The present study was carried out on the basis of data from the catches landed at Zalala fishing center in the Zambézia province resulting from bottom and surface badge fishing intended to describe the dynamics of artisanal shark fishing. Sampling was carried out during 05 (five) months (March to July 2016), with four (4) sampling days per month, where the fishery was characterized, the catches recorded, the fishing effort, the species identified and the structure of the population, through interview, measuring the weight and total length of each individual. There were 381 fishermen, total catch was 8,02 ton, yield ranged from 0.14 to 1.69 ton / day, 2375 individuals and four shark species belonging to two families were recorded: Carcharhinidae family represented by (Carcharhinus leucas, Carcharhinus sealei and Rhizoprionodon acutus) and the family Sphyrnidae (Sphyrna mokarran) of which 1301 individuals are females and 1074 males. The species with the highest number of captured females was the Carcharhinus leucas with (42.79%) individuals in both arts. The fishing effort was of 924 active arts, the most productive art was the bottom badge 6.5 ton the least productive was the surface badge with 1.52 ton. Shark catches have declined in the period under review. Of the 4 species registered under the IUCN Red List (Sphyrna mokarran) in the vulnerable category and the remaining (Carcharhinus leucas, Carcharhinus sealei and Rhizoprionodon acutus) are classified as nearly endangered. The accumulated maximum, average and minimum lengths are 101; 73.62 and 30 cm respectively. The sex ratio was 1: 4 for Carcharhinus leucas, 1: 2 for Rhizoprionodon acutus and 1: 1 for Carcharhinus sealei and Sphyrna mokarran, these species obey the natural proportion.