Abstract: A Gallai coloring of a complete graph is an edge-coloring such that no triangle has all its edges colored differently. A Gallai $k$-coloring is a Gallai coloring that uses $k$ colors. Given a graph $H$ and an integer $k \geq 1$, the Gallai-Ramsey number $GR_k(H)$ is defined to be the minimum integer $n$ such that every Gallai $k$-coloring of the edges of $K_n$ contains a monochromatic copy of $H$. In this talk, I will present our recent results on Gallai-Ramsey numbers for some graphs with chromatic number three such as $\hat{K}_m$ for $m \geq 2$, where $\hat{K}_m$ is a kipas with $m + 1$ vertices obtained from the join of $K_1$ and $P_m$, and a class of graphs with five vertices, denoted by $\mathcal{H}$. We first study the general lower bound of such graphs and propose a conjecture for the exact value of $GR_k(\hat{K}_m)$. Then we give a unified proof to determine the Gallai-Ramsey numbers for many graphs in $\mathcal{H}$ and obtain the exact value of $GR_k(\hat{K}_4)$ for all $k \geq 1$. Our outcomes not only indicate that the conjecture on $GR_k(\hat{K}_m)$ is true for $m = 4$, but also imply several results on $GR_k(H)$ for some $H \in \mathcal{H}$ which are proved individually in different papers.