The source regions of the slow solar wind, and its driver and acceleration mechanism, remain key topics of study in heliophysics with many open questions. With its combination of high sensitivity and high spatial resolution measurements of Doppler flows, mass motions, and plasma composition, the Hinode satellite is uniquely equipped to investigate many of these issues. One of the most exciting advances from Hinode in solar wind studies has been the discovery of high temperature plasma outflows from dark areas at the peripheries of many active regions. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the launch of Hinode, we here review some of the scientific highlights from the mission on this subject over the last decade.