

Image Channels

B, G, R channels of an image can be split into their individuals

$b, g, r = cv2.split(img)$

b, g, r are three different images, each, where b =blue, g =green and r =red. If your image has ~~red~~ red color and then you after the `.split()` ~~for~~ method, you try to show your `cv2.imshow(r)`, the ~~red~~ red parts of the image will be displayed white and the rest will be black (~~green~~ green, blue).

→ To be more accurate, the red parts ~~with~~ (and the rest of the image will be displayed in grayscale. The more white it is, the more red it is.

$img = cv2.merge((b, g, r))$ to make an colored-image using bgr channels

or: $b = img[:, :, 0]$

$g = img[:, :, 1]$

$r = img[:, :, 2]$

} All red pixels to zero:
 $img[:, :, 2] = 0$

⑦