^{134}La

Stover reported the observation of ^{134}La at the University of California at Berkeley in the 1951 paper, "New neutron-deficient radioactive isotopes of the light rare-earth region" (1951St03). Lanthanum oxide was bombarded with 60- to 80 MeV protons and activities were measured with end-on type Geiger-Müller counters following chemical separation. "In all bombardments with protons of 60- to 80- Mev energy, a 72.0-hr cerium activity remained after the other cerium activities had decayed out and their daughter activities had decayed or had been removed by chemical means. Chemical separation of the lanthanum daughter gave a 6.5 min activity."

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

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