Matthias Kuhle, an internationally renowned physical geographer and highly respected geomorphologist, died tragically on the 25th of April, 2015. He was in the Manaslu Himalaya, close to the epicentre of April 2015 Nepal earthquake at Magnitude 7.8, and was fatally injured.

Matthias Kuhle was born on the 20th of April 1948 in Berlin. He enrolled at the Freie Universitaet Berlin in German philology, geography and philosophy, completing his studies in 1972 with a thesis in philosophy. During his geographical training he leapt at the chance to participate in a three-month-long expedition to the Central Sahara. This initial exposure helped shape his future career in research based on field work, and wide travels through uniquely challenging environments. In particular, his geomorphological research involved high mountain regions and wide-ranging efforts to reconstruct Quaternary glaciations. His doctoral thesis was based on nine months of fieldwork in the South-East-Iranian Kuh-i-Jupar Massif. He was awarded the doctorate in 1975 at the Georg August University in Gottingen. Thereafter, he conducted months-long research expeditions to the Aconcagua massif in the Andes, to Spitsbergen, and to Greenland. During this research he also turned his attention to periglacial landforms. At the age of 32, he completed his post-doctoral research with a monograph on the geomorphology of the high mountain ranges of Dhaulagiri and the Annapurna Himalaya (Nepal), and was awarded the habilitation degree in geography. Since 1983 he served as a professor in the Institute of Geography...
At the University of Goettingen. For a quarter century, and to his untimely death, he was the director of the section devoted to High Mountain Geomorphology.

From the outset, his research in high Asian mountains was focused on the glacial-morphology of the higher elevations. Beginning with fieldwork in the Himalayas in 1976-77, Matthias Kuhle began to propose a new theory to describe and explain the Quaternary glaciation process in the Himalaya and on the Tibetan Plateau. His theories were imaginative and provocative; they stimulated significant debate among colleagues and have contributed to enhanced research efforts since. In essence, for the Himalaya he envisaged a substantially greater extent of valley glaciation than it was previously assumed. His publications are filled with detailed, if sometimes controversial evidence and sites to support this view. He was one of the pioneers of glaciological and other cryosphere research in the least-visited parts of the Tibetan Plateau. During expeditions in 1981 and 1984 to northern and southern Tibet, he identified geomorphological traces of past glaciations at comparatively low altitudes. In due course, he became convinced that, at maximum glaciation, the Tibetan Plateau must have been entirely covered by an inland ice sheet of about 2.4 million km² in size. He pieced together a wide array of evidence and sites in support of his relief-specific model to explain the onset and trigger of the Pleistocene ice ages. He saw the interplay of tectonic uplift, the increase of albedo at the glacier surface located in subtropical latitudes, and supportive climatic feed backs, as leading to an epoch of global cooling.

For more than 30 years, Matthias Kuhle continued his research efforts, and amassed further empirical evidence for his ice age theory. He explored numerous valleys of the Himalaya and adjoining mountain regions on foot, and in no less than 50 research expeditions. His fieldwork was shared with Chinese counterparts and scientists, including exploration of such logistically difficult and rarely visited areas as the Shaksgam valley, on the K2-North side, and to Mt. Namjagbarwa at the huge, horseshoe-shaped bend of the Yarlung Zangbo River. His ideas stimulated controversial debates, but his ambition was always to produce more evidence based on sound scientific models. When, during the 1998 International Symposium on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau in Xining, the organisers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences acknowledged his theories, he remained modest. In appreciating their recognition he merely asked for further empirical endeavours to broaden the scientific basis for a better understanding of the past glaciations of the Tibetan Plateau. In acknowledgement of his contributions to glacial research in China he was awarded the title ‘Guest Professor’ from Lanzhou University in 2000. Without doubt, he was one of the leading authorities on geomorphology and glaciology of this high mountain region. His studies have not only enriched and stimulated geographic sciences at national and international level, but also have inspired initiatives in other research fields dealing with the Tibetan Inland Ice Sheet. These have helped promote sustained development of several research centres in China devoted to glaciation on the Tibetan Plateau and the adjacent regions.

Matthias Kuhle’s publication record contains more than 240 publications. A centrepiece of his work comprises three monographs and seven extensive volumes entitled ‘Tibet and High Asia’, which were published in ‘GeoJournal’. A comprehensive list of all publications is accessible under the link http://www.uni-goettingen.de/en/publications-since-1974/409946.html. In addition he documented his expeditions and their results in several films which gained recognition. He was the editor of the book series ‘Geography International’ and a member of the editorial board of the ‘Journal of Mountain Science’. He had published six articles in ‘Journal of Mountain Science’ during 2004-2014 (The list of the published articles in Journal of Mountain Science Matthias Kuhle in the Himalayas (1982)