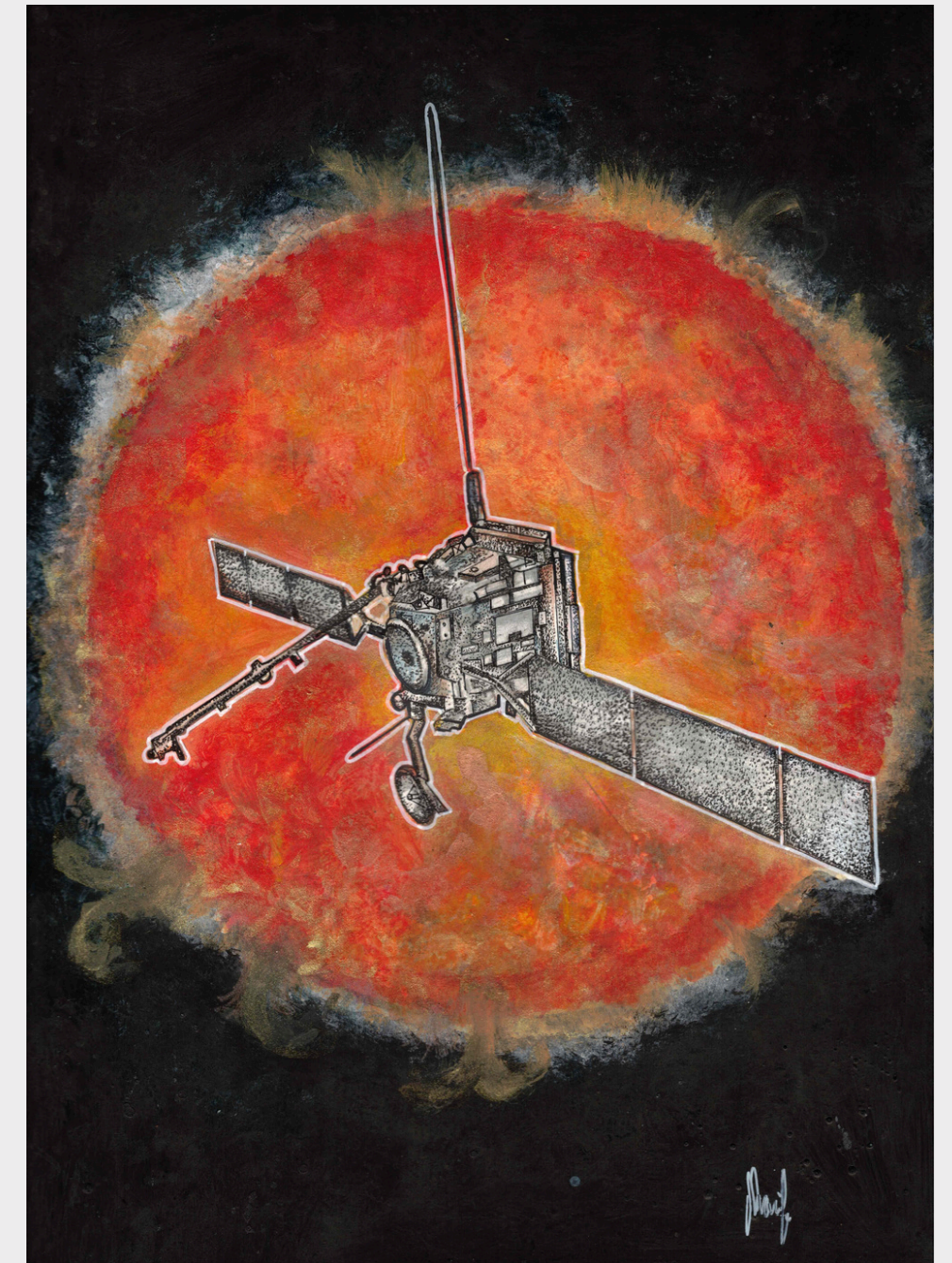
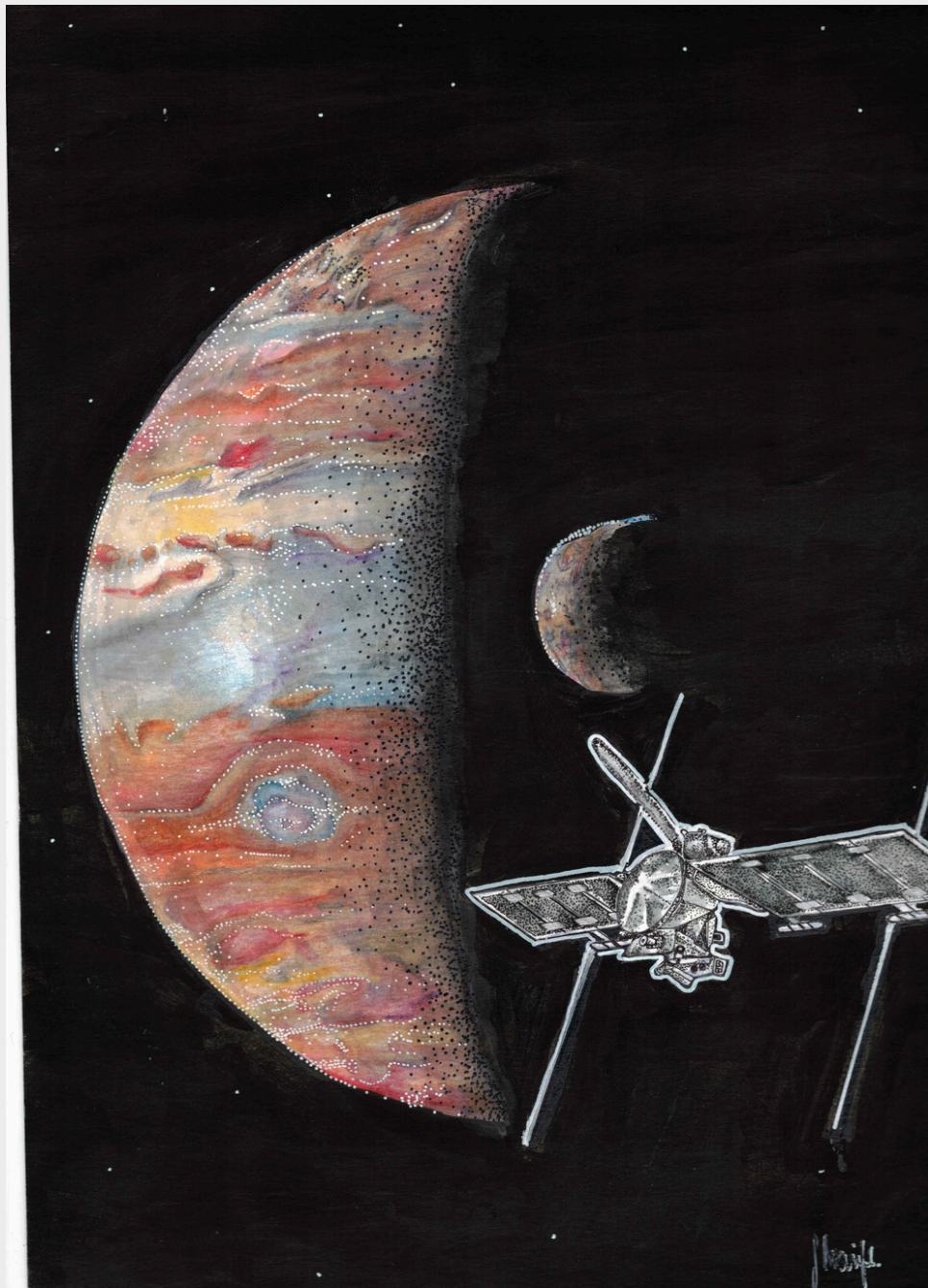


# SHARIFE GACEL

Licensed Mental Health Counselor  
Analog Astronaut  
Astronomy Artist

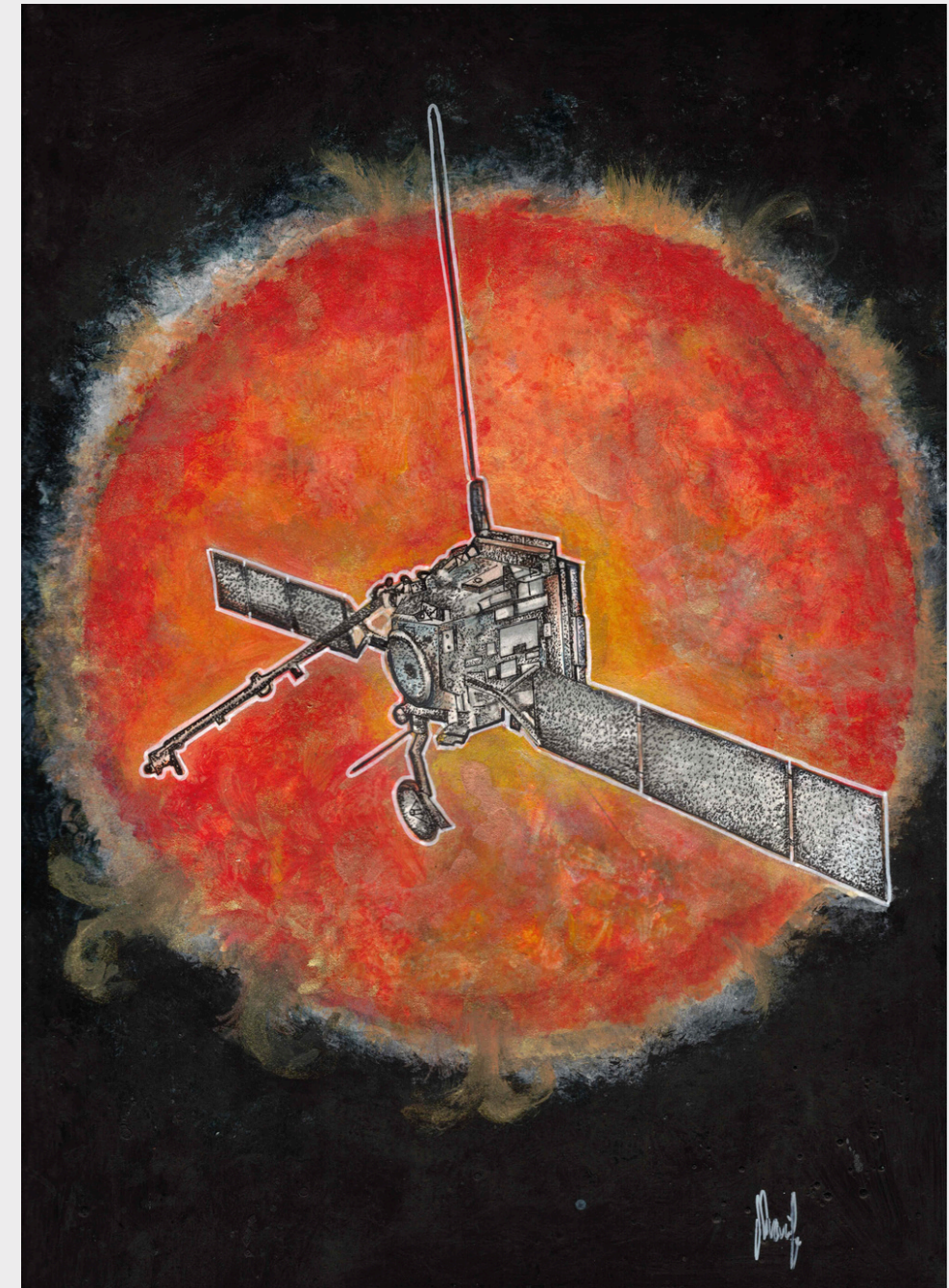
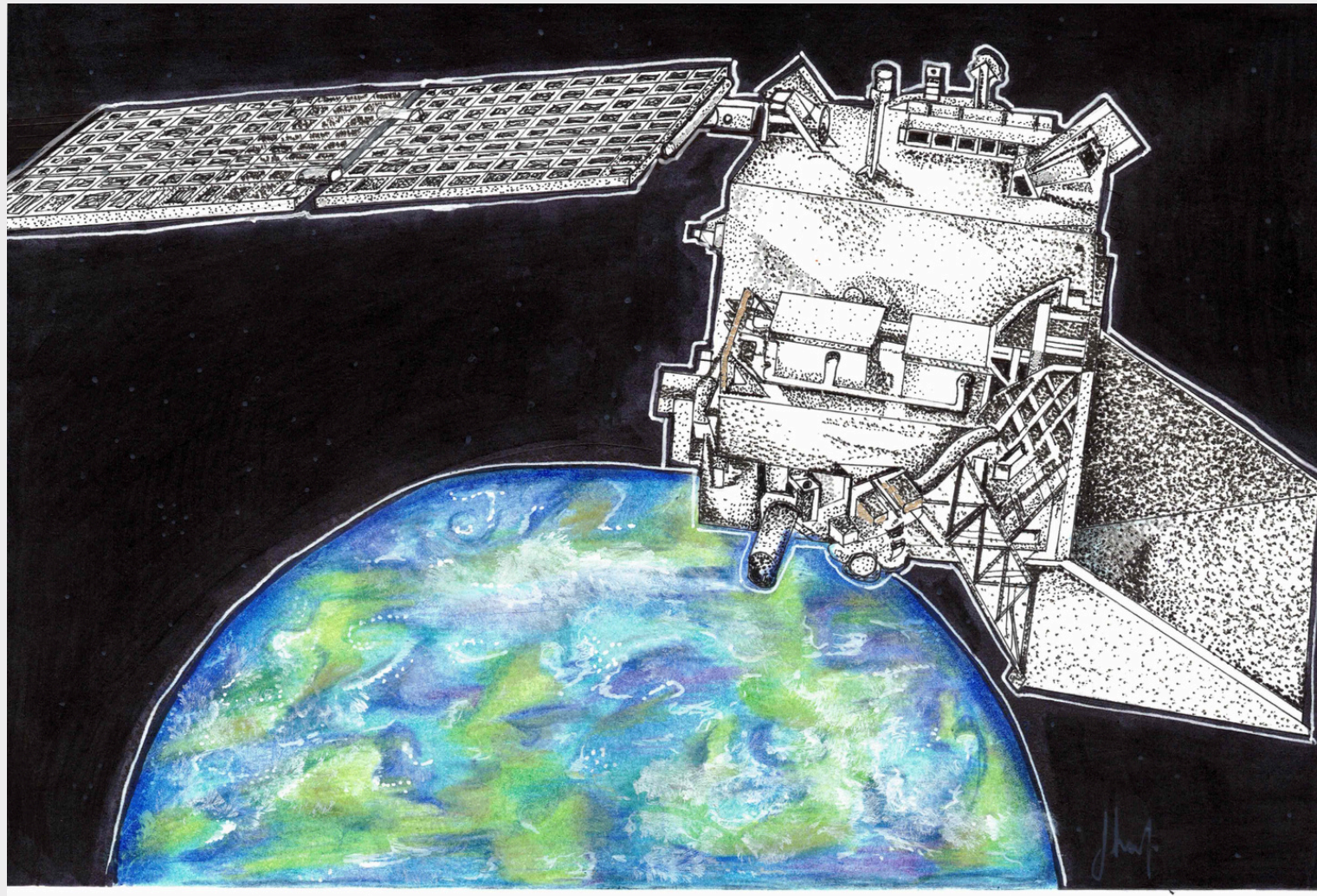


# About Me.

Sharife Gacel is an analog astronaut, has 10+ years of experience as a Clinical Therapist, is a Director of a private practice, and is licensed in two states (Florida and Colorado). Her areas of specialty include anxiety, life stage transitions, multicultural issues, and general mental health concerns. She received her Master of Science with honors in Clinical Mental Health Counseling. She also received a Bachelor of Science in Psychology, and a Bachelor of Science with honors in Molecular Biology and Microbiology. Sharife also has an 18-year background in the performing arts and is currently developing an Astronomy Art visual arts series. Sharife has been selected to participate in 7 NASA Social events. She also manages the social media accounts for her adopted greyhounds Anubis and Cosmos to an audience of 25,000+ people worldwide. Sharife is an amateur astronomer, Divemaster scuba diver, space educator, animal lover, and visual artist. She enjoys watching rocket launches and loves connecting with others about human spaceflight.

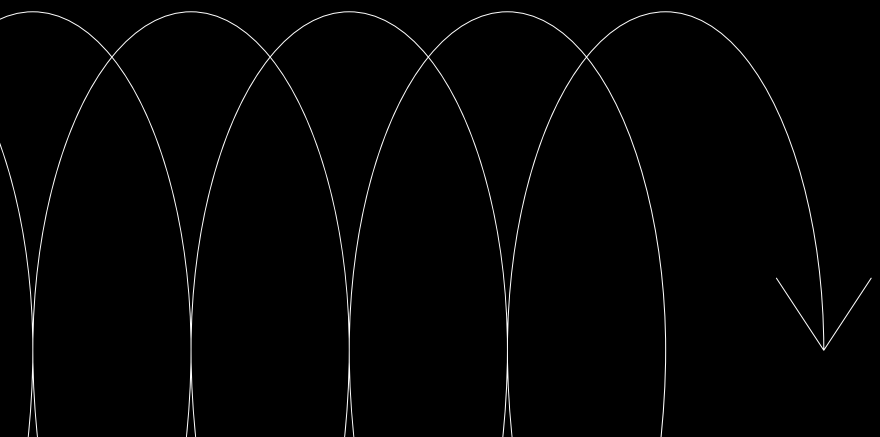
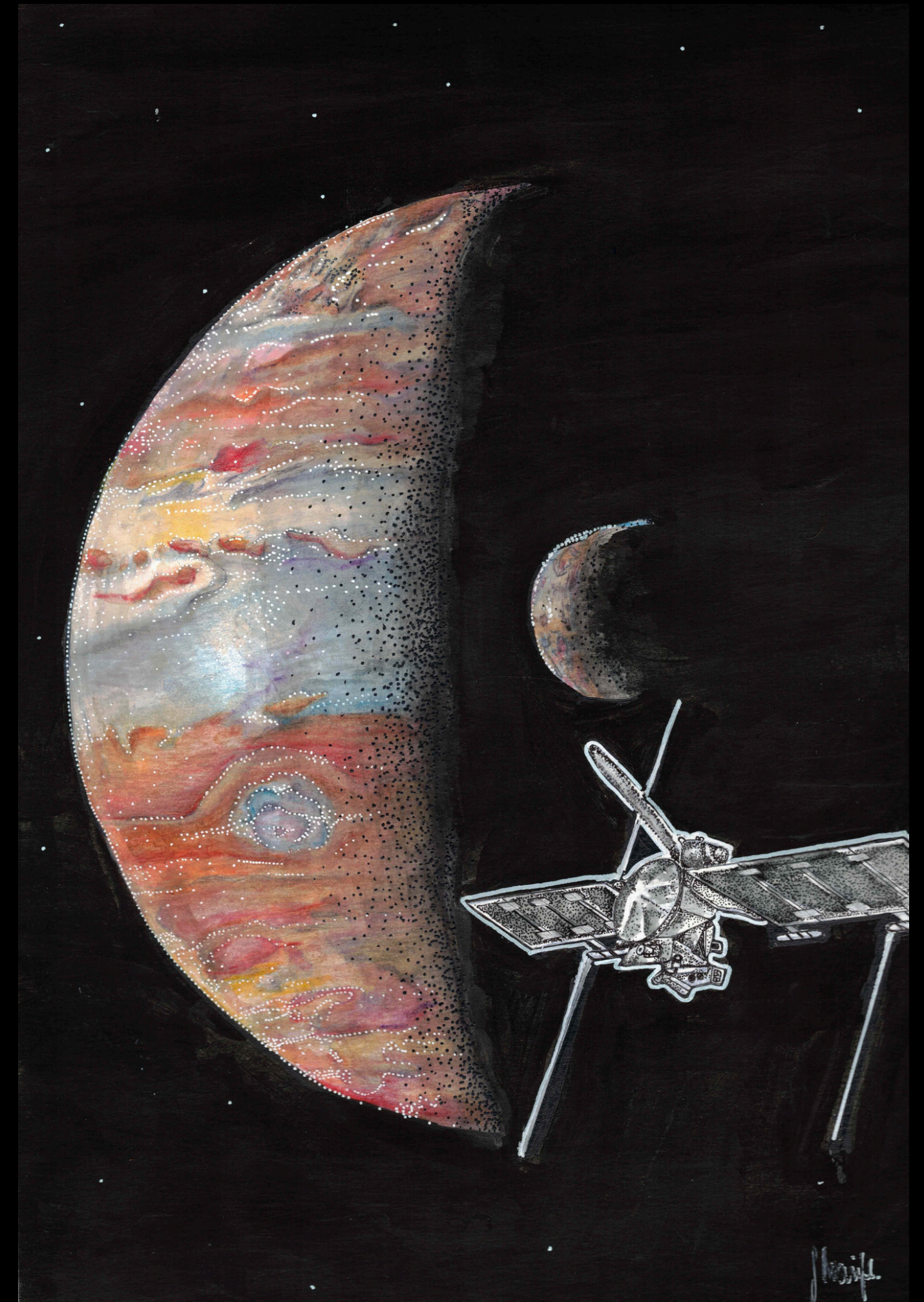


# EXPLORATION MISSIONS



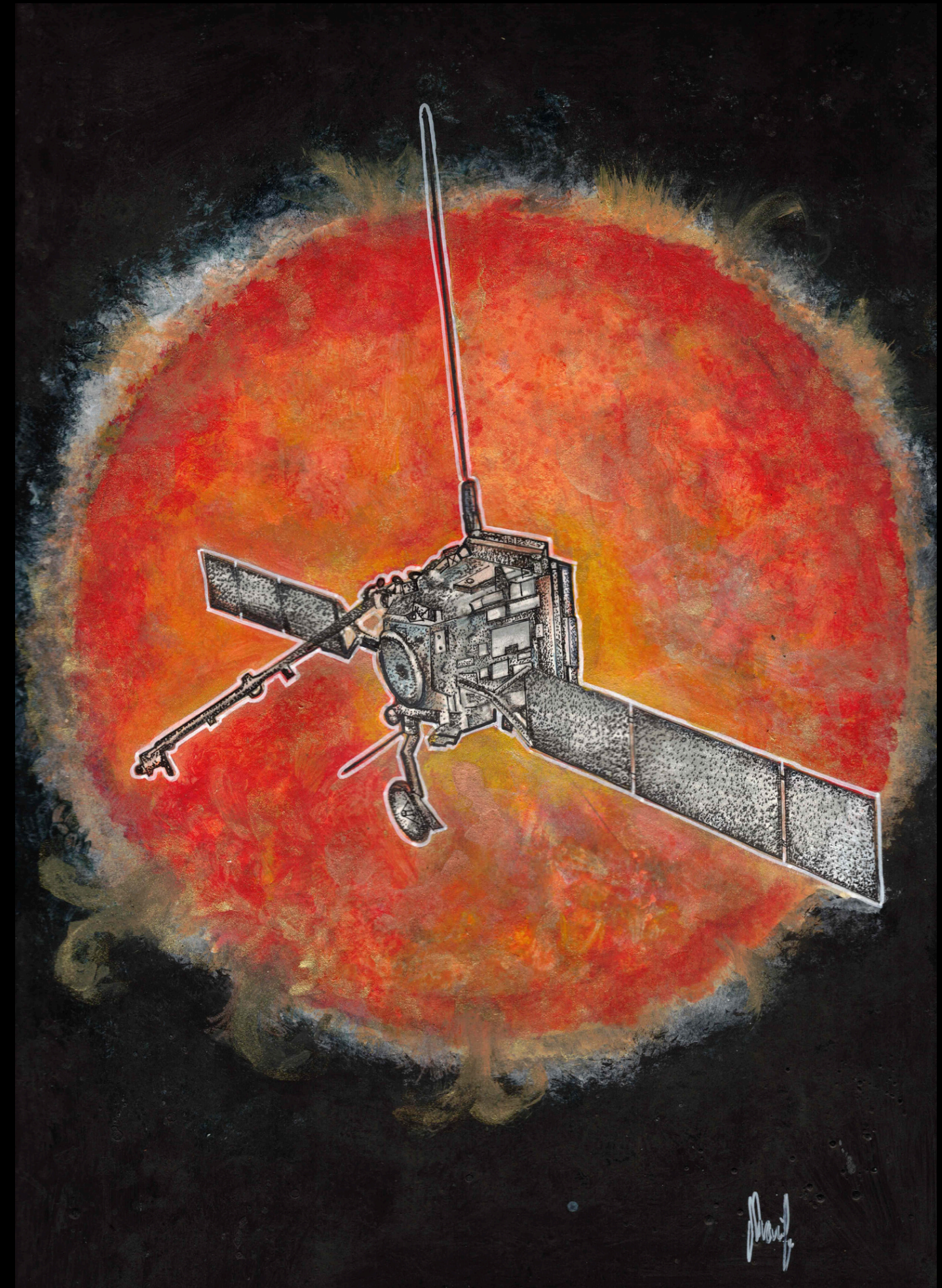
# Europa Clipper

The Europa Clipper is an interplanetary mission that is planned to launch in October 2024. This spacecraft is being developed to study Jupiter's Galilean moon, Europa. It's set to launch on a Falcon Heavy rocket and will conduct a series of fly-bys of Jupiter. The primary objectives include; Confirming the existence and character of the nature of water within or beneath the ice, and processes of surface-ice-ocean exchange. Distribution and chemistry of key compounds and the links to ocean composition. Characteristics and formation of the surface features, including sites of recent or current activity. In this piece, Jupiter is featured in the background, with Europa in the middle. The Europa Clipper spacecraft is highlighted in the foreground.



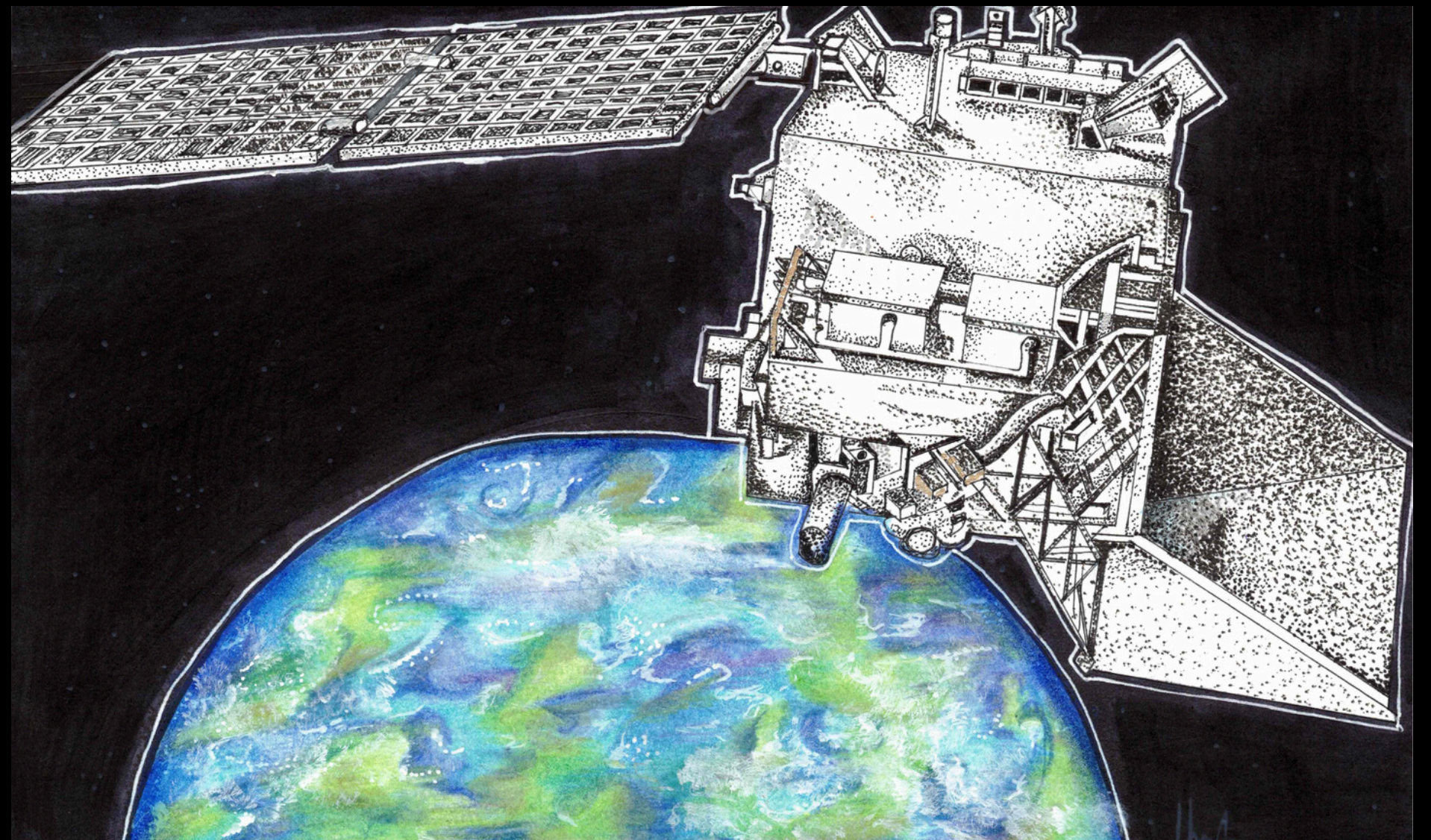
# Solar Orbiter

This piece shows the Solar Orbiter satellite and Sun on 9x12" mixed media paper. This illustration showcases this Sun-observing satellite. The Solar Orbiter is an international cooperative mission between the European Space Agency (ESA) and NASA. The primary mission question relates to heliophysics and asking how the Sun creates and controls the giant bubble of magnetized plasma around it. The Solar Orbiter will get as close as 26 million miles to the Sun, which is closer than the orbit of Mercury on the closest approach. The Solar Orbiter launched on a United Launch Alliance, Atlas V rocket on February 9, 2020, from NASA's Kennedy Space Center.



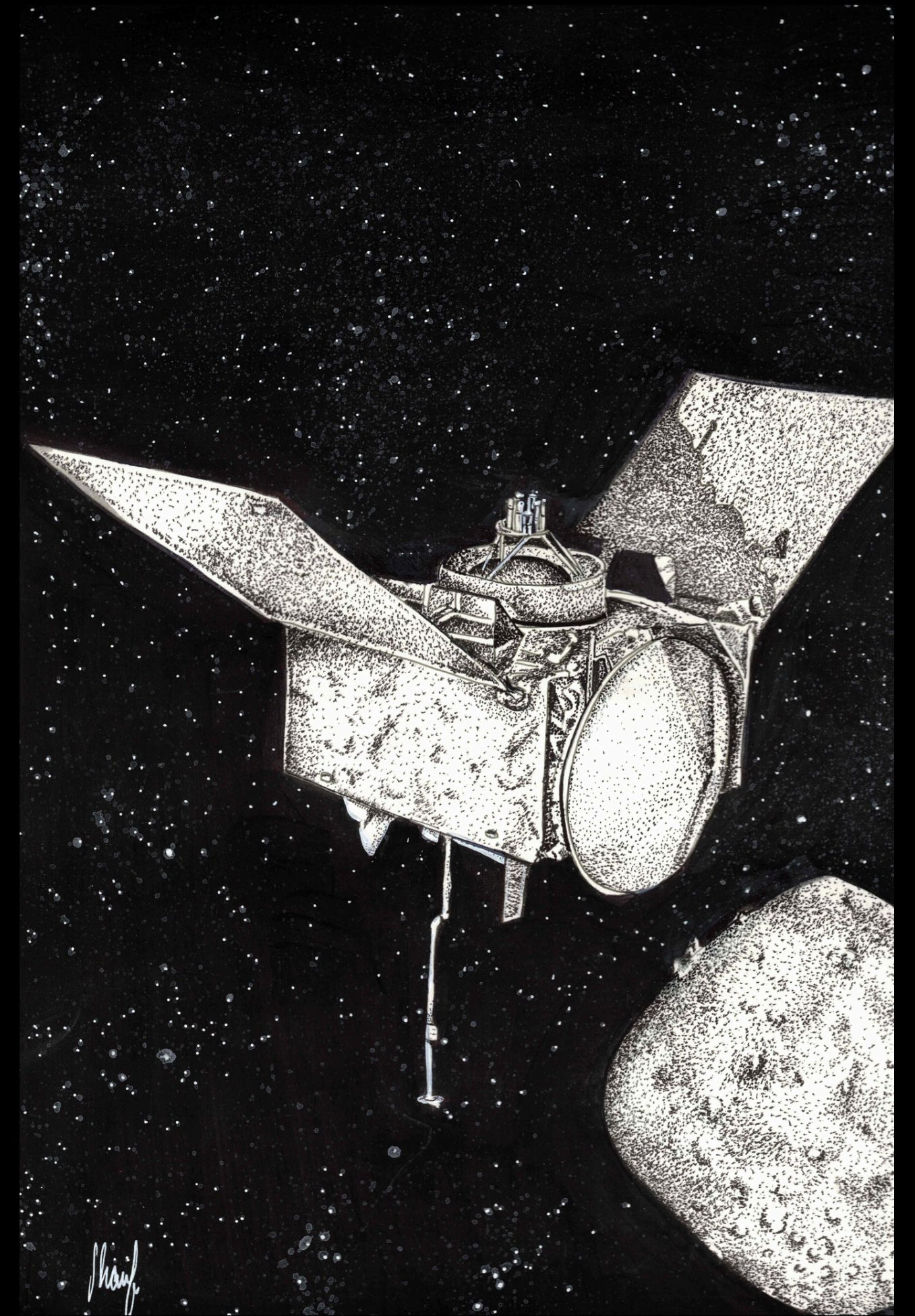
# PACE

The NASA Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, and ocean Ecosystem (PACE) mission will extend and improve upon NASA's 20+ years of global satellite observations of our living ocean, atmospheric aerosols, and clouds. It will initiate an advanced set of climate-relevant data records. By determining the distribution of phytoplankton, PACE will help assess ocean health. PACE will also continue, and advance key measurements related to air quality and climate. Mission science goals include extending key sea and sky data records for Earth System and climate studies and addressing new and emerging science questions by detecting a broader range of color wavelengths that will provide new and unprecedented detail. This 5.5"x8.5" pen and ink mixed media piece illustrates the PACE satellite orbiting Earth. Earth's surface is illustrated to show the phytoplankton concentrations in the ocean, which this satellite will measure.



# OSIRIS-REx

OSIRIS-REx is the first U.S. mission to collect a sample from an asteroid. The sample material the spacecraft collected from the asteroid Bennu, returned to Earth on September 24, 2023. Bennu is a small, near-Earth asteroid that passes close to Earth roughly every six years. The objective of this mission was to collect a sample from this asteroid which will offer clues as to whether asteroids colliding with Earth billions of years ago brought water and other key ingredients for life here. After returning the Bennu asteroid sample to Earth, the OSIRIS spacecraft didn't land on Earth but continued onto a new mission to explore another asteroid, Apophis. The follow up mission is called OSIRIS-APEX. This 9x12" pen and ink illustration shows the OSIRIS-REx spacecraft approaching the asteroid Bennu for the "touch-and-go" sample collection.



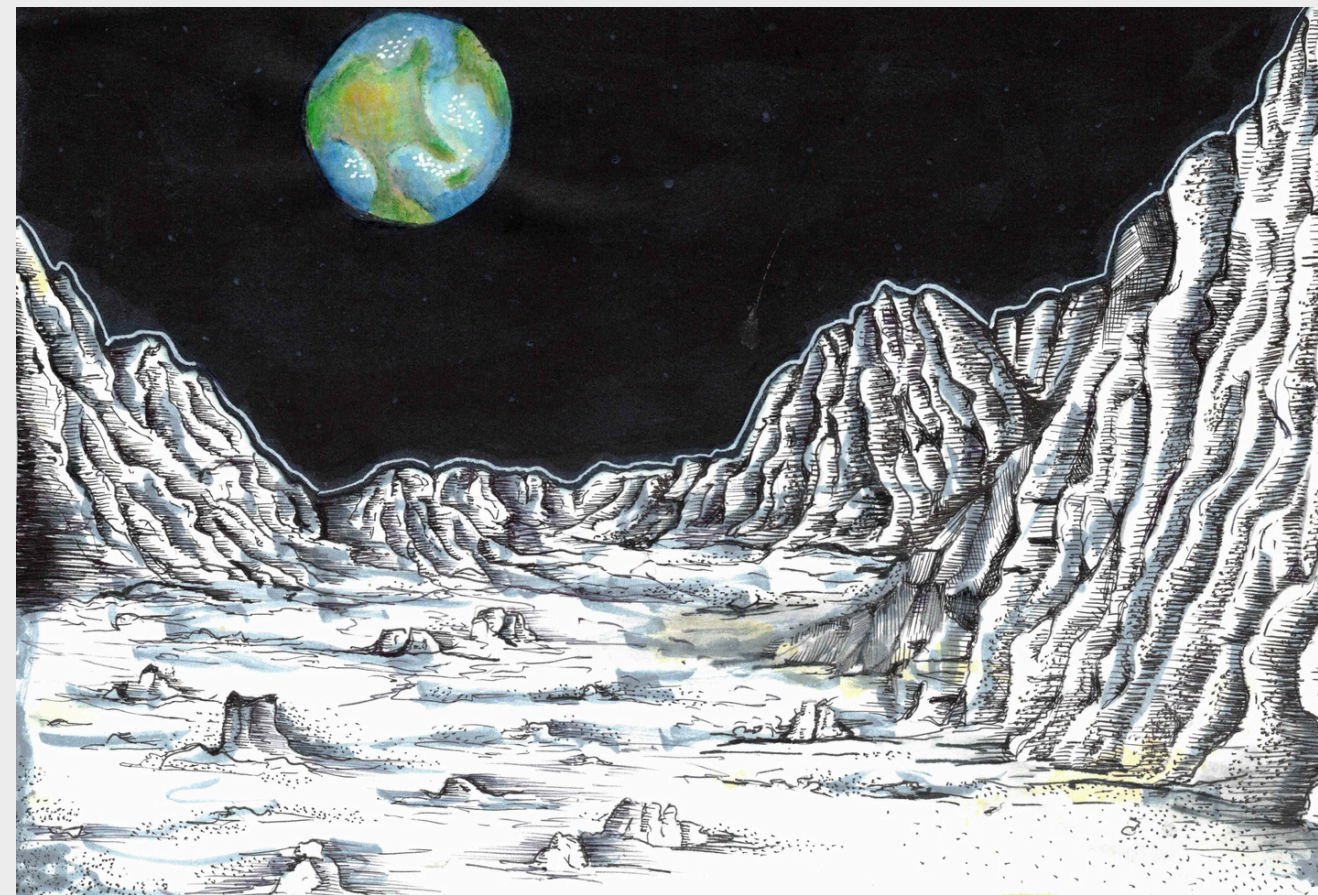
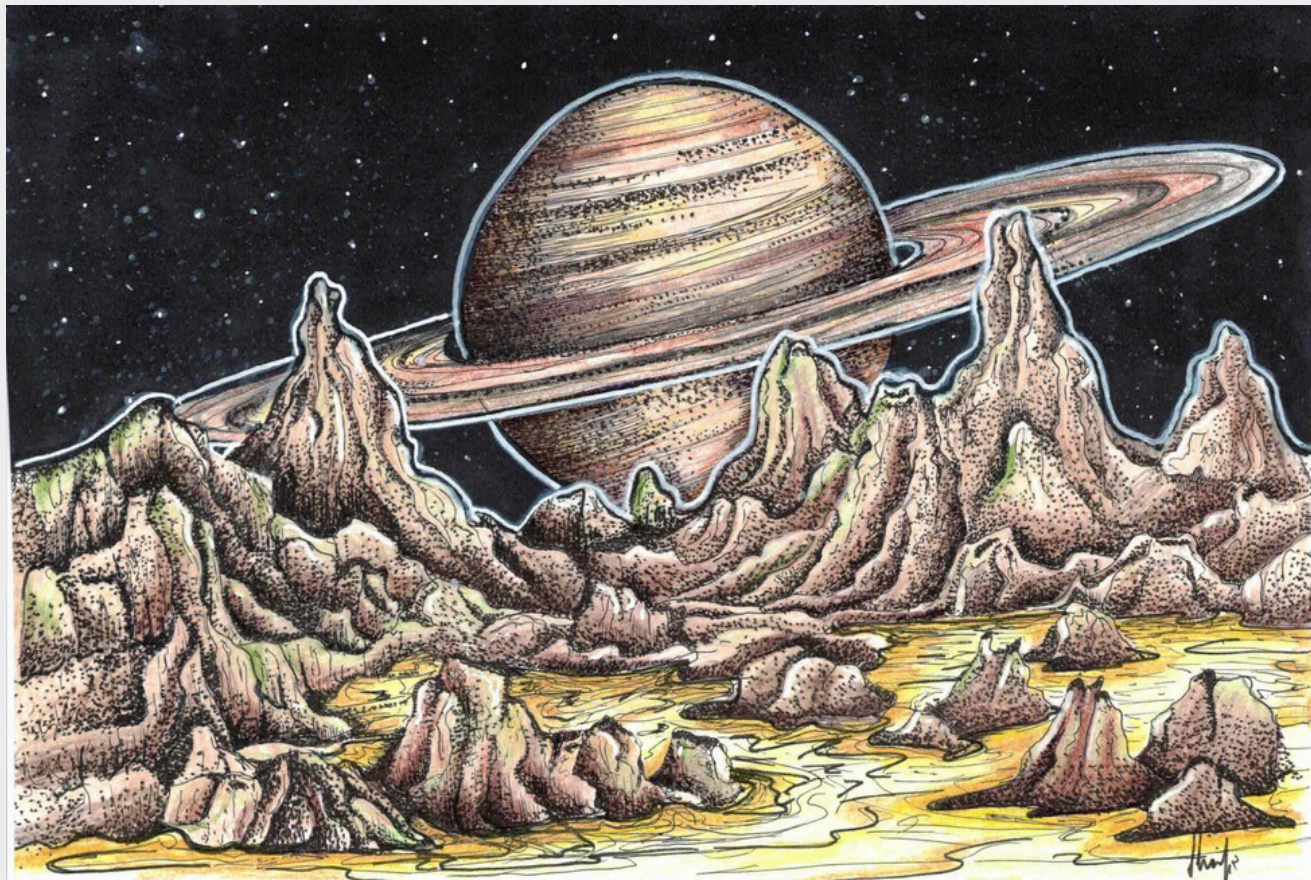
# 73 Ingenuity

Strapped to the Mars Perseverance rover's belly for the journey to Mars, Ingenuity completed 72 historic flights. This helicopter became the first aircraft to achieve powered, controlled flight on another planet. Ingenuity's first flight was April 19, 2021. The purpose of the mission was to demonstrate flight in the Martian atmosphere. The last flight of Ingenuity was January 18, 2024. This artistic interpretation shows Ingenuity on an imagined 73rd flight over the Jezero Crater on Mars, with the Perseverance Rover in the background. The one white dot in the sky represents Earth and was inspired by an image taken by the Curiosity Rover. Currently Perseverance is still exploring the Martian terrain relaying historic information about Mars to Earth. This image is 7x10", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



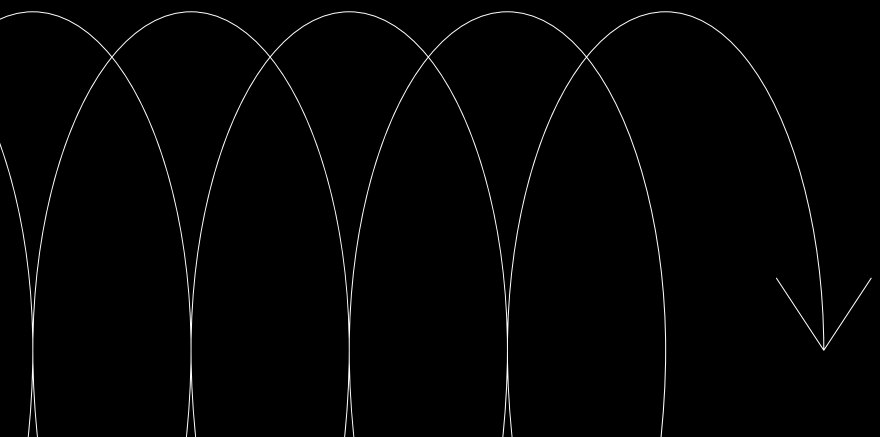


# PLANETARY



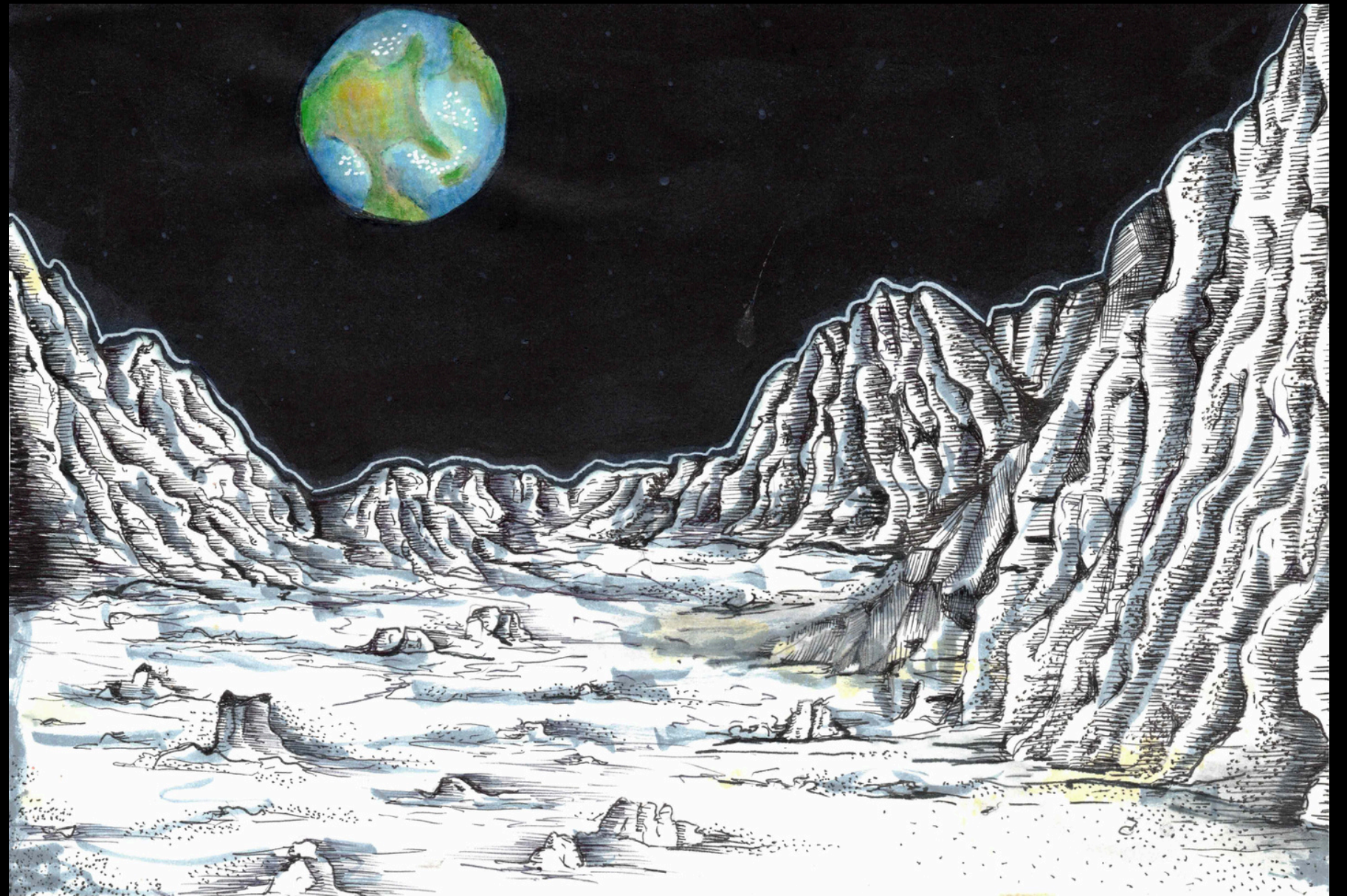
# Earthrise

Earthrise is a photograph of Earth and a part of the Moon's surface that was taken from lunar orbit by astronaut William Anders on December 24, 1968, during the Apollo 8 mission. This illustration showcases this iconic photograph on 9x12" mixed media paper. The significance of this image shows Earth and its beauty, inspiring global environmental awareness. The image is called Earthrise because the Earth literally rose from the surface of the Moon.



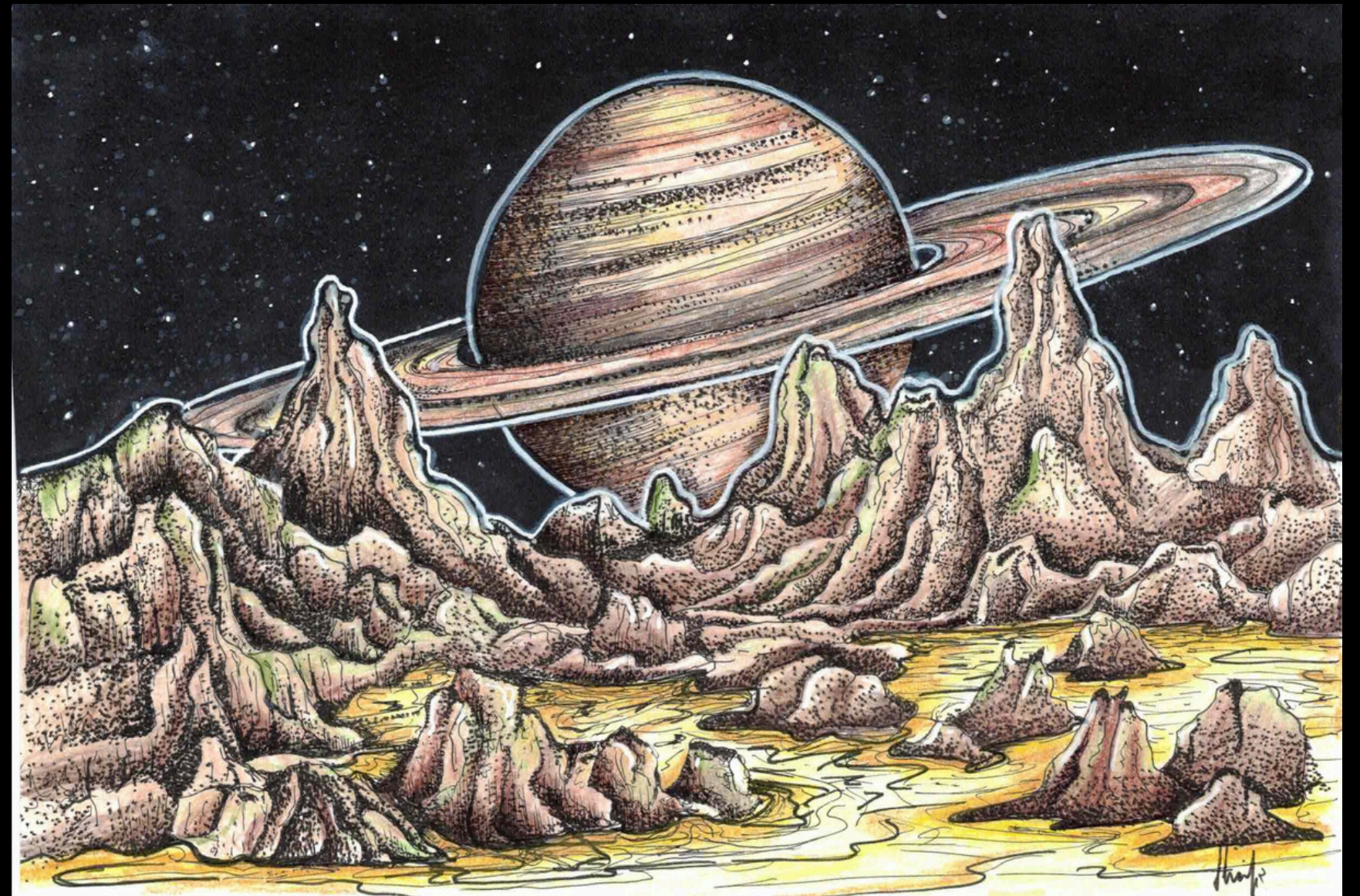
# Lunar Surface

This 5.5x8.5" piece illustrates a possible view of the Earth from the surface of the Moon. The Artemis program will return humans back to the surface of the Moon, landing at the South Pole. The South Pole of the Moon is characterized by mountains, craters, basins, and permanently shadowed regions. In this illustration, the Sun is behind the viewer, which shows the surface and the Earth to be illuminated. Similar to how we have a Full Moon on Earth, those standing on the surface of the Moon might get to witness a Full Earth. No stars are visible in this daytime drawing since the Moon's lack of atmosphere prevents light from spreading out during the day.



# Titan

This image shows what the surface of Titan might be like. Titan is Saturn's largest moon and the second largest in the Solar System. The surface has clouds, rain, rivers, lakes, and seas of liquid hydrocarbons like methane and ethane. Titan has mountainous regions that are named for mountains from J.R.R. Tolkien's Middle-earth. There is a mountain ridge known as Mithrim Montes with an elevation of 10,948 feet. This 5.5x8.5" artistic interpretation shows a view from this mountain range with included methane lake.

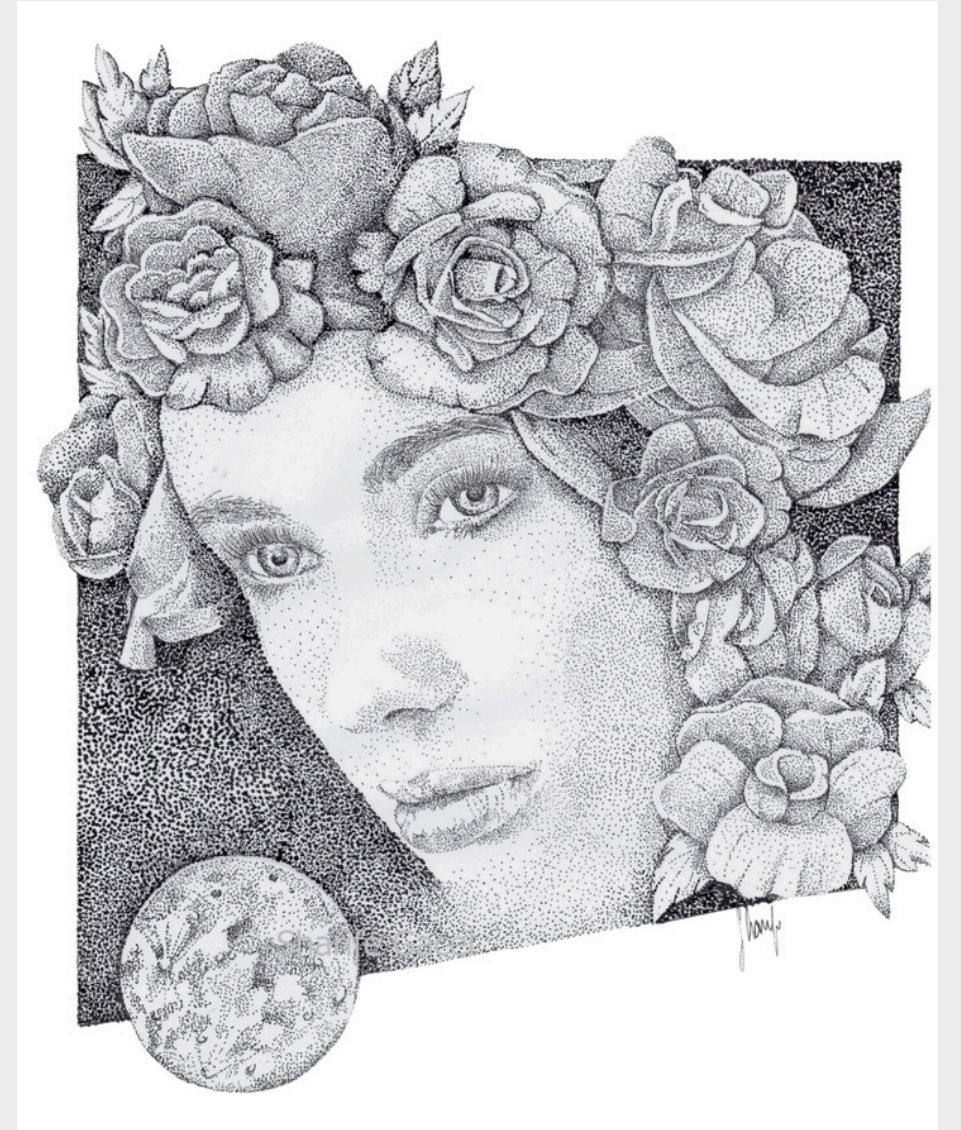
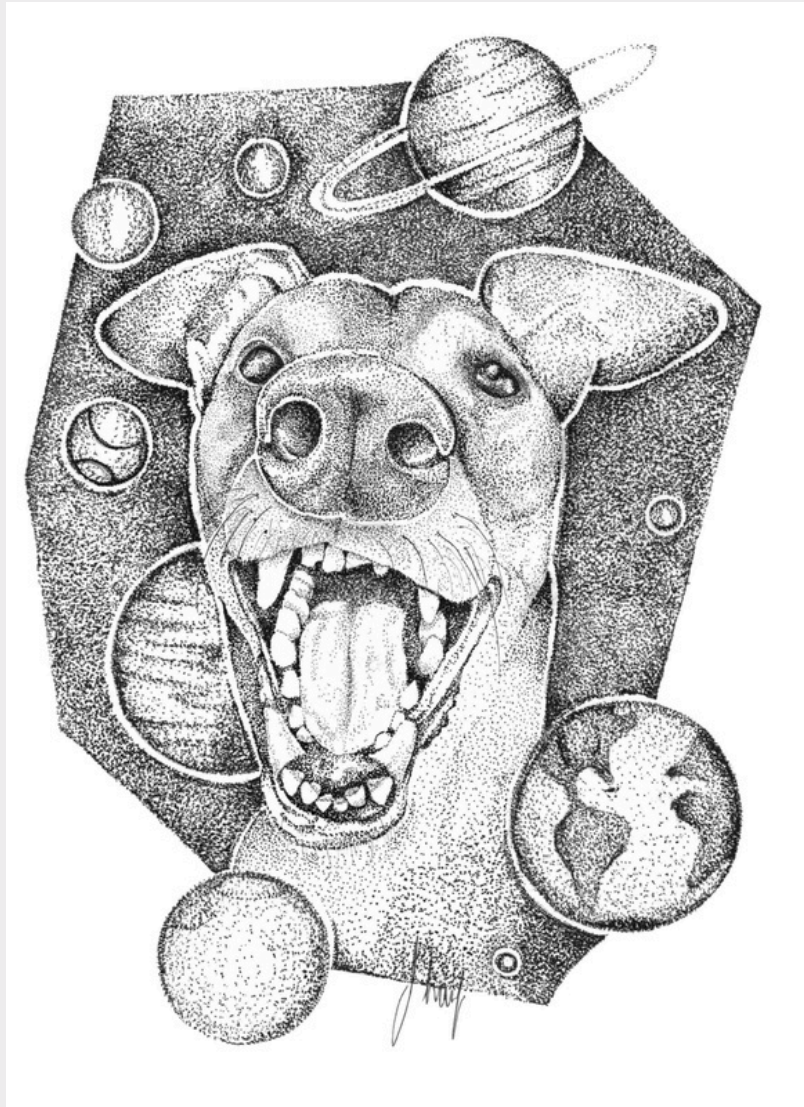


# Venus

The surface of Venus is solid and covered in mountains, volcanoes, with expansive volcanic plains and vast, ridged plateaus. Most of the mountains on Venus are volcanic in nature. The surface is very hot and dry with a thick atmosphere that traps heat creating a runaway greenhouse effect. Venus is also permanently shrouded with clouds of sulfuric acid that start with an altitude of 28-43 miles. This 5.5x8.5" mixed media image showcases the sulfuric acid atmosphere at elevation. It also shows an interpretation of the mountainous regions, and volcanic plains.

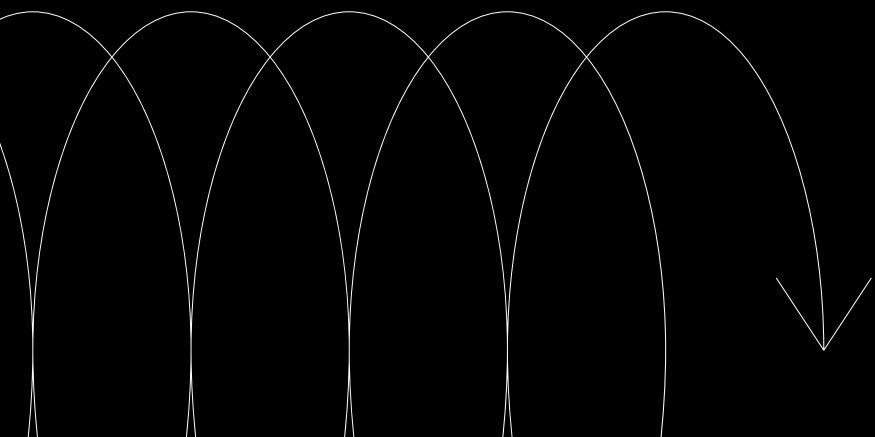
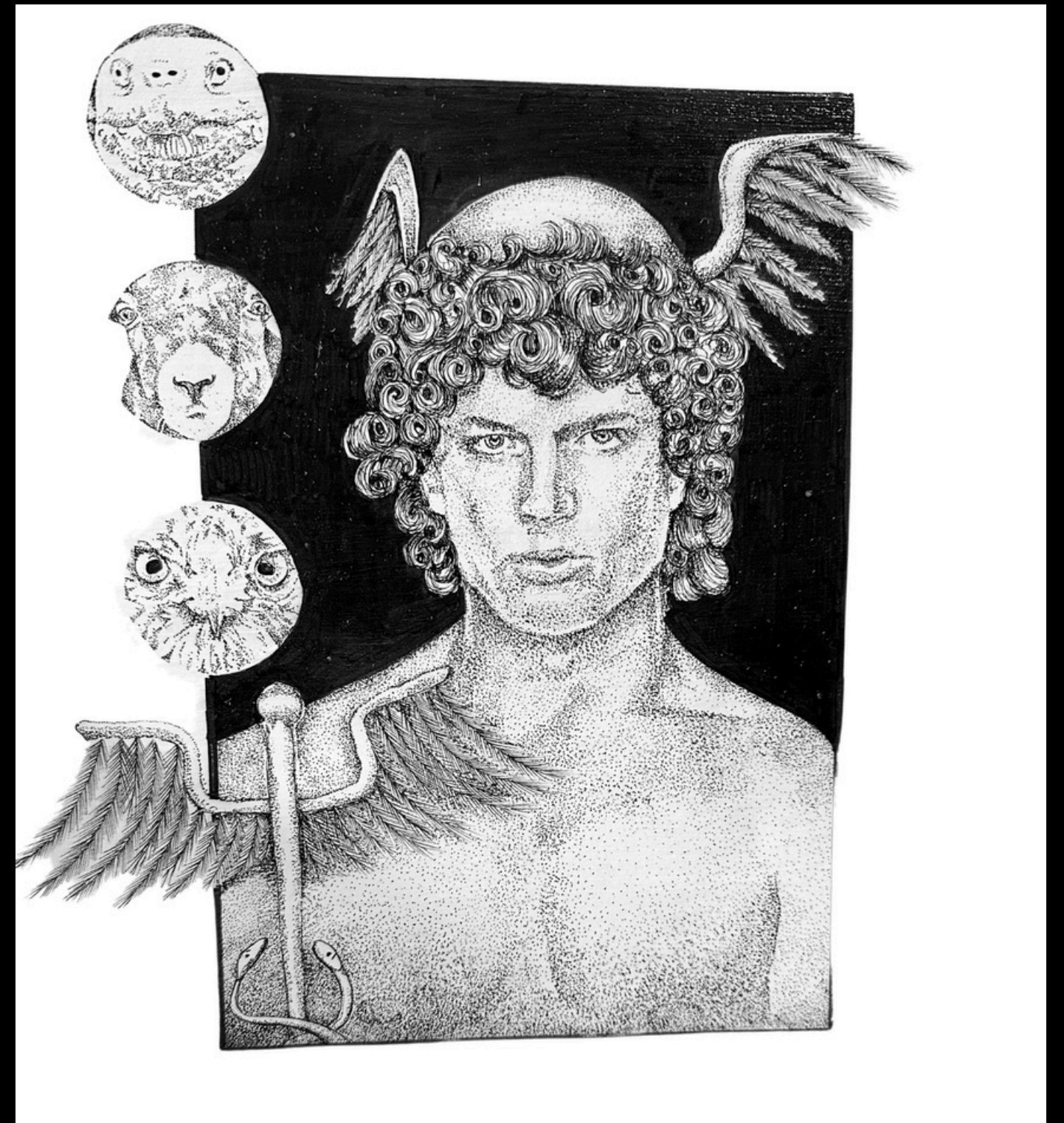


# MYTHOLOGY



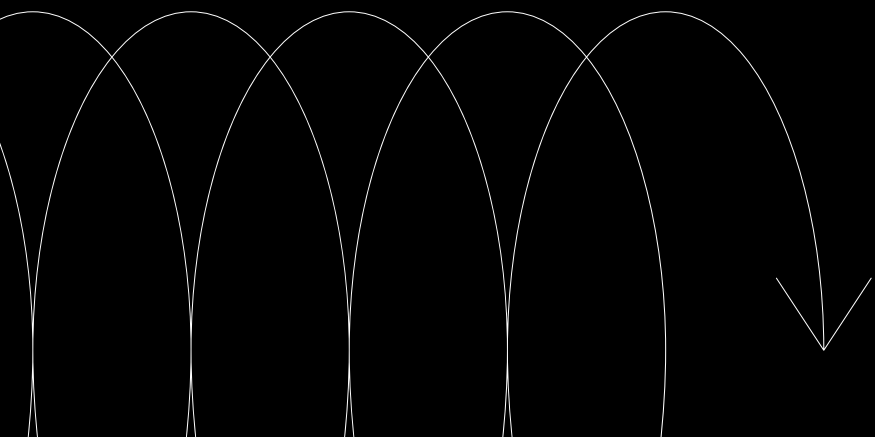
# Mercury

This piece represents Mercury as the Roman god. His expression shows one of cleverness, which was described in literature. He was often shown with wings on his helmet or shoes. His symbols also include a tortoise, ram, and bird. He was also often pictured with a caduceus, that is now seen in modern medicine. The original piece is 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



# Gaia

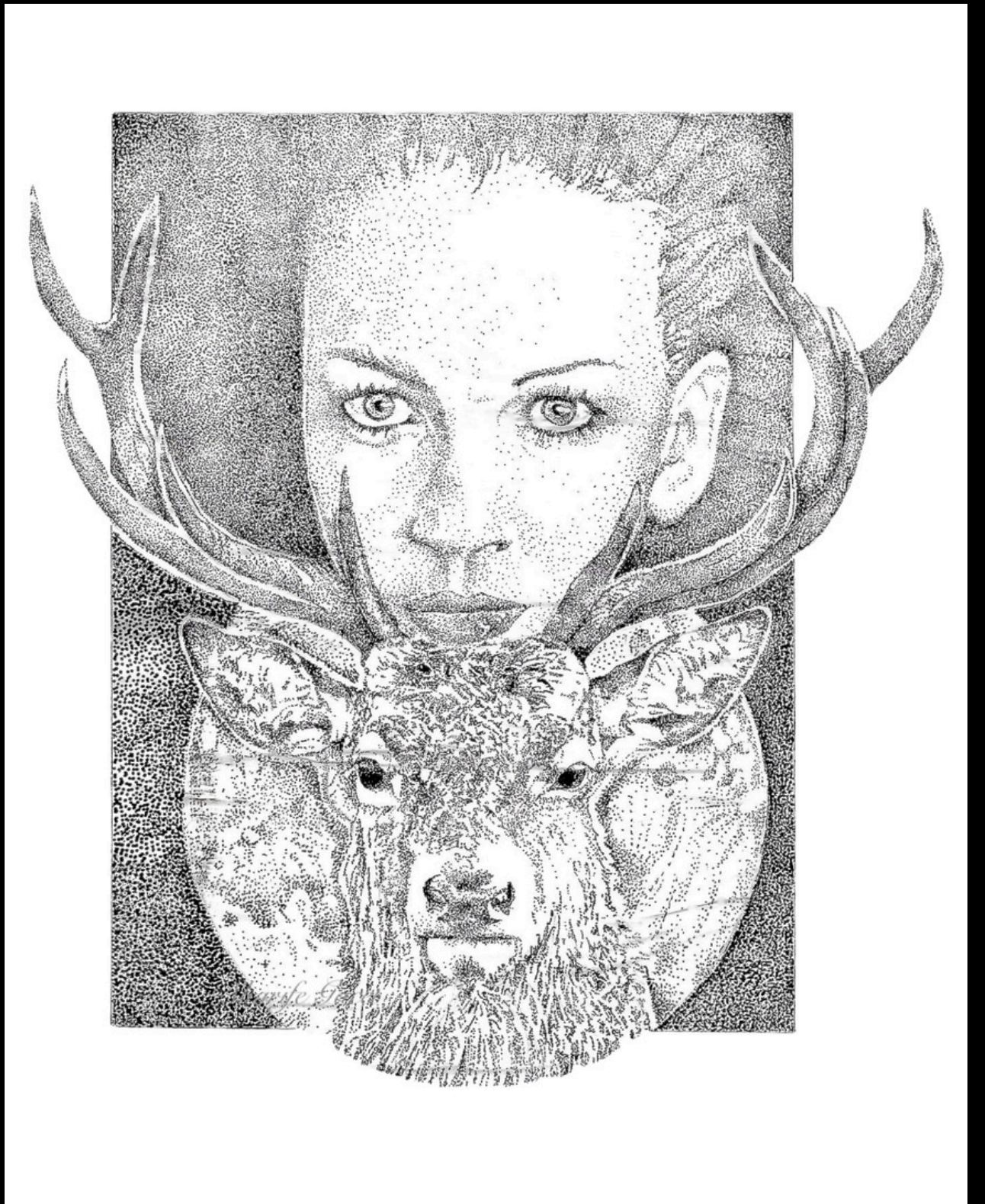
This piece shows Earth as our home planet that has a connection with all things living. She is represented as a meek presence, but a force to be reckoned with. Gaia is as soft and kind as she is powerful and unforgiving. This piece was meant to represent a kindness that when we take care of Earth, she takes care of us. In the art, Gaia looks over the Moon as we are in one system. The choice of using a rose as the flower to represent life is because roses are beautiful and strong simultaneously. The original piece is 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.





# Artemis

This piece is my interpretation of the goddess Artemis with a stag. She is shown tucked away behind the stag and in front of the Moon as if she's connecting with them. Part of the Moon is astronomically accurate when rotated 90 degrees clockwise. My goal with this piece was to convey a sense of power but calm, beauty with fierceness. In a similar way, our Moon has these qualities, so it made sense to incorporate them into the piece. She was the twin sister of Apollo and like all the Olympic gods, Artemis was immortal. She could transform herself into other animals and had perfect aim with her bow and arrow. The NASA Artemis missions will land the first woman and the first person of color on the Moon. This piece is a tribute to this next giant leap. The original is 9x12", pen and ink, mixed media paper.



# Mars

Mars is known as the Red Planet and is portrayed as the goddess of War in this artistic rendition. In this image, Mars shows both a fierceness and focused expression. Her armor represents military power, unlike her ancient Greek counterpart Ares that symbolized destruction and destabilization. The planet Mars has 2 moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are seen in the background above Mars' head. Mars is also the 4th planet from the Sun and 7th largest in our Solar System. The original piece is 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



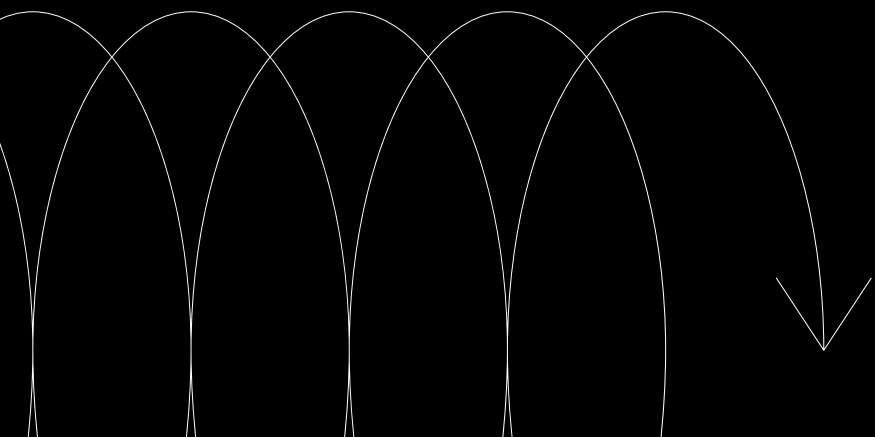
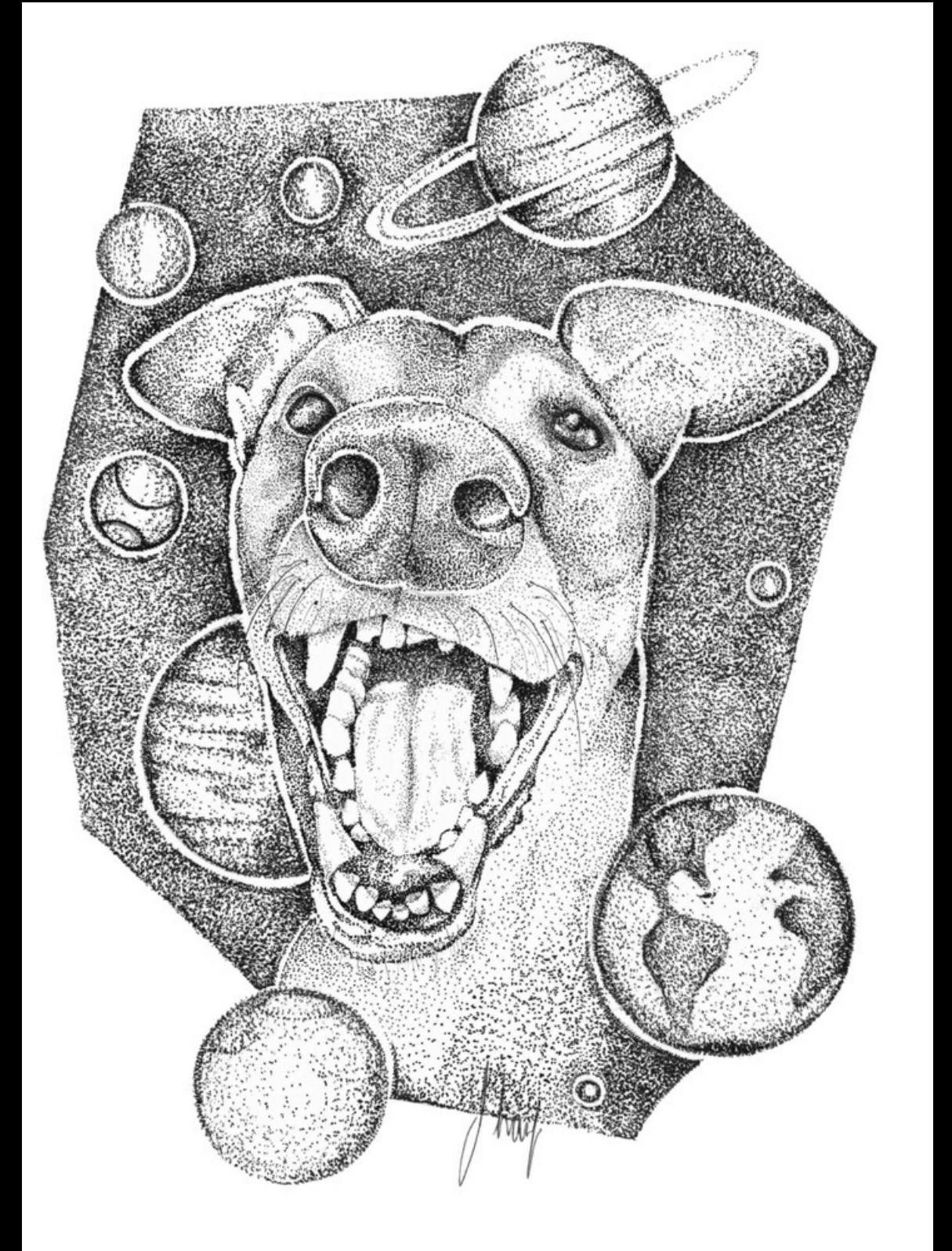
# Neptune

Neptune is the 8th and most distant planet from the Sun. It's the 4th largest, and first discovered by math. Neptune has 14 named moons, and 16 total moons. This artistic rendition of Neptune in mythology shows her as the Roman goddess of the sea. Her look is one of calm that demands respect, similar to the ocean itself. The original image is 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



# Sirius

The star, Sirius, was of immense importance in ancient Egyptian times. It was worshipped and offered sacrifices with the intention that they would bring good fortune. For this reason, the image is depicted with my greyhound, Anubis representing the main star, Sirius A. Also known as the heavenly wolf, which seemed appropriate since he passed away in May 2022. Sirius is brightly visible with the naked eye from Earth. For this reason, I chose to include our Solar System in the art piece. As a fun bonus, one of the planets is depicted as a tennis ball. The original piece is 9x12", pen and ink, mixed media paper.



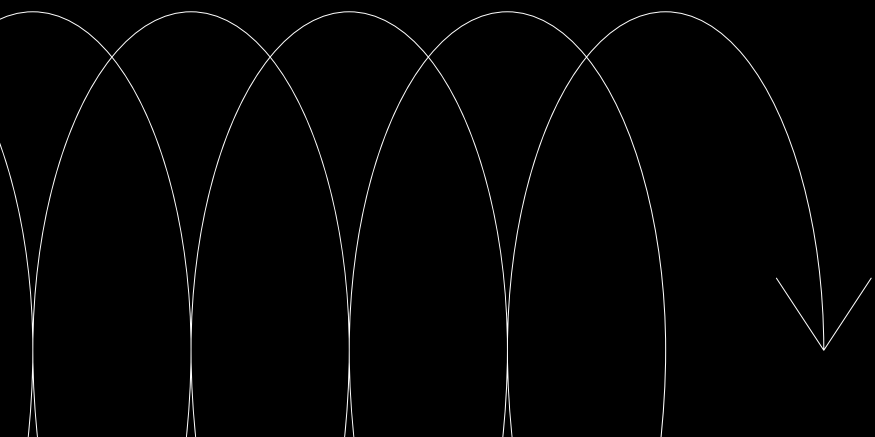
# Andromeda

This piece was inspired by the Andromeda goddess found in mythology as well as the galaxy itself. The andromeda constellation is shown to the left of the art with the main stars in the constellation shown prominently. The feel of the piece was intended to be one of subtle power. Because the mythology showed the princess to be chained at a seashore, I wanted to incorporate chains in the drawing, but in a more empowering way. She has seemingly taken the chain that held her down and is using it as her armor. Symbolically we can all eventually transform our obstacles into strengths. Towards the back of the piece, the Milky Way is shown as it neighbors the constellation. The circle indicated in this represents Earth. The original piece is 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



# Eris

Eris is the most massive and second-largest known dwarf planet in the Solar System. It is a trans-Neptunian object in the scattered disk and has a high-eccentricity orbit. Because the dwarf planet was initially Xena, I decided to use Xena's face as reference for this piece. Eris has 1 moon, Dysnomia. She is looking out to the Moon, Dysnomia. Since Eris was the start of the big debate over the definition of "planet", it made sense to depict her as the warrior princess. The original piece is 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



# Dysnomia

Dysnomia is the moon of the dwarf planet, Eris. It is likely the second-largest known moon of a dwarf planet, second to Pluto's Charon. As a plan on the Eris piece, I depicted Dysnomia as Gabrielle. In the piece, you can see Dysnomia looking out to her planet, Eris. The two pieces play off of one another in a comical way for any Xena Warrior Princess fans. It was important to create this duo as they sparked controversy about the definition of what a planet is. The original piece is a 9x12", pen and ink, on mixed media paper.



# *Stay* in Touch.



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