

CONTANGO OIL & GAS CO
Form 424B2
September 12, 2007
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Registration No. 333-144459

PROSPECTUS

September 12, 2007

789,468 SHARES

CONTANGO OIL & GAS COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to offers and sales from time to time of up to 789,468 shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders listed in this prospectus. Approximately 789,468 shares are issuable upon the conversion of 6,000 shares of our Series E perpetual cumulative convertible preferred stock, \$0.04 par value per share (the Series E preferred stock), which we issued in a private placement in May 2007. The selling stockholders may sell the shares of common stock at various times and in various types of transactions, including sales in the open market, sales in negotiated transactions and sales by a combination of these methods. The shares may be sold at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at privately negotiated prices. The securities offered by this prospectus were issued to the selling stockholders in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

We will not receive any proceeds from such sales by the selling stockholders. We will bear all costs, expenses and fees in connection with the registration of the shares. The selling stockholders will bear all commissions and discounts, if any, attributable to the sales of the shares.

Our common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol MCF. The last reported sales price of the common stock on the American Stock Exchange on September 7, 2007 was \$38.00 per share.

You should carefully review and consider the information under the heading Risk Factors beginning on page 2 and Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Statements beginning on page 11 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is September 12, 2007.

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No dealer, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus in connection with the offer contained in this prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create an implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date hereof. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities other than those specially offered hereby or of any securities offered hereby in any jurisdiction where, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. The information contained in this prospectus speaks only as of the date of this prospectus unless the information specially indicates that another date applies.

This prospectus has been prepared based on information provided by us and by other sources that we believe are reliable. This prospectus summarizes certain documents and other information in a manner we believe to be accurate, but we refer you to the actual documents for a more complete understanding of what we discuss in this prospectus. In making a decision to invest in the common shares, you must rely on your own examination of our company and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference. We have not authorized anyone else to give you different information. These securities are not being offered in any state or other jurisdiction that does not permit the offer. We will disclose any material changes in our affairs in an amendment to this prospectus, a prospectus supplement or a future filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

All references in this prospectus to the Company , Contango , we , us or our are to Contango Oil & Gas Company and its subsidiaries.

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SUMMARY

We are a Houston-based, independent natural gas and oil company engaged in the exploration, development, production and acquisition of natural gas and oil properties in the United States, primarily offshore in the Gulf of Mexico and onshore in the Arkansas Fayetteville Shale. We also own a 10% interest in a limited partnership formed to develop a liquefied natural gas (LNG) receiving terminal in Freeport, Texas, and we hold investments in companies focused on commercializing environmentally preferred energy technologies. Additional information can be found on our web page at www.contango.com.

As of March 31, 2007, we owned approximately 56 billion cubic feet equivalent of total proved reserves, approximately 29% of which were classified as proved developed producing. The pre-tax net present value of our total proved reserves prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) guidelines as of March 31, 2007 was approximately \$238.3 million.

On May 17, 2007, we sold 6,000 shares of Series E preferred stock to a group of private investors for gross aggregate proceeds of \$30,000,000. The shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of those shares of Series E preferred stock are part of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus.

Address of Principal Executive Offices:

Contango Oil & Gas Company

3700 Buffalo Speedway, Suite 960

Houston, Texas 77098

Phone: (713) 960-1901

Internet Address:

www.contango.com (information contained on our web-site is not part of this prospectus)

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RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth elsewhere in this prospectus, you should carefully consider the following factors when evaluating the Company. An investment in the Company will be subject to risks inherent in our business. The trading price of the shares of the Company will be affected by the performance of our business relative to, among other things, competition, market conditions and general economic and industry conditions. The value of an investment in the Company may decrease, resulting in a loss. The risk factors listed below are not all inclusive.

We have outsourced the marketing of our production and have no ability to control the prices that we receive for natural gas and oil. Natural gas and oil prices fluctuate widely, and low prices would have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and growth.

Our revenues, profitability and future growth will depend significantly on natural gas and crude oil prices. Prices received also will affect the amount of future cash flow available for capital expenditures and repayment of indebtedness and will affect our ability to raise additional capital. Lower prices may also affect the amount of natural gas and oil that we can economically produce. Factors that can cause price fluctuations include:

The domestic and foreign supply of natural gas and oil.

Overall economic conditions.

The level of consumer product demand.

Adverse weather conditions and natural disasters.

The price and availability of competitive fuels such as heating oil and coal.

Political conditions in the Middle East and other natural gas and oil producing regions.

The level of LNG imports.

Domestic and foreign governmental regulations.

Potential price controls and special taxes.

We depend on the services of our chairman, chief executive officer and chief financial officer, and implementation of our business plan could be seriously harmed if we lost his services.

We depend heavily on the services of Kenneth R. Peak, our chairman, chief executive officer, and chief financial officer. We do not have an employment agreement with Mr. Peak, and the proceeds from a \$10.0 million key person life insurance policy on Mr. Peak may not be adequate to cover our losses in the event of Mr. Peak's death.

We are highly dependent on the technical services provided by our alliance partners and could be seriously harmed if our alliance agreements were terminated.

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Because we have only six employees, none of whom are geoscientists or petroleum engineers, we are dependent upon alliance partners for the success of our natural gas and oil exploration projects and expect to remain so for the foreseeable future. Highly qualified explorationists and engineers are difficult to attract and retain. As a result, the loss of the services of one or more of our alliance partners could have a material adverse effect on us and could prevent us from pursuing our business plan. Additionally, the loss by our alliance partners of certain explorationists could have a material adverse effect on our operations as well.

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Our ability to successfully execute our business plan is dependent on our ability to obtain adequate financing.

Our business plan, which includes participation in 3-D seismic shoots, lease acquisitions, the drilling of exploration prospects and producing property acquisitions, has required and will require substantial capital expenditures. We may require additional financing to fund our planned growth. Our ability to raise additional capital will depend on the results of our operations and the status of various capital and industry markets at the time we seek such capital. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. In particular, our credit facility imposes limits on our ability to borrow under the facility based on adjustments to the value of our hydrocarbon reserves, and our credit facility limits our ability to incur additional indebtedness. In the event additional capital resources are unavailable, we may be required to curtail our exploration and development activities or be forced to sell some of our assets in an untimely fashion or on less than favorable terms.

We lack experience as Operator in drilling high pressure wells in the Gulf of Mexico.

Contango Operators, Inc. (COI) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, formed for the purpose of drilling and operating exploration wells in the Gulf of Mexico and is a recent addition to our business strategy. COI is currently the operator for our Dutch and Mary Rose discovery. Although as a company we have previously taken working interests in offshore prospects, our recent exploration prospects are the first wells in which we have assumed the role of operator. Estimated drilling costs could be significantly higher if we encounter difficulty in drilling offshore exploration wells.

Drilling activities are subject to numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive hydrocarbon reserves will be encountered. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells and of installing production facilities and pipelines is often uncertain. The Company's drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed, canceled or negatively impacted as a result of numerous factors, including inexperience as an operator, title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages or delays in the delivery or availability of material, equipment and fabrication yards. In periods of increased drilling activity resulting from high commodity prices, demand exceeds availability for drilling rigs, drilling vessels, supply boats and personnel experienced in the oil and gas industry in general, and the offshore oil and gas industry in particular. This may lead to difficulty and delays in consistently obtaining certain services and equipment from vendors, obtaining drilling rigs and other equipment at favorable rates and scheduling equipment fabrication at factories and fabrication yards. This, in turn, may lead to projects being delayed or experiencing increased costs. The cost of drilling, completing, and operating wells is often uncertain, and we cannot assure that new wells will be productive or that we will recover all or any portion of our investment. The risk of significant cost overruns, curtailments, delays, inability to reach our target reservoir and other factors detrimental to drilling and completion operations may be higher due to our inexperience as an operator.

We may have excessive resources committed to our Arkansas Fayetteville Shale play.

Our Arkansas Fayetteville Shale play proven reserves at March 31, 2007 were approximately 8.0 billion cubic feet. Since inception, we have invested approximately \$31.7 million in our Fayetteville Shale play (\$9.3 million in lease acquisitions and \$22.4 million in drilling and completion activities), while our revenues from the play from inception through the production month of February 2007 have totaled only \$1.6 million. There can be no assurance

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that our drilling activity in this area will produce economically feasible wells. Our capital budget for the next twelve months calls for us to invest an additional \$30.4 million in the Arkansas Fayetteville Shale. This represents approximately 62% of our total CAPEX budget for the next twelve months. We intend to continue to borrow significant capital against anticipated revenues and production, and should the wells not perform as expected, we could encounter difficulty repaying this debt. It is early in the exploration and development of this play, there is a lack of oil field service infrastructure in the area, and we are still learning how to most efficiently drill, complete, fracture stimulate and produce these wells. Some of our wells have taken considerably longer than expected to drill, and we have had significant cost overruns. All of our wells are operated by others and as a result, we have a limited ability to exercise influence over operations or their associated costs.

We are highly dependent on the lending availability of a single company.

Our \$30.0 million Term Loan Agreement and the \$50.0 million demand note (the REX Note) made by Republic Exploration LLC (REX), our 42.7% owned subsidiary, are with the same private investment firm. Collectively, Contango and REX have borrowed \$20.0 million as of June 1, 2007. Should the private investment firm encounter difficulties funding future requested advances, some portion or all of the \$60.0 million of capital that remains unfunded may no longer be available. In that case, we would have to seek alternative and possibly more expensive financing, which may or may not be available.

Increasing capital investment in certain prospects increases our dry hole risk exposure.

Beginning in the spring of 2005, we decided to increase our capital investment in certain exploration prospects, including our onshore Arkansas Fayetteville Shale prospect and our offshore Gulf of Mexico prospects. Both of these investments represent a major increase in the risk profile of the Company which in the past has limited its dry hole risk exposure on any one well to approximately \$1.0 million.

The construction of our LNG receiving terminal in Freeport, Texas is subject to various development and completion risks.

We own a 10% limited partnership interest in the Freeport LNG receiving facility that is being constructed in Freeport, Texas. The LNG project received approval from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the FERC) in June 2004. On January 11, 2005, Freeport LNG received its authorization to commence construction of the first phase of its terminal from the FERC. Construction of the 1.75 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) facility commenced on January 17, 2005. Freeport LNG is seeking an additional order from the FERC that would authorize the construction of an expansion that would increase the permitted capacity from its current level of 1.75 Bcf/d up to as much as 4.0 Bcf/d. The LNG receiving facility is subject to development risk such as permitting, cost overruns and delays. Key factors that may affect the completion of the LNG receiving terminal include, but are not limited to: timely issuance of necessary additional permits, licenses and approvals by governmental agencies and third parties; sufficient financing; unanticipated changes in market demand or supply; competition with similar projects; labor disputes; site difficulties; environmental conditions; unforeseen events, such as hurricanes, explosions, fires and product spills; delays in manufacturing and delivery schedules of critical equipment and materials; resistance in the local community; local and general economic conditions; and commercial arrangements for pipelines and related equipment to transport and market LNG.

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If completion of the LNG receiving facility is delayed beyond the estimated development period, the actual cost of completion may increase beyond the amounts currently estimated in our capital budget. A delay in completion of the LNG receiving facility would also cause a delay in the receipt of revenues projected from operation of the facility, which may cause our business, results of operations and financial condition to be substantially harmed.

If we are not able to fund or finance our 10% ownership in the LNG receiving facility in Freeport, Texas, including any expansion of the facility, we may lose our 10% investment in the project.

A majority of the Freeport LNG construction costs is being provided by The ConocoPhillips Company. Upon any significant increase in construction costs to complete construction of the receiving facility or upon a call to fund construction of the proposed expansion, we may not have the financial resources to fund our 10% ownership share of construction costs. If we are unable to fund our share of the project costs or if the project is unable to secure third-party project financing, we could lose our investment in the project or be forced to sell our interest in an untimely fashion or on less than favorable terms.

If we default on our Royal Bank of Scotland loan we could lose our 10% investment in the LNG receiving facility in Freeport, Texas.

Our three-year \$20.0 million term loan agreement dated April 27, 2006 with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (the RBS Loan) is secured with the stock of Contango Sundance, Inc. (Sundance), our wholly-owned subsidiary. Sundance owns a 10% limited partnership interest in Freeport LNG Development, LP, which owns the Freeport LNG facility. If an event of default occurs under the RBS Loan, we could lose our investment in the Freeport LNG facility.

If REX cannot promptly repay the REX Note upon demand by the lender, REX could lose all of its assets.

The REX Note is payable upon the earlier of a demand by the lender or October 26, 2007 and is secured by substantially all of the assets of REX. If the lender were to demand repayment and REX were unable to access funds for repayment, REX could lose all the collateral securing the REX Note.

Natural gas and oil reserves are depleting assets and the failure to replace our reserves would adversely affect our production and cash flows.

Our future natural gas and oil production depends on our success in finding or acquiring new reserves. If we fail to replace reserves, our level of production and cash flows would be adversely impacted. Production from natural gas and oil properties decline as reserves are depleted, with the rate of decline depending on reservoir characteristics. Our total proved reserves will decline as reserves are produced unless we conduct other successful exploration and development activities or acquire properties containing proved reserves, or both. Further, the majority of our reserves are proved developed producing. Accordingly, we do not have significant opportunities to increase our production from our existing proved reserves. Our ability to make the necessary capital investment to maintain or expand our asset base of natural gas and oil reserves would be impaired to the extent cash flow from operations is reduced and external sources of capital become limited or unavailable. We may not be successful in exploring for, developing or acquiring additional reserves. If we are not successful, our future production and revenues will be adversely affected.

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Reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may turn out to be inaccurate. Any material inaccuracies in these reserve estimates or underlying assumptions could materially affect the quantities and present values of our reserves.

The process of estimating natural gas and oil reserves is complex. It requires interpretations of available technical data and various assumptions, including assumptions relating to economic factors. Any significant inaccuracies in these interpretations or assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves shown in this report.

In order to prepare these estimates, our independent third party petroleum engineer must project production rates and timing of development expenditures as well as analyze available geological, geophysical, production and engineering data, and the extent, quality and reliability of this data can vary. The process also requires economic assumptions relating to matters such as natural gas and oil prices, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures, taxes and availability of funds. Therefore, estimates of natural gas and oil reserves are inherently imprecise.

Actual future production, natural gas and oil prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable natural gas and oil reserves most likely will vary from our estimates. Any significant variance could materially affect the estimated quantities and pre-tax net present value of reserves shown in this report. In addition, estimates of our proved reserves may be adjusted to reflect production history, results of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas and oil prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Some of the producing wells included in our reserve report have produced for a relatively short period of time. Because some of our reserve estimates are not based on a lengthy production history and are calculated using volumetric analysis, these estimates are less reliable than estimates based on a more lengthy production history.

You should not assume that the pre-tax net present value of our proved reserves prepared in accordance with SEC guidelines referred to in this report is the current market value of our estimated natural gas and oil reserves. We base the pre-tax net present value of future net cash flows from our proved reserves on prices and costs on the date of the estimate. Actual future prices, costs, taxes and the volume of produced reserves may differ materially from those used in the pre-tax net present value estimate.

The proven reserves assigned to our Dutch and Mary Rose discovery in particular have only one producing well bore that as of March 31, 2007, had only 2 months of production history. Reserve assessments based on only one well bore with limited production history are subject to greater risk of downward revision than multiple well bores from a mature producing reservoir.

We rely on the accuracy of the estimates in the reservoir engineering reports provided to us by our outside engineers.

We have no in house reservoir engineering capability, and therefore rely on the accuracy of the periodic reservoir reports provided to us by our independent third party reservoir engineers. If those reports prove to be inaccurate, our financial reports could have material misstatements. Further, we use the reports of our independent reservoir engineers in our financial planning. If the reports of the outside reservoir engineers prove to be inaccurate, we may make misjudgments in our financial planning.

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Exploration is a high risk activity, and our participation in drilling activities may not be successful.

Our future success will largely depend on the success of our exploration drilling program. Participation in exploration drilling activities involves numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive natural gas or oil reservoirs will be discovered. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain, and drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, including:

Unexpected drilling conditions.

Blowouts, fires or explosions with resultant injury, death or environmental damage.

Pressure or irregularities in formations.

Equipment failures or accidents.

Tropical storms, hurricanes and other adverse weather conditions.

Compliance with governmental requirements and laws, present and future.

Shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment.

Our turnkey drilling contracts reverting to a day rate contract which would significantly increase the cost and risk to the Company. Even when properly used and interpreted, 3-D seismic data and visualization techniques are only tools used to assist geoscientists in identifying subsurface structures and hydrocarbon indicators. They do not allow the interpreter to know conclusively if hydrocarbons are present or economically producible. Poor results from our drilling activities would materially and adversely affect our future cash flows and results of operations.

In addition, as a successful efforts company, we choose to account for unsuccessful exploration efforts (the drilling of dry holes) and seismic costs as a current expense of operations, which immediately impacts our earnings. Significant expensed exploration charges in any period would materially adversely affect our earnings for that period and cause our earnings to be volatile from period to period.

The natural gas and oil business involves many operating risks that can cause substantial losses.

The natural gas and oil business involves a variety of operating risks, including:

Blowouts, fires and explosions.

Surface cratering.

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Uncontrollable flows of underground natural gas, oil or formation water.

Natural disasters.

Pipe and cement failures.

Casing collapses.

Stuck drilling and service tools.

Abnormal pressure formations.

Environmental hazards such as natural gas leaks, oil spills, pipeline ruptures or discharges of toxic gases.
If any of these events occur, we could incur substantial losses as a result of:

Injury or loss of life.

Severe damage to and destruction of property, natural resources or equipment.

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Pollution and other environmental damage.

Clean-up responsibilities.

Regulatory investigations and penalties.

Suspension of our operations or repairs necessary to resume operations.

Offshore operations are subject to a variety of operating risks peculiar to the marine environment, such as capsizing and collisions. In addition, offshore operations, and in some instances, operations along the Gulf Coast, are subject to damage or loss from hurricanes or other adverse weather conditions. These conditions can cause substantial damage to facilities and interrupt production. As a result, we could incur substantial liabilities that could reduce the funds available for exploration, development or leasehold acquisitions, or result in loss of properties.

If we were to experience any of these problems, it could affect well bores, platforms, gathering systems and processing facilities, any one of which could adversely affect our ability to conduct operations. In accordance with customary industry practices, we maintain insurance against some, but not all, of these risks. Losses could occur for uninsurable or uninsured risks or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage. We may not be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates we consider reasonable, and particular types of coverage may not be available. An event that is not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Not hedging our production may result in losses.

Due to the significant volatility in natural gas prices and the potential risk of significant hedging losses if our production should be shut-in during a period when NYMEX natural gas prices increase, our policy is to hedge only through the purchase of puts. By not hedging our production, we may be more adversely affected by declines in natural gas and oil prices than our competitors who engage in hedging arrangements.

Our ability to market our natural gas and oil may be impaired by capacity constraints on the gathering systems, pipelines and processing plants that transport and process our natural gas and oil.

All of our natural gas and oil is transported through gathering systems, pipelines and processing plants, and in some cases offshore platforms, which we do not own. Transportation capacity on gathering system pipelines and platforms is occasionally limited and at times unavailable due to repairs or improvements being made to these facilities or due to capacity being utilized by other natural gas or oil shippers that may have priority transportation agreements. If the gathering systems, processing plants, platforms or our transportation capacity is materially restricted or is unavailable in the future, our ability to market our natural gas or oil could be impaired and cash flow from the affected properties could be reduced, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have no assurance of title to our leased interests.

Our practice in acquiring exploration leases or undivided interests in natural gas and oil leases is to not incur the expense of retaining title lawyers to examine the title to the mineral interest prior to executing the lease. Instead, we rely upon the judgment of our alliance partners to perform the field work in examining records in the appropriate governmental, county or parish clerk's office before leasing a specific mineral interest. This practice is widely followed in the

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industry. Prior to the drilling of an exploration well the operator of the well will typically obtain a preliminary title review of the drillsite lease and/or spacing unit within which the proposed well is to be drilled to identify any obvious deficiencies in title to the well and, if there are deficiencies, to identify measures necessary to cure those defects to the extent reasonably possible. We have no assurance, however, that any such deficiencies have been cured by the operator of any such wells. It does happen, from time to time, that the examination made by title lawyers reveals that the lease or leases are invalid, having been purchased in error from a person who is not the rightful owner of the mineral interest desired. In these circumstances, we may not be able to proceed with our exploration and development of the lease site or may incur costs to remedy a defect. It may also happen, from time to time, that the operator may elect to proceed with a well despite defects to the title identified in the preliminary title opinion.

Competition in the natural gas and oil industry is intense, and we are smaller and have a more limited operating history than most of our competitors.

We compete with a broad range of natural gas and oil companies in our exploration and property acquisition activities. We also compete for the equipment and labor required to operate and to develop these properties. Most of our competitors have substantially greater financial resources than we do. These competitors may be able to pay more for exploratory prospects and productive natural gas and oil properties. Further, they may be able to evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than we can. Our ability to explore for natural gas and oil and to acquire additional properties in the future will depend on our ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment. In addition, most of our competitors have been operating for a much longer time than we have and have substantially larger staffs. We may not be able to compete effectively with these companies or in such a highly competitive environment.

We are subject to complex laws and regulations, including environmental regulations that can adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of doing business.

Our operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the operation and maintenance of our facilities and the discharge of materials into the environment. Failure to comply with such rules and regulations could result in substantial penalties and have an adverse effect on us. These laws and regulations may:

Require that we obtain permits before commencing drilling.

Restrict the substances that can be released into the environment in connection with drilling and production activities.

Limit or prohibit drilling activities on protected areas, such as wetlands or wilderness areas.

Require remedial measures to mitigate pollution from former operations, such as plugging abandoned wells.

Under these laws and regulations, we could be liable for personal injury and clean-up costs and other environmental and property damages, as well as administrative, civil and criminal penalties. We maintain only limited insurance coverage for sudden and accidental environmental damages. Accordingly, we may be subject to liability, or we may be required to cease production from properties in the event of environmental damages. These laws and regulations have been changed frequently in the past. In general, these changes have imposed more stringent requirements that increase operating costs or require capital expenditures in order to remain in

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compliance. It is also possible that unanticipated factual developments could cause us to make environmental expenditures that are significantly different from those we currently expect. Existing laws and regulations could be changed and any such changes could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We cannot control the activities on properties we do not operate.

Other companies currently operate properties in which we have an interest. As a result, we have a limited ability to exercise influence over operations for these properties or their associated costs. Our dependence on the operator and other working interest owners for these projects and our limited ability to influence operations and associated costs could materially adversely affect the realization of our targeted returns on capital in drilling or acquisition activities. The success and timing of our drilling and development activities on properties operated by others therefore depend upon a number of factors that are outside of our control, including:

Timing and amount of capital expenditures.

The operator's expertise and financial resources.

Approval of other participants in drilling wells.

Selection of technology.

Acquisition prospects are difficult to assess and may pose additional risks to our operations.

We expect to evaluate and, where appropriate, pursue acquisition opportunities on terms our management considers favorable. The successful acquisition of natural gas and oil properties requires an assessment of:

Recoverable reserves.

Exploration potential.

Future natural gas and oil prices.

Operating costs.

Potential environmental and other liabilities and other factors.

Permitting and other environmental authorizations required for our operations.

In connection with such an assessment, we would expect to perform a review of the subject properties that we believe to be generally consistent with industry practices. Nonetheless, the resulting conclusions are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain, and such an assessment may not reveal all existing or potential problems, nor will it necessarily permit a buyer to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to fully assess their merits and deficiencies. Inspections may not always be performed on every platform or well, and structural and environmental problems are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken.

Future acquisitions could pose additional risks to our operations and financial results, including:

Problems integrating the purchased operations, personnel or technologies.

Unanticipated costs.

Diversion of resources and management attention from our exploration business.

Entry into regions or markets in which we have limited or no prior experience.

Potential loss of key employees, particularly those of the acquired organization.

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Anti-takeover provisions of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law could adversely effect a potential acquisition by third parties that may ultimately be in the financial interests of our stockholders.

Our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals. These provisions could have the effect of inhibiting fluctuations in the market price of our common stock that could result from actual or rumored takeover attempts, preventing changes in our management or limiting the price that investors may be willing to pay for shares of common stock. These provisions, among other things, authorize the board of directors to:

Designate the terms of and issue new series of preferred stock.

Limit the personal liability of directors.

Limit the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders.

Prohibit stockholder action by written consent.

Establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election of the board of directors and for proposing matters to be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

Require us to indemnify directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Impose restrictions on business combinations with some interested parties.

Our common stock is thinly traded.

Contango has approximately 16 million shares of common stock outstanding, held by approximately 120 holders of record. Directors and officers own or have voting control over approximately 3.8 million shares. Since our common stock is thinly traded, the purchase or sale of relatively small common stock positions may result in disproportionately large increases or decreases in the price of our common stock.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements made in this prospectus may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words and phrases should be, will be, believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, forecast, goal and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements and express our expectations about future events. These include such matters as:

Our financial position

Business strategy and budgets

Anticipated capital expenditures

Drilling of wells

Natural gas and oil reserves

Timing and amount of future discoveries (if any) and production of natural gas and oil

Operating costs and other expenses

Cash flow and anticipated liquidity

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Prospect development

Property acquisitions and sales

Development, construction and financing of our LNG receiving terminal

Investment in alternative energy

Although we believe the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that such expectations will occur. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from actual future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These factors include among others:

Low and/or declining prices for natural gas and oil

Natural gas and oil price volatility

The risks associated with acting as the operator in drilling deep high pressure wells in the Gulf of Mexico

The risks associated with exploration, including cost overruns and the drilling of non-economic wells or dry holes, especially in prospects in which the Company has made a large capital commitment relative to the size of the Company's capitalization structure

Availability of capital and the ability to repay indebtedness when due

Ability to raise capital to fund capital expenditures

The ability to find, acquire, market, develop and produce new natural gas and oil properties

Uncertainties in the estimation of proved reserves and in the projection of future rates of production and timing of development expenditures

Operating hazards attendant to the natural gas and oil business

Downhole drilling and completion risks that are generally not recoverable from third parties or insurance

Potential mechanical failure or under-performance of significant wells or pipeline mishaps

Weather

Availability and cost of material and equipment

Delays in anticipated start-up dates

Actions or inactions of third-party operators of our properties

Ability to find and retain skilled personnel

Strength and financial resources of competitors

Federal and state regulatory developments and approvals

Environmental risks

Worldwide economic conditions

Ability of LNG to become a competitive energy supply in the United States

Ability to fund our LNG project, cost overruns and third party performance

Successful commercialization of alternative energy technologies

You should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements in this prospectus, as they speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. See the information under the heading "Risk Factors" referred to on page 2 of this prospectus for some of the important factors that could affect our financial performance or could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates contained in forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the shares covered by this prospectus. The selling stockholders who sell their shares will receive all of the net proceeds from the sale of such shares. The selling stockholders will not pay any of the expenses incurred in connection with the registration of the shares, but they will pay all commissions, discounts, and other compensation to any securities broker-dealers through whom they sell any of the shares.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table lists the names of the selling stockholders, the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by each selling stockholder on September 7, 2007, the number of shares which may be offered for sale by this prospectus, the number of shares of common stock to be owned by each selling stockholder upon completion of the offering, and the percentage of total shares of our common stock to be owned by each selling stockholder upon completion of the offering. Because the selling stockholders may offer all, some or none of their common stock, we cannot provide a definitive estimate as to the number of shares that will be held by the selling stockholders after the offering.

Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, beneficial ownership includes shares over which the named stockholder exercises voting and/or investment control. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes below, we believe that the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned, subject to applicable community property laws. The information with respect to beneficial ownership of common stock held by each person is based upon record ownership data provided by our transfer agent, information as supplied or confirmed by the selling stockholders, statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or our actual knowledge. Information in the footnotes regarding persons with voting and investment control over the shares is based solely upon information provided by the selling stockholders. Except as noted in the footnotes to the table below, within the last three years, none of the selling stockholders have held any position with us or entered into any material relationships with us.

Selling Stockholders	Shares	Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering(1)		
	Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering(2)	Shares Being Offered(3)	Number	Percent
RCH Energy Opportunity Fund II, L.P. (4)	306,157	263,157	43,000	*
The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company (5)	131,578	131,578		
Palo Alto Global Energy Master Fund, L.P. (6)	131,578	131,578		
West Coast Opportunity Fund LLC (7)	131,578	131,578		
Ironman Energy Master Fund, L.P. (8)	93,947	78,947	15,000	*
BlackGold Capital Partners (QP) LP (9)	26,315	26,315		
Premium Series PCC Limited (10)	26,315	26,315		

* Less than 1%

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- (1) Assumes all of the shares covered by this prospectus are sold.
- (2) Share amounts reflect rounding down of fractional common stock issuable to each selling stockholder upon conversion of their securities.
- (3) All shares owned by the selling stockholders will be received upon conversion of shares of Series E preferred stock issued in a private offering pursuant to a securities purchase agreement dated May 11, 2007. All such Series E preferred stock is immediately convertible into our common stock at a conversion price of \$38.00 per share.
- (4) Robert Raymond, sole member of RR Advisors, LLC, the ultimate general partner and investment advisor to RCH Energy Opportunity Fund II, L.P., has sole voting and dispositive power over the shares held by RCH Energy Opportunity Fund II, L.P. The shares beneficially owned prior to offering include 28,000 shares held by Crow Public Securities, LP and 15,000 shares held by RR Advisors, LLC. Robert Raymond has voting and investment control over the shares held by Crow Public Securities, LP and RR Advisors, LLC.
- (5) Northwestern Investment Management Company, LLC (NIMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, is the investment advisor to The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company with respect to these shares. NIMC may therefore be deemed to be an indirect beneficial owner with shared voting and investment power with respect to such shares. Jerome R. Baier is a portfolio manager for NIMC and manages the portfolio which holds the shares and has shared voting and investment power with respect to such shares.
- (6) William L. Edwards, as the owner of Palo Alto Investors, Inc., the manager of Palo Alto Global Energy Master Fund, L.P., has voting and investment control over the shares held by Palo Alto Global Energy Master Fund, L.P.
- (7) Paul Orfalea, Lance Helfert, Atticus Lowe, Jacques Soiret and James Warren, as shareholders of West Coast Asset Management, Inc., the managing member of West Coast Opportunity Fund LLC, have voting and investment control over the shares held by West Coast Opportunity Fund LLC.
- (8) G. Bryan Dutt has voting and investment control over the shares held by Ironman Energy Master Fund, L.P.
- (9) Erik Dybesland and Adam Flikerski, the general partners of BlackGold Capital Partners (QP) LP, have voting and investment control over the shares held by BlackGold Capital Partners (QP) LP.
- (10) Erik Dybesland and Adam Flikerski, the general partners of Premium Series PCC Limited, have voting and investment control over the shares held by Premium Series PCC Limited.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders, or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest may offer their shares of common stock from time to time directly to one or more purchasers (including pledgees) or through brokers, dealers or underwriters who may act solely as agents or may acquire shares of common stock as principals, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, at negotiated prices, or at fixed prices, which may be changed. One or more of the following methods may be used to effect the distribution of the shares of common stock:

Ordinary brokers transactions, which may include long or short sales

Transactions involving cross or block trades or otherwise on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the common stock may be listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market or in any other market for the common stock

Purchases by brokers, dealers or underwriters as principals and resale by such purchasers for their own accounts pursuant to this prospectus

At the market to or through market makers or into an existing