



**Hyperion Daylily**  
*Hemerocallis 'Hyperion'*

Plant Height: 24 inches

Flower Height: 3 feet

Spread: 32 inches

Spacing: 26 inches

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 2

**Ornamental Features**

Hyperion Daylily features bold lightly-scented lemon yellow trumpet-shaped flowers at the ends of the stems from early to late summer. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its grassy leaves remain green in color throughout the season. The fruit is not ornamentally significant.

**Landscape Attributes**

Hyperion Daylily is an herbaceous perennial with tall flower stalks held atop a low mound of foliage. Its medium texture blends into the garden, but can always be balanced by a couple of finer or coarser plants for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and is best cleaned up in early spring before it resumes active growth for the season. It is a good choice for attracting butterflies to your yard. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Hyperion Daylily is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use
- Groundcover

**Planting & Growing**

Hyperion Daylily will grow to be about 24 inches tall at maturity extending to 3 feet tall with the flowers, with a spread of 32 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 26 inches apart. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years.



*Hyperion Daylily flowers*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



This plant does best in full sun to partial shade. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations, and should do just fine under typical garden conditions. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid. It can be propagated by division; however, as a cultivated variety, be aware that it may be subject to certain restrictions or prohibitions on propagation.