Eucalyptus (viz. *E. camaldulensis*, *E. citriodora*, *E. crebra*, *E. hybrid* and *E. paniculata*) were tried at Vasad (Gujarat) to study their comparative performance for fuelwood production in ravine lands by using randomised block design with four replications and planting at a distance of 2m x 2m. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* gave significantly better height and diameter growth than the other four species, there being no significant difference in between them. *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. hybrid* (Mysore Gum) and *E. camaldulensis* gave significantly better survival percentage than *E. citriodora* and *E. paniculata*. At the age of 5 years, *E. camaldulensis* gave a mean annual increment of 10.33 m$^3$/ha of fuel wood thus qualifying one of the fast growing species and providing a gross income of Rs. 1,808/ha against the cost of formation of Rs. 400/ha while the other four species produced much lower yields.