Visuospatial ability is the capacity to perceive, analyze, and mentally manipulate visual information, such as shapes, distances, and spatial relationships. This ability involves using visual-spatial cues to solve problems and navigate the physical environment. Examples of visuospatial tasks include mental rotation of objects, spatial orientation, and perception of spatial patterns.

Visuospatial ability is an important aspect of cognitive function and is essential for many daily activities, such as reading maps, playing sports, and performing surgery. It is also relevant to many fields, such as architecture, engineering, and art.

Visuospatial ability can be influenced by various factors, such as genetics, experience, and education. Training and practice can improve visuospatial ability, and it has been shown to have positive effects on overall cognitive function.

Assessment of visuospatial ability can be done through standardized tests, such as the Block Design Test or the Mental Rotations Test. These tests can help to diagnose specific visuospatial deficits, such as those seen in individuals with developmental disorders like dyslexia or in those with brain damage due to stroke or trauma.