

Volcanism

Giorgi Kharazishvili

E-mail: giorgi.kharazishvili203@ens.tsu.edu.ge

Department of Geology, Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University,

Address: 1 Ilia Tchavtchavadze Avenue, 0179, Tbilisi, Georgia

Volcano (Latin: Volcanus) is a geological formation formed by the movement and cooling of lava erupted from the earth's crust on the Earth's surface. Vulcanus was the patron god of fire and blacksmithing in Roman mythology. Active and dormant volcanoes are distinguished. Volcanic events are distinguished by their most terrible consequences among natural disasters. The volcanic relief consists of several well-defined parts. The most prominent of them are the volcanic cone and the crater (a circular depression on the top), inside which the hearth and neck of the volcano are located. Its diameter can reach several kilometers. The neck of the volcano is usually vertical, but it is very dangerous when it changes direction and the volcano spews lava from the slope of its cone. Volcanoes have a certain regular distribution. Almost all modern and young volcanoes are concentrated in two narrow belts: 1. in the Pacific Ring of Fire and 2. in the Mediterranean Sea and its extension belt. However, in addition to these, there are volcanoes in East Africa and volcanoes of mid-ocean ridges. The distribution of these last two belts, as well as the first two, is explained by the "new global tectonic theory", which we will not get acquainted with here. In general, the study of volcanoes is of great importance for geology and is also important from a practical point of view, since various mineral origin processes are associated with them.