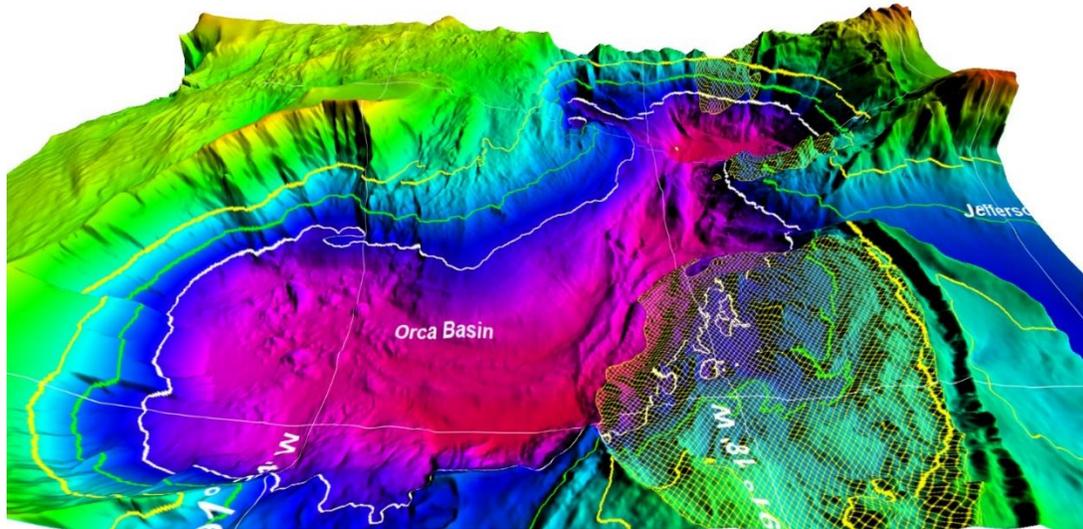
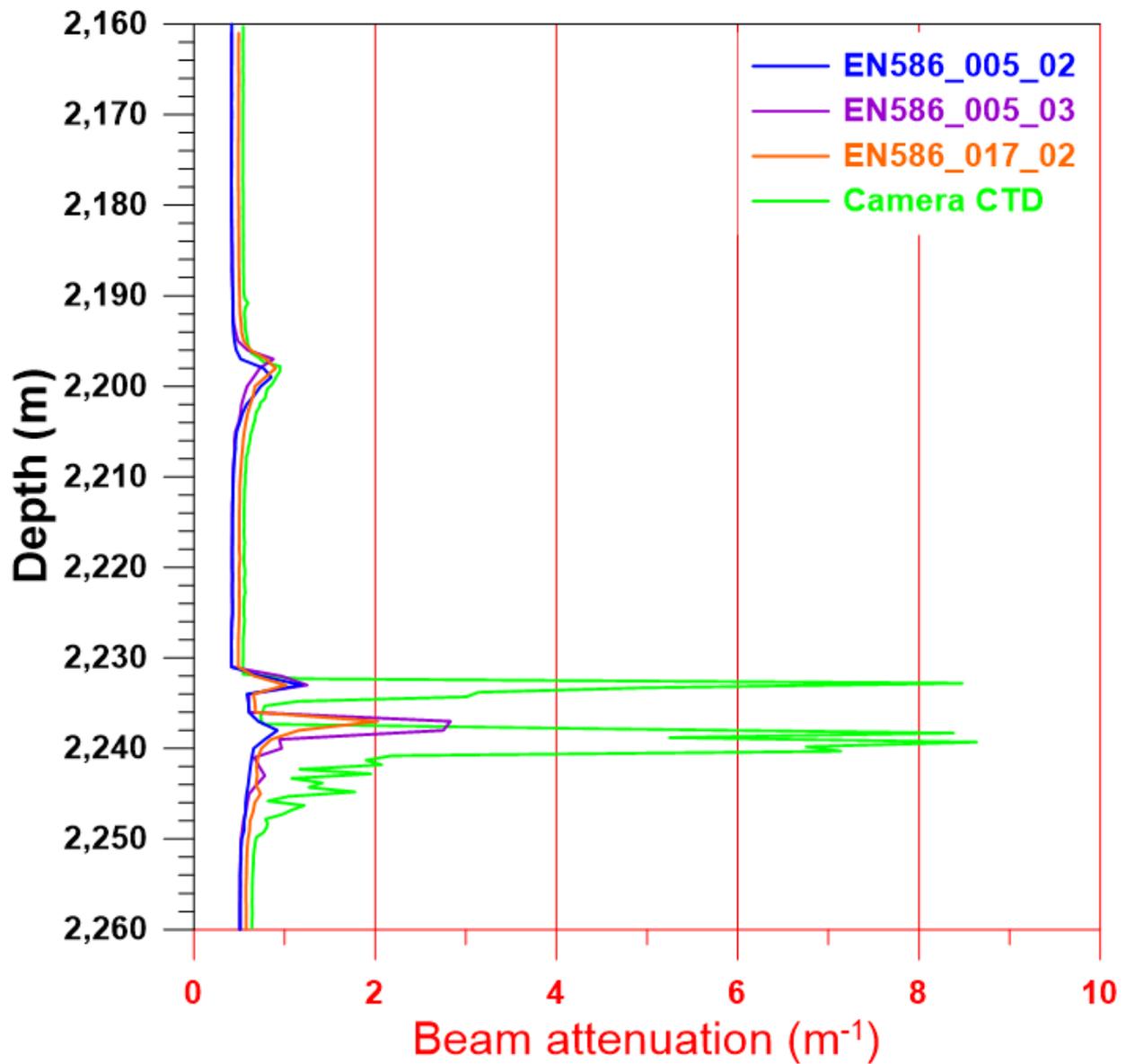


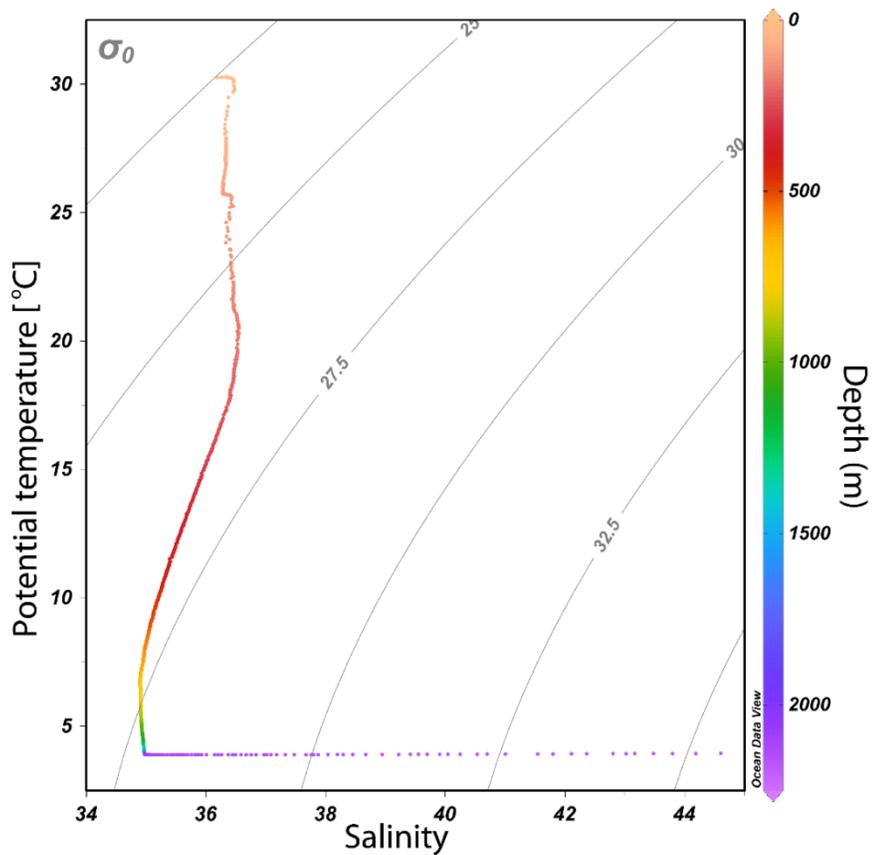
Supplemental Figures



Supplemental Figure 1. 3D rendering of the seafloor morphology of the Orca Basin. Yellow crosshatched areas indicate location of exposed salt diapirs. Yellow, green and white lines indicate isobaths of 2,000 m, 2,100 m, and 2,200 m respectively. The 2,200m isobath marks the top of the halocline in the Orca Basin. For depth information see Figure 1.



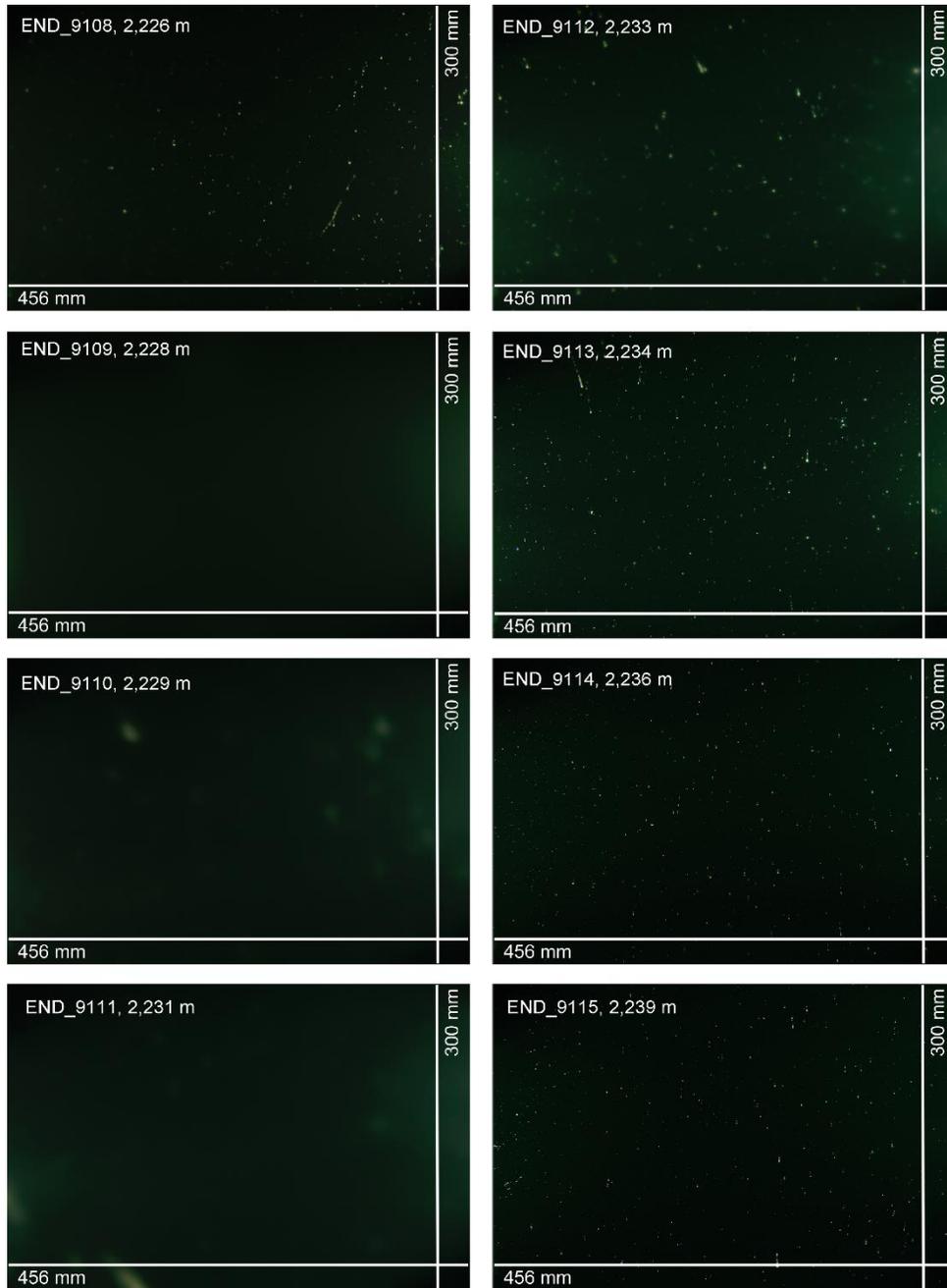
Supplemental Figure 2. Beam attenuation profiles. Beam attenuation recorded at 4 different times in the north Orca Basin. Note the difference between the Camera (green) profile and the ones recorded by the rosette. Differences in attenuation are attributed to the lowering speed differences.



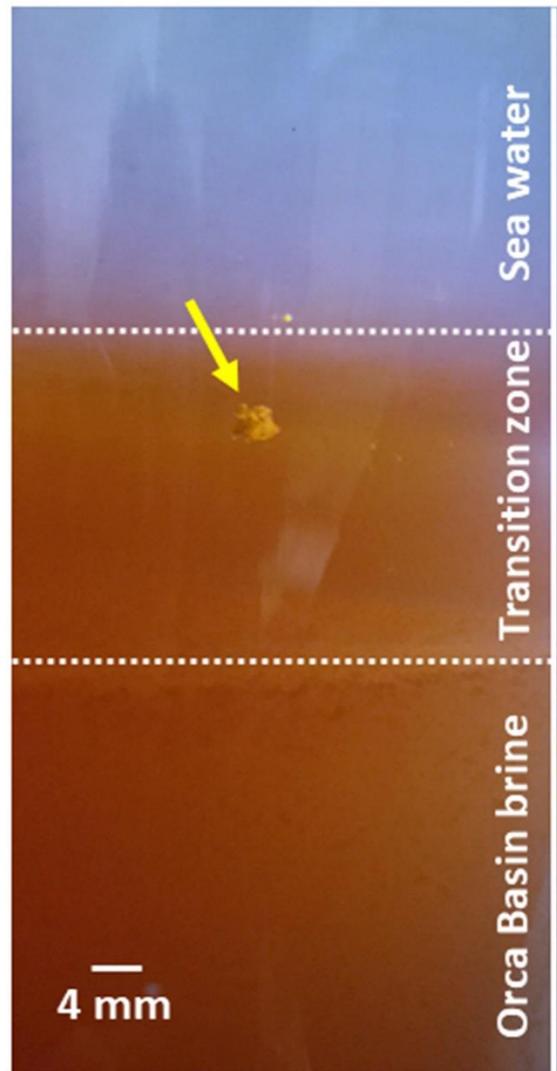
Supplemental Figure 3. Temperature – salinity diagram. Water column data of temperature and salinity plotted on top of isopycnals of water density (sigma theta) using the Ocean Data Viewer (ODV) software (<https://odv.awi.de/>) to a maximum salinity of 45. Individual dots are color coded by depth as indicated on the right side of the diagram.



Supplemental Figure 4. Profiling camera image sequence. Images END_9082 to END_9089. Depths at which images were taken are noted in each image. Images were taken while the camera was lowered into the transition zone above the brine, from 2,184 m to 2,196 m. Sequence is in columns from left to right, showing the cloudiness encountered on the upper limits of the transition zone, followed by a layer of large aggregates immediately below the layer of cloudiness. White spots are marine particles.



Supplemental Figure 5. Image sequence of the profiling camera. Image sequence from profiling camera cast. Images were taken while the camera was lowered into the transition zone above the brine, from 2,226 m to 2,239 m. Sequence is in columns from left to right. Particles in the images are in focus to slowly become out of focus and then nearly completely disappear in the images. At the end of the sequence, approximately 13 m deeper the images are back in focus, with multiple particles (white spots in the images) visible.



Supplemental Figure 6. Enlargement of the transition zone created in the graduated cylinder. Three settling speed zones are indicated as sea water, transition zone and brine, for which settling speeds were recorded and are presented in Table 3. Yellow arrow is pointing to aggregate #10, a 4 mm ESD size particle, shown in the transition zone.