Honey is appreciated by its characteristic taste and nutritive value and its quality is mainly determined by physicochemical characteristics. Despite Rio Grande do Sul (RS) to be the major national honey producer, no studies are available about honey quality in the Western region of the state. The objective of this study was to evaluate physicochemical characteristics of honey produced in this region. Newly produced honeys (2010/2011, n=12) were obtained in the cities of Itaqui (IT), Uruguaiana (URG), São Borja (SB) and Maçambará (MÇB). Color, pH, moisture and water activity (aw) analysis were performed according official recommendations. The color of honey from SB was different from IT, URG and MÇB, respectively (28.3±2.9 vs. 95.2±9.3; 122.7±12.1; 140.0±25.5 Pfund; \(p<0.05\)). These results indicate that SB honey shows a white color while IT honey presents amber color and MÇB and URG honeys have dark amber color. SB and MÇB honeys showed higher aw when compared to URG and IT (0.56±0.02 and 0.56±0.06 vs. 0.49±0.02 and 0.49±0.01, respectively; \(p<0.05\)). There were no differences in moisture between samples. However, all values were below the maximum of 20% recommended (IT: 18.36±0.57; MÇB: 17.6±1.7, URG: 17.5±0.4 and SB: 18.5±0.9%, \(p>0.05\)). Significant differences were found in pH among samples from MÇB and SB (4.36±0.44 vs. 3.85±0.04, respectively; \(p<0.05\)). All samples presented negative results for Lugol and Lund reactions, indicating absence of adulterations. This study indicates differences in pH, aw and color of honeys. However, more studies are needed to clarify the potential of this region in the honey production.