J.A. Dóniz Páez: Volcanes basálticos monogenéticos de Tenerife (Monogenetic basalt volcanoes of Tenerife)

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As CA Wood stated, cinder cones may be the most common volcanic landform, but careful observations on their eruption styles, growth rates, and dynamics are infrequent in the geological literature. Morphometric studies and statistical analysis have been used to gain understanding and to assess volcanic hazards in volcanic areas, and in light of the need to interpret extraterrestrial volcanoes from their morphologies.

Dóniz Páez's book—written in Spanish—examines comprehensively the morphometric relationships among the 297 Pleistocene and Holocene monogenetic volcanoes of Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain. This allows him to offer an improved morphological characterization of the cones and a better understanding of the factors determining their morphology. The quantitative and qualitative systematization of pyroclastic edifices makes possible a classification of eruptive units and correlations and comparisons among the different volcanic fields of Tenerife, as well as other volcanic regions of the world. Morphometric techniques have also been applied to the study of post-eruptive transformations to the pyroclastic cones and their forms,

with particular attention to the influences of streams and the changes experienced by the fluvial pattern, both before and after the scoria cone eruptions.

The book's content is organized into four chapters covering (1) distribution and temporal and spatial organization of monogenetic basaltic volcanism in Tenerife, (2) morphologic and morphometric features small-volume volcanoes, (3) volcanic cones' erosion, and (4) modeling of the volcano types identified in Tenerife. Simple but very communicative diagrams, figure captions, and color photographs illustrate the book well. An extended bibliography with a large amount of less well-known references on the volcanology of the Canary Islands properly complements the book. The book is aimed towards advanced students and researchers of physical geography or physical volcanology, especially for those of the large Spanish-speaking community living in and among regions dotted with scoria cones, like Argentina (e.g., Pali Aike, Payunia), Bolivia (e.g., Altiplano), Chile (e.g., Rininahue), Mexico (e.g., Mexico City, Durango, Sonora), and Spain (e.g., Olot, Calatrava, Lanzarote).

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