RGB

RGB colour model, a structured system used in digital devices and light-based media to create a gamut of colours from a small set of primary colours—in this case, red, green, and blue (the name of the colour model comes from the first letter of each primary colour's name).

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CMY

CMY color model is a color model, used in color printing. CMY refers to the three inks used in printing: cyan, magenta, and yellow. When CMY colors are mixed at full strength, the result pair mixtures are red, green, and blue. Mixing all three gives very dark grey.

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Lab

A Lab color space is a color-opponent space with dimension L for lightness and a and b for the color-opponent dimensions of redness–greenness and blueness–yellowness, respectively, based on nonlinearly compressed CIE XYZ color space coordinates.

Wikipedia

RYB

RYB (an abbreviation of red–yellow–blue) is a subtractive color model used in art and applied design in which red, yellow, and blue pigments are considered primary colors.

Wikipedia

HSL & HSV

HSL and HSV are the two most common cylindrical-coordinate representations of points in an RGB color model. The two representations rearrange the geometry of RGB in an attempt to be more intuitive and perceptually relevant than the cartesian (cube) representation.

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HSI

The HSI color model represents every color with three components: hue (H), saturation (S), intensity (I). The Hue component describes the color in the form of an angle between [0,360] degrees. The Saturation component describes how much the color is diluted with white light. The range of the S varies between [0,1]. The Intensity range is between [0,1] and 0 means black, 1 means white.

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YUV

Y'UV, also written YUV, is the color model found in the PAL analogue color TV standard. A color is described as a Y' component (luma) and two chroma components U and V.

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YIQ

In YIQ the Y component represents the luma information, and is the only component used by black-and-white television receivers. I and Q represent the chrominance information, with I indicating (roughly) orange-blue contrast, and Q indicating purple-green contrast.

Wikipedia

XYZ

The XYZ color space is an international standard developed by the CIE (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage). This model is based on three hypothetical primaries, XYZ, and all visible colors can be represented by using only positive values of X, Y, and Z. The CIE XYZ primaries are hypothetical because they do not correspond to any real light wavelengths. The Y primary is intentionally defined to match closely to luminance, while X and Z primaries give color information.

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