unlimited selection of shapes, sizes, and colors and can survive on just a few drops of water to keep them in top form. Most have shallow roots so you can mix and match them in dish or trough gardens. Succulents prefer full sun.
      2. **Ivy:** English and Algerian ivys do well in low to moderate light. They should dry out between waterings.