Element	Description
1	*Danger level and main message*: the danger level is a combination of the probability and size of expected avalanches in the region during the forecast period. The main message is a flash message displayed next to the danger level, and is a short statement of what constitutes the hazard and what the advice to the user is. This text is supposed to be very short and to the point, as if the user did not care to or have the competence to read the rest of the warning. The English version of the main message may be longer than the Norwegian, in order to include details about the snow cover that are otherwise accessible in Norwegian only.
2	*Avalanche danger assessment*: a more detailed description of the avalanche hazard and what is the reason for it. It often includes a more detailed description of the uncertainty and local variability.
3	*Region map*: a map of the region, showing its extent and perimeter.
4	*Avalanche problem(s) with management/travel advice*: the avalanche problems, which at the time were storm slab, dry loose, wind slab, wet slab, wet loose, persistent slab, and glide avalanches (Landrø et al., 2013). A number of properties are forecasted for each avalanche problem: expected (destructive) size (1 to 5), expected additional load (natural, low or high), distribution (isolated, few, some or many steep slopes), release probability (possible, probable and likely) and core zone. Each avalanche problem has a pre-defined management and travel advice according to danger level. A main characteristic of the avalanche problem in the Norwegian warnings is that the properties of the weak layer are specified for slab-type avalanche problems, according to the Systematic snow cover diagnosis system (Kronthaler et al., 2013). The different avalanche problems have danger-specific advices for the users: How predictable and easy to detect is the problem in the field? Where in the terrain is it easy to trigger or be caught by avalanches from this problem? How to reduce the vulnerability to the problem? What should preparedness stakeholders be aware of?
5	*Snow cover (and avalanche) history*: this is a mixture of observation and an analysis of the snow cover at the initial time of the forecast period. It is an important baseline for making a prognosis of how forecasted weather may affect the avalanche danger during the forecasting period. It includes observations of recent avalanche.
6	*Mountain weather*: this is the weather prognosis accessed at the time of writing the warning, and is thus the basis for prescribing the avalanche danger in combination with the snow cover history.
7	*RegObs observations*: a real-time feed of observations submitted to and shared by the RegObs system. Regobs is the national system for sharing field observations in real time (Ekker et al., 2013).