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In the beekeeping process, the recognition of the floral offer in a zone or biogeographic area allows identifying not only the botanical origin of products such as honey, pollen and propolis. For this reason, in the present work, the identification of the floral offer and the biogeographic origin of honeys in two ecosystems associated with the Macizo Colombiano. Tha refers to a group of mountains in central-southern Andes, in Cauca, Huila and Nariño departments, (Altitud between 2600 and 4700 ovsl and 3268237 ha). The inventory of the flora of the study area was carried out in the municipalities of Almaguer (2136 ovsl, 16 °C, and 4063 mm/year), and La Vega (2312 ovsl, 17.3 °C, and 4064 mm/year). Simultaneously, a melisopalynological study of 36 honey samples was carried out to identify the dominant pollen structures. Simultaneously, a melisopalynological study of 36 honey samples was carried out to identify the dominant pollen structures. The analysis of the plant cover of the study areas revealed the prevalence of nectar and pollen producing species, the concentration of sugars in the nectar of the plants, was classified predominantly as medium range. The results of the melisopalinology, show a total of 103 taxa that were identified and distributed in 83 genera and 30 botanical families, being Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Rubiaceae and Malvaceae like the most representative. Multifloral honeys were identified as more abundant than monofloral honeys. The study of the botanical origin of the honeys allows us verify the authenticity of samples and contributes to the process of traceability and denomination of origin.