**Volcanoes**

Volcanoes are openings or fissures in the Earth's crust through which magma erupts onto the surface, where it becomes lava. They are most commonly located along the edges of tectonic plates.

The "Ring of Fire," which stretches along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, is home to most of the world's volcanoes. The classification criteria for volcanoes depend on the strength and frequency of their eruptions.

Based on the eruption strength and the way lava flows, we distinguish:

* Shield volcanoes, characterized by calm basaltic lava eruptions with low viscosity, which build mountains with gentle slopes; lava flows occur due to the spreading of tectonic plates.
* Stratovolcanoes, formed by explosive eruptions caused by the violent collision of tectonic plates, where viscous rhyolitic lava quickly solidifies and builds mountains with steep slopes.
* Fissure volcanoes, where basaltic lava emerges through a crack formed by spreading plates, shaping the gentle slopes of the mountain.
* Dome volcanoes, with steep slopes formed by thick streams of rapidly cooling lava.
* Complex volcanoes, characterized by slightly concave slopes.
* Compound volcanoes, characterized by multiple branches of the main lava outlet.
* Caldera volcanoes, where a new caldera forms in addition to the old cone.

Based on eruption frequency, we distinguish:

* Active volcanoes, which erupt frequently.
* Dormant volcanoes, which are active but rarely erupt.
* Extinct volcanoes, which have ceased activity.

A characteristic feature of volcanic regions is the presence of geysers, hot mineral springs, solfataras, fumaroles, and mud volcanoes.