

Meta Description: 1st-time plant owners and experienced plant buyers who can't keep plants alive for more than a few weeks, here are the five best low-maintenance plants for you!



Houseplants.

They make for great home decor since they can really liven up a dull space and create a more vibrant and colorful atmosphere. They absorb harmful chemicals and release fresh oxygen, creating better indoor air quality. And research has shown that they can reduce stress levels, assist in creating a better environment for relaxation, and act as an overall mood booster!

But if you've been enthusiastically taking care of your plants for weeks—and *months* on end—then there's nothing that can ruin your mood more than having to watch them slowly wither away despite your best efforts.

Luckily, there are a few particularly low-maintenance, easy-to-care-for houseplants that even the most unskilled of plant parents can keep alive and well for a long, long time! So, whether you're a beginner who's interested in investing in some houseplants soon or an experienced plant killer

who just can't seem to keep their plant companions from kicking the can, this article is just for you!

Keep reading to find out the five most resilient houseplants for newbies—and don't worry; They're all children and pet friendly!

Jade Plant



The Jade plant is one of the easiest, most effortless plants for beginners and those who struggle to keep plants alive to start out with. Its botanical name is *Crassula ovata*, but it's also known as the money plant, money tree, or lucky plant—so it's not difficult to understand why it's such a popular plant choice!

Native to South Africa, the Jade plant is part of the Crassulaceae plant family, also known as the stonecrop family or the orpine family. It can grow to be between about 3 and 6 feet tall and grows approximately two inches a year on average.

Young Jade plants need about 4 to 6 hours of indirect sunlight per day, while mature jade plants need about 4 to 6 hours of direct sunlight per day. At any age, Jade plants do not require a lot of water since they are succulents. Since they don't do well when sitting in constant moisture, you should strive to make sure their soil has time to dry out between each watering.

Watering them once every two to three weeks should suffice, but be sure to check and make sure they aren't in need of water sooner, and understand that the frequency of watering may change depending on the season. For example, your Jade plant may need to be watered more frequently in the Summer than in the Winter.

And speaking of soil, you'll want to make sure to purchase well-draining soil with a pH level between 6 and 6.5. Most soils with a 'cactus mix' or 'succulent mix' label should be an excellent choice.

As for the best temperature for them, Jade plants thrive in daytime temperatures of 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. During the night, temperatures between 50 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit are best. Keep in mind that low humidity is best for Jade plants, so rooms with 30% to 50% humidity will be a great place to put them—and, if possible, you can place them in south-facing or west-facing windows.

That's a lot of information to take in, right? But don't worry! Jade plants are extremely durable, and it'll take a lot more than slightly over-watered soil or 49-degree temperatures to kill them off!

Not to mention how great they are to look at no matter what part of the house you prefer to keep them in. Want to place them near the entrance? That's said to welcome good luck and positivity inside your home. Looking to place a Jade plant inside your office? That's said to increase productivity and prosperity.

Add a touch of nature to your kitchen by placing your plant along the windowsill, and bask in the tranquility that placing it on a nightstand in your bedroom can bring!

Ready to run out and purchase one asap? You're in luck! Jade plants are quite affordable, usually ranging from just \$5 up to \$100. Most commonly, you can find one for between \$15 and \$30.

Snake Plant



Snake Plants—Botanical name *Dracaena trifasciata* and nicknames Mother-in-law's Tongue and Saint George's Sword—are part of the Asparagaceae family and native to tropical West Africa.

These durable and elegant-looking plants generally grow about 3 to 6 feet per year. Its final height will depend on the species, but while some Snake Plants only grow to be about four feet tall, others can grow to be as much as ten feet!

To ensure your Snake Plant grows big and strong, you'll want to make sure it receives plenty of bright, indirect light. Although they can tolerate lower light conditions, they prefer being placed

near a window where they can receive plenty of light. If you want to grow your plant completely under artificial light, you'll have to provide between 12 and 16 hours per day. If you're growing your plant with sunlight, they need at minimum five hours of indirect sunshine, and preferably more.

Watering your Snake Plant once a week may be enough; however, keep in mind that smaller Snake Plants may last up to two weeks between watering, while larger plants may require watering every two to three days. During the winter months, you can opt to only water your plant once a month as long as the soil is still moist after two weeks.

However frequently you choose to water your plant, make sure to allow its soil to completely dry out between waterings to prevent overwatering, which can result in the roots rotting. Airy soil that is fast-draining and slightly acidic with a pH between 5.5-7.5 is the best choice of soil for this plant.

Snake plants need to be kept away from drafts, and they grow best in warm temperatures between 70 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Extended exposure to anything less than 50 degrees will cause the Snake Plant to start dying, so try to keep it nice and warm! Any humidity level between 30 and 50 percent should be excellent for your plant.

As for decoration, Snake Plants are great for those who enjoy a minimalistic look. It's a vertical plant and, therefore, easily attracts attention no matter where it is! Setting it in a beautiful pot and placing it in an empty corner of the living room, a kitchen windowsill, or even a shelf in the bathroom will go a long way towards making your home feel more subtly eloquent!

Snake Plants generally range from \$5 to \$150. Most commonly, you'll find them for between \$15 and \$35!

Zebra Haworthia



Zebra Haworthias are another low-effort plant perfect for those just starting out! Also known as the *Haworthia fasciata*—and by its botanical name—*Haworthiopsis attenuata*, this beautiful plant is part of the Asphodelaceae and is native to South Africa.

Zebra plants are known for having a low growth rate—at least in comparison to some other cacti species—and they usually only grow to be up to 6 feet tall. They can survive without a lot of light, but to ensure that they'll have proper growth, you'll want to make sure they get plenty of bright, indirect sunlight. Placing them in a windowsill where they'll receive a great deal of natural light would be an excellent choice. At least six hours of light every day should be enough to

keep your Zebra Plant happy. You'll also want to make sure that they have a good amount of light exposure throughout as much of the year as possible.

These sturdy plants don't require much water at all! During the Summer months, you should aim to water them around every three weeks, while during the winter months, they may only require watering every other month. Make sure to check the soil and make sure it's completely dry before watering, and only use about 2 ounces of water to ensure you aren't overwatering it.

Similarly to the other plants on this list, you'll want to make sure to provide your Zebra Plant with soil that drains well. A nice cactus potting mix should do the trick! As for temperature and humidity, make sure to keep your plant happy in temperatures between 50 and 95 degrees, although it can tolerate temperatures as low as 50 degrees in Winter. 60 to 70 percent humidity is perfect for Zebra plants!

Zebra Plants make great windowsill displays! Since they do well in plenty of sunlight anyway, the windowsill is the perfect place to put your plant baby and will add a little interest to your windows. They're also a good choice for bookshelf or desk decoration—and since they thrive in humidity, you could even place them on top of your bathroom counter!

You'll most likely find Zebra Plants for anywhere between \$5 and \$50, depending on age and size.

Burro's Tail



Sedum morganianum—known most commonly as Burro's Tail, Donkey's Tail, Horse's Tail, Lamb's Tail, or Stonecrop—is a Southern Mexico native. Part of the Crassulaceae family, this slow-grower takes about six years to reach its full height of 4 feet tall and loves to be set in a shady area where it can receive partial sunlight. Four hours of bright, direct morning sunlight will help its growth, but be careful not to let it sit in the sun for too long, or it will scorch and end up with a sunburn!

The frequency of watering the Burro's Tail will require depends on how much light it receives and how humid it is. Usually, it needs to be watered once every two weeks, but you'll want to

check the soil to make sure it's dried out before you water it again. Dry, sandy soil is the best soil for this succulent.

While you shouldn't expose your Burro's Tail to temperatures below 40 degrees, it should be fine in a wide range of temperatures—from 50 to 80 degrees. It does best in average humidity and can rot in overly humid environments, so no keeping this plant in the bathroom and no misting its leaves!

These long and beautiful plants can make great wall décor! Hanging them along the walls or from the ceiling makes for a magnificent pop of color in the living room or bedroom—but you can also use them as centerpieces on your kitchen or dining room tables!

This is another plant that costs between \$5 and \$50. You're most likely to find one between \$9 and \$29, though!

Hoya



Finally, the stunning Hoya plant! It's a great option for those who want a nice, flowering plant that is easy to maintain. While it may be a bit more of a challenge than the other plants listed above, it's still one of the easiest flowering plants for those looking to try one out!

Part of the Apocynaceae family and also known as the waxplant, waxvine, and waxflower, Hoya is native to Asia and acts as the perfect plant for those who live in areas that don't get much sunlight. Some Hoya plants do best when they receive about two hours of direct sunlight in the early morning or late evening, but too much sun exposure may leave them with burnt leaves. It's best to provide them with bright, indirect light to keep them happy and unburnt.

Hoya can be watered around once every two weeks in the Spring and Summer, but they may not need to be watered as frequently during the Fall and Winter Months. You should also aim to let the first inch of its soil dry out between waterings during the months between Fall and Spring, but from Spring to Fall, you'll want to keep the soil at least a little moist between watering.

Hoya plants do best in temperatures between 68 degrees and 75 degrees, and they do well with higher humidity levels, 60% humidity or above. They can tolerate lower humidity levels, but they may grow at a slower pace or produce fewer flowers as a result.

As with all the other mentioned plants, you'll want to make sure this one has well-draining soil that is rich in nutrients. With the proper amount of sunlight, water, and soil, you can expect your Hoya to grow to its full size in about seven years or less. While it's a slow-growing plant, it is certainly worth the wait! Its beautiful flowers are extremely fragrant and a beauty to look at when they finally start to come in. A Hoya's leaves usually range from 5 millimeters to 25 millimeters in length, although some have grown to have leaves as long as two feet!

This versatile plant can be used to spice up your living space in many different ways! From acting as window displays, table centerpieces, and excellent additions to your indoor garden to being used as living wall art or hanging from beautiful baskets—you can't go wrong with Hoya!

You can find a Hoya Plant for \$20 to \$50 in most cases, but these stunning plants have also been known to sell for thousands of dollars!

Final Thoughts:

Being a plant parent can be intimidating and comes with plenty of ups and downs. Sometimes, no matter what you do and how hard you try to do everything right, your plants still end up dying on you—but with these five resilient plant species, you're sure to be more likely to succeed! I wish you the best of luck in keeping your plants alive and thriving for years to come.

Trying your hand at raising one of these plant babies? Comment down below and let me know how it's going!

FAQ

What is the average lifespan?

Jade Plant - Jade plants can typically live for 50 to 70 years, and sometimes longer.

Snake Plant - Most Snake Plants will only live up to 10 years, but there have been some instances of Snake Plants living for much longer—even up to 20 or 25 years!

Zebra Haworthia - This Zebra plant can live for up to 50 years on average.

Burro's Tail - Burro's Tails can live for several years and maybe even a couple of decades. One of the oldest Burro's Tails is 75 years old!

Hoya - Hoyas can live up to 30 years indoors.

How do you know when your plant needs water?

Jade Plant - If your Jade Plant's soil is dry to the touch, it's time for a watering! Browning leaves are also a sign. Wrinkled leaves can be a sign that it's time to water them, but they can also be a sign of overwatering as well.

Snake Plant - The best way to determine whether or not your snake plant needs watering is to pay close attention to its leaves! If the leaves are wrinkled, wilted, or turning yellow or brown, your plant needs more water.

Zebra Haworthia - Just checking to see if the soil is dry is the best way to know when your Zebra Haworthia needs to be watered!

Burro's Tail - Burro's tail needs to be watered every two weeks. Like other succulents, you'll know it needs to be watered when the soil feels dry.

Hoya - If your Hoya doesn't look full and has plenty of space between leaves, it is likely not getting enough water. You should water your Hoya when the soil feels dry or about every two weeks.

How do you know when your plant needs sunlight?

Jade Plant - Thin, floppy, or curved-in leaves can be a tell-tale sign of a lack of sunlight. Color-changing leaves (from green to gray) are a sign as well.

Snake Plant - A Snake Plant's leaves will become droopy when they're in need of more sunlight.

Zebra Haworthia - Your plant will start to lose its vibrance and become more of a faded green color when it needs more sunlight.

Burro's Tail - A Burro's tail may lean closer to the direction of its light source when it needs more light. Its color may also fade.

Hoya - If your Hoya has stretched-out stems with widely-spaced leaves, that is a sign that it needs more sunlight.

How do you know when your plant is dying?

Jade Plant - Drooping, limp, or shriveled-up leaves can be a sign of your Jade Plant dying. Shriveled leaves can mean that your plant isn't getting enough water, while limp leaves show that it may be getting too much. Drooping leaves can also mean that your Jade plant isn't getting enough light.

Snake Plant - If your plant is turning yellow or its leaves are turning brown, drooping, or curling, that is a sign that it's dying. Roots that are soft and squishy are also a sign that your Snake Plant is dying.

Zebra Haworthia - If your Zebra Plant turns yellow or brown, it's dying.

Burro's Tail - If the roots of your Burro's tail are turning brown, it's dying.

Hoya - If the stems or leaves of your Hoya turn brown or even black, it's dying.

Is Burro's Tail pet-friendly?

All plants mentioned in this article are children and pet-friendly! However, it's still a good idea to keep them out of the reach of small kids and pets that like to nibble on greenery.

Is the Jade Plant a succulent?

All plants mentioned in this article are succulents! Succulents are often very durable plants that can survive for a long time even if all their needs aren't met perfectly at first—which makes them great for new plant parents who might experience a learning curve. They're also great for those who want plants that don't need excessive attention. As long as you provide them with enough sunlight and the proper soil, they're likely to thrive for a very long time! And for those who always forget to water their plants, they're especially perfect.

