Typography Scheme:

Clear instructions should be given for titles, subtitles, different headings, body text, and captions.

Responsive Layouts:

UI Style Guides must address interface layouts across screen sizes. This means including notes and examples for spacing, padding, and placement. It’s also helpful to show overlays of the product’s grid system in relation to different screen sizes. The reason for doing this is to prevent the need for one-off screen designs.

Color Palette:

Listing colors and their values is a good start, but specific pairings and use examples should also be given. If the UI Style Guide is referencing a set of brand identity guidelines, check to see if a secondary scheme of lighter accent colors is available. If not, create your own document. A selection of gray values is also useful.

Buttons:

Nearly every interface includes buttons, so take time to document their sizes, styles, colors, placement, spacing, and typographic elements. If various buttons are used in different contexts, it must be clear.

Iconography:

A language made with icons that represent words or phrases that allows anyone to understand it fast and with ease. Consistency, readability, and scalability are the core parameters of any design system. Consistency influences the general trustworthiness of a product, readability increases the speed of interactions, and scalability lets your product grow effectively.