Constant	Value	
(Note: even though it's not "fundamental" as defined in the article, the Planck mass $m_P = 1.220\ 89(6)\times10^{19}$ GeV/c^2 is important for the mass ratios below.		
m_u/m_P	(1.7 – 3.3 MeV/c^2) / m_P =	$1.4\times10^{-22} – 2.7\times10^{-22}$
m_d/m_P	(4.1 – 5.8 MeV/c^2) / m_P =	$3.4\times10^{-22} – 4.8\times10^{-22}$
m_c/m_P	(1.27 GeV/c^2) / m_P =	1.04×10^{-19}
m_s/m_P	(101 MeV/c^2) / m_P =	8.27×10^{-21}
m_t/m_P	(172.0 GeV/c^2) / m_P =	1.41×10^{-17}
m_b/m_P †	(4.19 GeV/c^2) / m_P =	3.43×10^{-19}
Parameters in the Cabibbo–Kobayashi–Maskawa matrix‡		
λ	0.2253	
A	0.808	
$\bar{\rho}$	0.132	
$\bar{\eta}$	0.341	
Parameters for another way§ that one looks at the CKM matrix		
$\theta_{13,CKM}$	$\sin^{-1}(\lvert e^{i(0.995)} A\lambda^3(\rho-i\eta)\rvert) = .00338$	
$\theta_{12,CKM}$	$\sin^{-1}(0.2253) = 0.229$	
$\theta_{23,CKM}$	$\sin^{-1}(0.808\cdot0.2253^2) = 0.041$	
δ_{CKM}	0.995	
m_e/m_P	(.510999 MeV/c^2) / m_P =	4.18546×10^{-23}
$m_{\nu e}/m_P$	Unknown	
m_μ/m_P	(105.658 MeV/c^2) / m_P =	8.65418×10^{-21}
$m_{\nu\mu}/m_P$	Unknown	
m_τ/m_P	(1776.82 MeV/c^2) / m_P =	1.45535×10^{-19}
$m_{\nu\tau}/m_P$	Unknown	
Parameters in the Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata matrix††		
$\theta_{13,PMNS}$	$< \sin^{-1}\sqrt{0.056} = 0.239$	
$\theta_{12,PMNS}$	$\sin^{-1}\sqrt{0.304} = 0.584$	
$\theta_{23,PMNS}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1} = \pi/4$ (with some uncertainty)	

δ_{PMNS}	Unknown
m_H	Unknown
vev_H	Unknown
Gauge coupling constants (g_{group}) are given at an energy of $m_Z \cdot c^2 = 91.1876$ GeV, i.e. $g_{group} = g_{group}(m_Z \cdot c^2)$	
$g_{U(1)} = g'$	0.357
$g_{SU(2)} = g$	0.652
A relation can be seen between the fine structure constant α and the two previous gauge coupling constants: $\alpha(m_Z) = \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{(g \cdot g')^2}{g^2 + g'^2}$ = .00780 = 1/128, which is not our familiar 1/137, but actually does agree with experiment[1] because of the higher energy.	
$g_{SU(3)} = g_s$	1.221
The strong force coupling can also be formulated with $\alpha_s(m_Z) = \frac{g_s^2}{4\pi}$ = 0.1184	
$\Omega_\Lambda (= \frac{\Lambda c^2}{3H_0^2})$‡‡	0.74

† Mass value from the modified minimal subtraction scheme

‡ Wolfenstein parameterization, where the CKM matrix is given by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

§Using the relations: $\lambda = s_{12};\quad A\lambda^2 = s_{23};\quad A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) = s_{13}e^{-i\delta}$, where $c_{ij} = \cos\theta_{ij}$, $s_{ij} = \sin\theta_{ij}$, we can also write the CKM matrix as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{13}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & -c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

†† Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata matrix defined the same as the CKM matrix

‡‡ H_0 is the Hubble constant.

The values of the constants are taken from PDG, except the g-values (coupling constants) which came from the Wikipedia page on the standard model. I also used Wikipedia for the CKM matrix and the PMNS matrix (Neutrino oscillations). Other sources I found useful (essential) are given below.

$e^2 = \frac{(g \cdot g')^2}{g^2 + g'^2}$ in Lorentz-Heaviside "natural" units

from http://www.physicsforums.com/showthread.php?t=365156

$e = \sqrt{4\pi\alpha}$ (Lorentz Heaviside)
from the Wikipedia page on natural units

[1] F. Jegerlehner, hep-ph/0105283 (2001)

List of 26 constants taken from John Baez http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/constants.html