**Introduction:** An overarching geologic theory, GEOMARS, coherently explains many otherwise anomalous aspects of the geological history of Mars [1]. Premises for a theory of martian geologic evolution include: (1) Mars is a water-rich terrestrial planet, (2) terrestrial planets should evolve through progressive stages of dynamical history (accretion, differentiation, tectonism) and mantle convection (magma ocean, plate tectonism, stagnant lid), and (3) the early history of Earth affords an analogue to the evolution of Mars. The theory describes the following major stages of evolution for Mars (from oldest to youngest): **Stage 1** - shortly after accretion, Mars differentiates to a liquid metallic core, a mantle boundary (MBL) of high-pressure silicate mineral phases, upper mantle, magma ocean, thin komatitic crust, and convecting steam atmosphere; **Stage 2** - Mars cools to condense its steam atmosphere and transform its mode of mantle convection to plate tectonism; subduction of water-rich oceanic crust initiates arc volcanism and transfers water, carbonates and sulfates to the mantle; **Stage 3** - the core dynamo initiates, and the associated magnetosphere leads to conditions conducive to the development of near-surface life and photosynthetic production of oxygen; **Stage 4** - accretion of thickened, continental crust and subduction of hydrated oceanic crust to the mantle boundary layer and lower mantle of Mars occurs; **Stage 5** - the core dynamo stops during Noachian heavy bombardment while plate tectonism continues; **Stage 6** - initiation of the Tharsis superplume (~between 4.0 and 3.8Ga) occurs, and **Stage 7** - the superlume phase (stagnant-lid regime) of martian planetary evolution with episodic phases of volcanism and water outflows continues into the present. The GEOMARS Theory is testable through a multidisciplinary approach, including utilizing GRS-based information. Based on a synthesis of published geologic, paleohydrologic, topographic, geophysical, spectral, and elemental information, we have defined geologic provinces that represent significant windows into the geological evolution of Mars, unfolding the GEOMARS Theory and forming the basis for interpreting GRS data.

**Geologic Provinces as Windows into the Geologic Evolution of Mars include (mostly from oldest to youngest, as there is overlap of relative age among several of the provinces):**

1. The ancient southern highland province - extremely ancient geologic terrains are marked by magnetic anomalies [e.g., 2], especially highlighted in the ancient southern highlands province; other features located in the province include structurally-controlled basins, faults that are tens to thousands of kilometers long, and degraded promontories, many of which are interpreted as silicic-rich volcanoes [e.g., 3] (Fig. 1), similar to geologic terrains of Earth that record plate tectonism [4,5].
2. Arabia province records many unique traits, including stratigraphy, topography, cratering record, structural character, geomorphology, and geophysical, elemental, albedo, and thermal inertia sig-
GRS-based Geochemical Signatures of the Geologic Provinces: Coupled with other lines of evidence, GRS-based data adds to the assessment of the geological evolution of Mars. Steps taken to perform comparative analysis of the geochemical signatures of the identified geologic provinces include: (1) provinces formatted as bit maps [e.g., 11,12], (2) provinces added to routine whole mission, CO2 frost-free summing and analysis [e.g., 11,12], and (3) spatial and temporal investigation of variation among common elements. A prime example that shows distinctions in elemental abundances among the provinces (others examples will be presented at the meeting) is a GRS-based elemental map showing Cl abundance (Figs 8). Note that elevated Cl abundances is highlighted in the Medusae Fossae region (approximately the yellow highlighted region), which includes the northwestern slope valleys region [13], a region of long-term (Noachian-Amazonian, and possibly present-day) hydrologic, volcanic, tectonic, and possible hydrothermal activity [14].