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# Penn's Woods Ike

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October 2020

Pennsylvania IWLA Newsletter

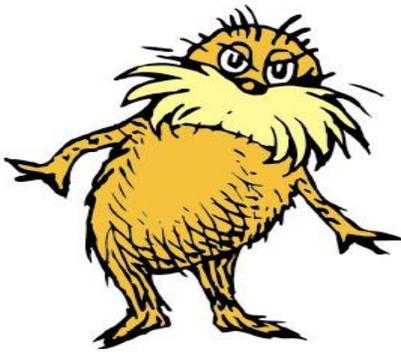
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## Let Us Speak For Nature

By John Detisch



The Lorax is a Dr. Seuss character who speaks for the trees because the trees have no tongues. The first issue of the Penn's Woods IKE talks about the trees and projects that two

of our chapters – Franklin and Allegheny County – are planning or have underway to promote tree planting. In both chapters you see an opportunity to connect spaces to improve mammals, bird or fish habitat. We've also included an audio conversation with Jason Beale from Penn State and Lia Cheek from the Endangered Species Coalition about House Resolution 670 concerning the development of wildlife corridors in Pennsylvania. The Harry Enstrom Chapter in southwestern PA is reporting their efforts to improve drinking water quality. Their article demonstrates how clean water affects us all. Finally, we salute Don Robertson, the outgoing Division President from our York Chapter.

We hope to bring information about IKEs in Pennsylvania and the good work they are doing in their communities and throughout the state. There are many reasons why we joined the Izaak Walton League: use of rifle, pistol and archery ranges; lakes or streams stocked with trophy fish; the comradeship of monthly dinners and meetings; and/or a local ecological issue or environmental concern. For all of us it includes the league's mission "to conserve, restore, and promote the

sustainable use and enjoyment of our natural resources, including soil, air, woods, water and wildlife." The role of the Division is to advocate and educate members and stakeholders—our fellow Pennsylvanians—concerning issues that affect our mission. We hope the Quarterly Penn's Woods IKE will be one of the ways the Division will be the tongue for Pennsylvania's natural resources.

This Newsletter will be sent to active members who have an email address listed on the National Izaak Walton League's website. If you know of someone who would like to receive the newsletter, please forward their email to [iwlapadivision@gmail.com](mailto:iwlapadivision@gmail.com) or make a copy and pass it on. We would like to hear from you so send your comments to [iwlapadivision@gmail.com](mailto:iwlapadivision@gmail.com). IKEs are always doing something—let us know by emailing a note or pictures.

We can and should enjoy our ranges, our property, lakes and streams, and our dinners but we should also remember to follow the parting words of the Lorax: "Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot nothing is going to get better, it's not." We hope to hear what you care about so we can be a voice for Pennsylvania's environment.

Looking for an opportunity to excel? The PA Division is looking for members to help with our: Clean Water Program, Finance Committee, and/or Legislative Action. We can grow our committees as we take on more action issues. What issues would you like to see our Division take on?

# Trees, Some Food for Thought

By Ken Yonek, Izaak Walton League of America, Harry Enstrom Chapter

“I think that I shall never see  
A poem as lovely as a tree.”

Those are the first two lines of the poem “Trees” written by American poet Joyce Kilmer in 1913. For some, the poem reads a bit syrupy. But those two lines popped into my head as soon as I started thinking about this article. So there’s that. And although he’s not considered an American poet among the ranks of Thoreau, Longfellow, or Robert Frost, at the time he was considered the leading Roman Catholic poet and lecturer of his generation. And it’s hard to tell how his talent might have developed because he enlisted in the New York National Guard and gave his life at the Second Battle of the Marne in 1918 at the age of 31. So there’s that too.

Thinking of trees and looking at some current trends, it almost feels as if we’re coming full circle. How do I mean? Well, when William Penn was granted a charter establishing Pennsylvania in 1681, about 90% of the province was covered by forest. Over the next 200 years much of the forest land was cleared for farming, lumber and raw materials for manufacturing. At the peak of land clearing in the 1890’s, about two thirds of the state was cleared. By the end of the 1920’s, the area of forest land in Pennsylvania was reduced to 11 million acres. “Penn’s Woods” had become “Penn’s Tree Stumps and Eroded Hillsides.” But during the Great Depression, forest-dependent industries such as leather tanning, wood chemical manufacturing, charcoaling, and sawmilling collapsed. Farmland was abandoned. Mother Nature began reclaiming the abandoned ground and the forests began a slow recovery. Today forests cover more than 17 million acres in Pennsylvania, or about 60% of the state’s land area. Although we seem to be “coming full circle,” we haven’t arrived at the end-point yet by any means. There are a number of programs in place to encourage the continued development of the state’s tree population. Let’s look at just some of them.

In 2016, the state launched “Pennsylvania’s Clean Water Blueprint,” which called for about 96,000 acres of new streamside forests, or riparian forest buffers to be planted. This meant planting about 8.5 million trees on key locations in cities, on farms and on abandoned mine land. By 2018 this had grown into the “Keystone 10 Million Trees Partnership,” a collaboration of various

governmental agencies, conservation organizations, outdoors enthusiasts, businesses, and citizens. This partnership established the goal to facilitate the planting of 10 million new trees in key areas in Pennsylvania by the end of 2025. And although they are referred to as riparian forest buffers they are hardly going to be ‘tree plantings in the woods in the middle of nowhere.’ Indeed, very diverse planting targets are envisioned. In some regions of the state, e.g. the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, agricultural runoff is contributing to high nutrient loads, algal blooms, and dead zones in the Bay. So, the “Partnership will emphasize and encourage accelerating the number of buffers alongside streams, particularly alongside farmland.” Why farmland? According to Maryland studies, riparian forest buffers can reduce the amount of nitrogen by 90% and phosphorus by 80% from runoff. “Diverse planting targets” also means planting trees in an urban/suburban setting where they provide many additional benefits. They provide cooling shade which can reduce air conditioning costs while making streets more attractive to shoppers, and as community gathering places. The cooling shade reduces the expansion and contraction of asphalt resulting in longer pavement life. Tree-lined streets are shown to slow down vehicular traffic. They absorb some of the air pollutants coming off of street traffic. But they can also act to improve stream water quality.

There are huge differences in runoff when precipitation falls on undeveloped vs. developed land covered with impervious surfaces. When rain falls on ground with natural cover only 10% goes to runoff into surface waterways but, when it falls on landscapes of 75% impervious cover (e.g. hard paved surfaces), a whopping 55% ends up as runoff to waterways. This is a major source of pollutants to our rivers and streams. And whether trees are planted in an urban, suburban, or rural setting they provide similar benefits simply by intercepting precipitation; slowing down the rainfall to allow more absorption into the soil; then absorbing it from the soil, and incorporating some while transpiring the rest back into the air.

- \* A tree canopy can intercept from 10-40% of the rainfall depending on species, time of year, and precipitation rates per storm event.
- \* This can range from 500-700 gals/year for a mature deciduous tree and to up to 4,000 gals/year for a mature evergreen.
- \* Some of this intercepted rainfall will fall more slowly to the ground where it can infiltrate into the soil while the rest will be trapped in the foliage and eventually evaporate back into the air.
- \* A healthy 100 foot tall tree can absorb up to 11,000 gallons of water from the soil and release it into the air as oxygen and water vapor in a single year.

When these trees and shrubs are planted along a stream bank they can provide many additional benefits:

- \* Shade and cool the water
- \* Improve the habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates
- \* Trap sediment, nutrients, and pollutants before they reach the stream
- \* Slow down runoff which can help to control flooding and recharge ground waters
- \* Improve the habitat for other wildlife

With all of these benefits, and in support of the "Keystone 10 Million Trees Partnership," grant funds for riparian buffers are available for Pennsylvanians from:

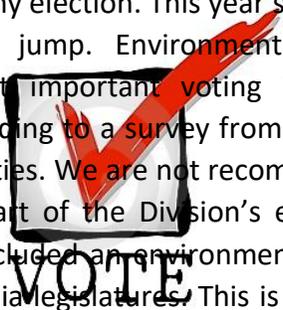
- \* PA DEP - "Growing Greener Grants"
- \* PA DCNR - "Riparian Forest Buffer Grant Programs"

In addition, grant funds for streamside improvement projects have, in past, been available from:

- \* Pennsylvania American Water Environmental Grant Program
- \* The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy

\* \* \*

Environmental causes are not major voter considerations during any election. This year's election, however, has seen a jump. Environmental issues became the 11<sup>th</sup> most important voting issue for registered voters, according to a survey from Yale and George Mason Universities. We are not recommending how to vote but, as part of the Division's education responsibility, we've included an environmental score card for our Pennsylvania legislatures. This is from the League of Conservation Voters:



<http://scorecard.lcv.org/?emci=0a93dff9-9364-ea11-a94c-00155d03b5dd&ceid=202288>

- \* PA DEP grants under the Environmental Stewardship and Watershed Protection Act
- \* The Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds
- \* Healthy Watershed Consortium Grants

In short, there are many potential sources of grant funds for riparian buffers and watershed improvements. It's a continuously evolving list so I'd recommend to start by contacting your county conservation district office for help and guidance.

I want to wrap up with a shout-out to one fantastic program. In July I joined a webinar on wildlife corridors which included a presentation by the Conservation District Watershed Specialist about a program in Crawford County, PA. This program, called the "Crawford County Riparian Restoration Program," was started by a school teacher in the year 2000 and eventually became managed by the Crawford County Conservation District. Since the start in 2000 they have completed over 120 projects and planted greater than 80,000 trees. Eventually, every school district in Crawford County was bought into the program with the participation of about 4,500 high school and middle school students. Well done Crawford County!

The last Power Point slide from the above presentation was one on statement of purpose. I thought it made for a good finish so here it is:

Final Thoughts - "These are not just service projects tapping into free labor, and they are not just about teaching biology or ecology. They are about fostering a stewardship ethic and a sense of ownership of our resources in our future generation."

# Franklin—A Path for Wildlife

By Mike Kusko, Izaak Walton League of American, Franklin County Chapter



The Franklin County Chapter sits on 25 acres along the east branch of the Conococheague Creek, and the property is open to the public for a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits. About half of the property is tree covered, while the rest is mowed lawn. Our property connects to the continuous tree border along the creek, but is mostly surrounded by crop fields. In 2013 with the initial discussion of reducing our mowed portion of the property we saw an opportunity to improve the wildlife habitat by widening the forested riparian buffer along the creek. Over the past eight years, we have planted 557 native trees and shrubs. We have also installed 530 tree shelters and 1,440 feet of fencing as protection from browsing. This expanded the wildlife corridor along the creek.

In our planting, we focused on native species - Swamp White Oak, Sycamore, River Birch, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Chinquapin Oak, Bur Oak, Willow, Yellow Poplar, Hackberry, Persimmon, Shell Bark Hickory,

Elm, Honey Locust, Bald Cypress, Dawn Redwood, White Spruce, Basswood, Black Walnut, Pin Oak, Flowering Dogwood, Redbud, and Norway Spruce. Shrub species included Spice Bush, Silky Dogwood, Elderberry, Arrow-wood Viburnum, Winterberry, Black Chokeberry, and Button Bush. These trees and shrubs were chosen for their suitability to the site (primarily riparian species) and value for wildlife.

This effort would not have been possible without financial assistance, as our small chapter has a limited budget. The following funding sources were instrumental in making the plantings possible:

- \$7,100 - Receipt from the sale of timber (dead and dying white ash) on the property.
- \$10,800 - A grant from the CSX Corporation through their Trees for Tracks Initiative.
- \$7,300 - Grants through the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry from the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy.

The plantings have become a community effort with two Boy Scout troops, volunteers from the general public, and forestry students from the Penn State Mont Alto campus all assisting chapter members. It all adds up to a lot of success with the plantings. Survival rates have been very high with a minimum of replanting necessary. We gratefully acknowledge the help of all those who made these plantings possible. Our plans for the future call for additional plantings and the maintenance of past plantings.

# Allegheny—the Urban Forest

By Sanford Leuba, Izaak Walton League of America, Allegheny County Chapter

Our Allegheny Chapter is leading the way in the western part of the state looking for funding to support our stewardship of wildlife, soil, and air and to have a positive effect on climate change. The plan to do this includes restoring lands to native meadows composed of native grasses and forbs for pollinators and to help connect the native habitats throughout the county. The Chapter envisions these projects as exemplary model projects, which will showcase what can be done in southwest Pennsylvania with native habitat restoration, and will hopefully create the standard that may encourage and stimulate similar initiatives of public - private collaboration and development at other potential sites throughout the county.

The plan includes numerous plantings of Quaking Aspen (*Populus Tremuloides*) to improve American Woodcock (*Scolopax Minor*) habitat, (with fencing or caging to protect from deer browse), White Spruce (*Picea Glauca*) for wildlife cover, Northern Bayberry (*Myrica Pensylvanica*) for native habitat and American Hophornbeam (*Ostrya Virginiana*) to create understory trees in woods currently without native understory due to high deer browsing pressure.

The Allegheny Chapter of the Izaak Walton League located in Allegheny County is our only urban chapter in Pennsylvania. The county, home to 1.2 million people, is separated into numerous residential sections: one-third of its population lives in the city of Pittsburgh, and two-thirds in the surrounding areas, in general, the area has only small and isolated undeveloped habitats suitable for native plants and animals. The hilly and steep topography typical of much of Allegheny County has left many places where houses cannot be built, and these may provide excellent spaces for encouraging the growth of native grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees. Presently, however, these areas are dominated by nonnative invasive species such as tree of heaven, multiflora rose, Amur honeysuckle, privet, autumn olive, Japanese knotweed, Japanese barberry, Japanese stiltgrass, garlic mustard, mile-a-minute and other non-native species that grow extremely well and, in the process, have displaced large tracts of native plants. These nonnative invasive plants do not support native pollinating insects and birds. The restoration projects will take place on three tracts of land distributed throughout

Allegheny County. The tracts range from 15 to 17 acres in size, and so are large enough to have ecological significance, yet small enough to be manageable under the stewardship of each Allegheny County IWLA chapter member. Each multi-acre tract has 1-4 acres of open fields with potential to be restored as native meadows composed of native grasses and forbs that will greatly benefit native insect pollinators, birds, small mammals, reptiles and amphibians. A second step will include the planting of two groves of Quaking Aspen on different properties for the purpose of establishing successional habitat patches for animals like American woodcock, a bird that has steadily decreased (at a rate of 1 to 2 percent per year) over the last quarter century. This decline has been attributed, in part, to the loss of young forest and shrub habitat in the eastern United States. In addition to planting the Aspens, we plan to maintain small clearings for the spectacular early spring aerial courtship of these birds. A third step in the plan is to plant White Spruce and Northern Bayberry as perimeter shrubs for wildlife cover and food. The evergreen trees will provide important cover for nesting birds, as well as food for birds and other wildlife in winter. Birds commonly associated with Bayberry include the American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Flicker, and the Yellow-rumped Warbler.

In the fourth step we plan to plant American Hophornbeam to create a native understory of trees for other forms of wildlife. Birds commonly attracted to Hophornbeam include American Goldfinch, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Ruby Throated Hummingbird.

The Allegheny County chapter envisions these projects will showcase what can be done in Southwestern Pennsylvania with native habitat restoration, and will hopefully encourage and stimulate similar initiatives of public-private collaboration and development at other potential sites throughout the County.

The Allegheny Chapter is our youngest chapter in the state and one of the youngest in the national organization. They have hit the ground running trying to put action to the words of our mission "To conserve, restore and promote the sustainable use and enjoyment of our natural resources, including soil, air, woods, water, and wildlife. " A job of the Division is to help them find the funding for this project.

# Interview with Past President Robertson

By Bill Stone, Izaak Walton League of America, York Chapter



Don Robertson of the York Chapter just finished his fourth two-year term as President of the Pennsylvania Division. Bill

Stone from the York Chapter and the division secretary sat down with Don and asked about his time as an IKE.

We had just cut some brush and a tree that had fallen across one of our chapter's "hiking trails." The weather was hot and muggy, but we found a shady spot to sit and relax. I asked Don when he got involved with the league and why. Don said he joined the York Chapter in 1998 after attending a York Chapter Outdoor Expo. The emphasis was on hunting and fishing which he enjoys. It was only later that he found that the Izaak Walton League was also about conservation. I asked how he got involved with the division. Don said about two years after joining the chapter he started to play an active role first on the trout committee and, as time progressed, he took on roles with the legislative, traps, and archery committees, and then the Envirothon. He attended his first division meeting to oppose the idea of a dues increase.

It was then he realized the size and magnitude of the division, and the national organization. Don said at that time, there were a number of state chapters covering the state, and a large number of interesting and concerned folks. He decided to get "more involved," especially with the state division. As President, Don felt his major contributions were getting more members involved in state conservation, and to place more

emphasis on environmental legislation and regulations that affected the whole state. We know Don is an active voice in Harrisburg, working as an advocate and to educate our legislators on environmental issues. Don stated he has talked to chapters about recognizing their members who put forth a little more than most members. He mentioned there are a number of awards the league has for recognition, and he has urged the chapters to take advantage of these.

I asked him what he saw for the future of the league. He stated the need to get more folks involved. We were sitting near the chapter's archery practice butts in the shade, when a member drove up, got out of his vehicle with his bow and other equipment, and walked over to the targets and started to shoot. We walked over to ask the member if he saw a need to improve the butts. After several minutes, telling us about himself and his family's interest in archery, Don started talking to him about getting more involved with the archery committee.

Don said he thought the league, the division and chapters needed to look at Facebook, Zoom and other methods to keep folks Informed and active. He thinks the future for the league is bright, and we have a great opportunity to gather new blood and get more folks interested. We were still sitting in the shade where it was hot and muggy, so we decided to call it a day.

With members like Don, and hundreds of similar members in our division, I believe we are in good shape.

Don is currently the Division Vice President and continues to be active in watching over Pennsylvania environmental legislation. When not in Harrisburg, we can find him organizing and running the Winter Seafood Dinners (a big chapter fundraiser), or spending a lot of time at the chapter cutting brush in the archery course, the hiking trails, and along the roadways.

# What's in your water? Do you know, do you care; well you should on both accounts!

By Dallas Slagle, Izaak Walton League of America, Harry Enstrom Chapter

The Harry Enstrom Chapter investigated the water quality along the Monongahela River—the lifeblood for drinking water in their area—from West Virginia to Clairton, Pennsylvania.

The research looked at water quality coming from water authorities and going to the taps in our homes and schools. They found there are insufficient drinking water standards or that standards don't exist at all.

Why did they take on this task? The known toxins from legacy industries like mining, agriculture, run-off, and the unknown toxins from the newest industry—fracking—have put our waterways even more at risk. The research found that there are numerous chemicals introduced into our drinking water and additional chemicals are being created by the water treatment facilities. These chemicals are extremely detrimental to the health of our local communities. The health issues include numerous cancers, liver issues, blood chemistry, fetal development, hormone disruption, and kidney harm.

The chapter took all of the data and produced a 72-page document with the goal to “Establish and Mandate Safe Drinking Water Standards for Chemicals and Toxins Insufficiently Addressed by Current State Regulations.”

Looking at various water authorities' annual reports, the chapter found established standards and readings below levels set by the World Health Organization, various states, and recommended levels by the Environmental Working Group. The result of their research is the urgent need to update the Pennsylvania drinking water standards. The chapter is in the process of talking with state legislatures, writing letter to the Editor, and reaching out to inform the stakeholders that drink this water.

The conclusion is simple: Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution must be enforced. This guarantees the citizens of Pennsylvania the right to clean air and pure water. The data clearly shows our current standards are flawed and must be changed.

You will be able to find the report on our website ([www.iwlaharryenstrom.com](http://www.iwlaharryenstrom.com)) and, if you have questions, there is a link to leave your information that will allow us to respond to your questions. This information you provide will be entered into our database.

The Harry Enstrom Chapter and Southwest Pennsylvania are not the only places where we see potential problems. We did a quick survey of the state using zip codes and looked at the Environmental Working Group (EWG), an organization that Harry Enstrom utilized in their report, to check other drinking water sources.

Zip Code 19522—we checked the Maiden Creek Township Water Authority that serves 7500 residents from a groundwater source. EWG found 16 total contaminants of which 9 exceeded EWG standards from 2012 to 2017.

Zip Code 17201—Chambersburg from the Guilford Water Authority that uses groundwater to serve 26,000 residents. The reports shows a total of 18 contaminants with 10 above the Environmental Working Group standards.

Zip Code 17042—PA American Water Company whose source is surface water. They serve 43,000 customers. EWG found 14 Total contaminants with 7 in excess of EWG stands.

Zip code 16346—Oil City serving 12,653 residents using ground water. EWG reported 10 contaminants with 7 in excess of EWG standards.

Zip Code 20878—Gaithersburg (we did travel a little out of Pennsylvania to National Headquarters). Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission serves 2,800,000 customers. Their water is from a surface source. EWG reported 13 contaminants 5 of which exceed EWG standards.

Chemicals found in excess include: Bromochloromethene, Dichloroacetic Acid Atrazine, Barium, Chlorate, Chromium, Nitrate, Radium 226 and 228, Strontium, Total Trihalomethane and Vanadium. During the surveys from 2016 to 2019, the inspected authorities were in compliance with the health-based drinking water standard.

What you should take away from this article:

- Legal does not necessarily equal safe. Getting a passing grade from the state or federal government does not mean the water meets the latest health guidelines.
- Legal limits for contaminants in tap water have not been updated in almost 20 years.

The best way to ensure clean drinking water is to keep pollution out of source water in the first place.

**Green Space for Southeast Counties** – Found on the DCNR Webpage: September 18, 2020. DCNR Secretary Cindy Adams joined trail supporters and government officials in three counties in announcing official designation of the 85-miles Schuylkill to Susquehanna Greenway as a Statewide Major Greenway.

Spanning Chester, Lancaster and Montgomery counties, the state newest greenway enables users to travel between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers.

Pennsylvania is a national leader in trail development, providing its citizens and visitors with more than 12,000 miles of trails across the commonwealth.

**Kiss the Ground** - Recent years have brought us many great books about soil health and regenerative agriculture. One of the more enlightening was 2017's "Kiss the Ground," by Josh Tickell, which recognizes the positive role that healthy soil and carbon sequestration can play as we face a rapidly changing climate.

This book now takes a giant step into the mainstream as a full-length documentary. The film features Gabe Brown, Ray Archuleta, and other farmer-consultants affiliated with the agriculture consulting group Understanding Ag, which is headed up by long-time League member and former national treasurer Walter Lynn.

[Read Understanding Ag's analysis of the film.](#)

[Watch the trailer.](#)

### **Highlights from the July 21 meeting of the Environmental Quality Board – By Duane Galensky**

In their teleconference on July 21, 2020, the EQB considered a petition to change the designation of Toms Creek in Adams and Franklin counties from high quality to exceptional value. For a HQ stream, water quality can be lowered for what's deemed necessary social or economic development, whereas an EV stream is to be protected at existing quality and not lowered. Concern was expressed that this re-designation might impact planned mine expansion and other ventures. The petition was approved 13-6, which at this stage only authorizes the DEP to conduct an investigation whether the stream meets the criteria for EV status.

There was a debate over the Air Quality Fee Schedule. The transition from coal-fired generation to natural gas has reduced revenues from the fees significantly. As a result, while the per-ton fee remains constant, an increase in the maintenance fee is proposed to sustain the program. The program is being reviewed to improve efficiency and reduce costs. The motion to adopt the final rulemaking passed 17-2.

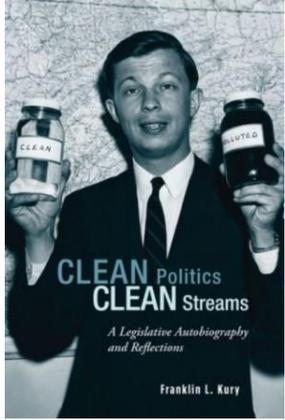
**Wildlife Corridors** - Tree planting contributes to hunting, fishing, hiking or just getting out to the outdoors. As Mike mentioned in his article about tree planting, the chapter is connecting a corridor along the Conococheague Creek. To learn more about PA efforts to create more wildlife corridors, and how they can make the outdoors more inviting for us and wildlife, listen to the Pennsylvania Legacies Blog <https://pecpa.org/pec-blog/pennsylvania-legacies-128-2/>.



# Pennsylvania Leading the Way

From the JLCC Newsletter, May 2020

In 1962 Rachel Carson wrote *Silent Spring* and opened a larger national dialogue about the relationship between people and nature and help to merge the public health and conservation movements.



One of the first to recognize the value of this strategy was elected to the House of Representatives in 1966—his name was Franklin L. Kury. It was Representative Kury (D-Montour and Northumberland Counties) that led a five-year struggle that resulted in the establishment of what

To attract voters, political figures started to incorporate current environmental messages into their campaigns. One of the first to recognize the value of this strategy was elected to the House of Representatives in 1966—his name was Franklin L. Kury. It was Representative Kury (D-

is now known as Pennsylvania's Environmental Rights Amendment (Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution). In 1971, Kury introduced House Bill 958. It proposed to add the following words to the state constitution: People have a right to clean air, pure water and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the environment. Pennsylvania's public natural systems are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come. The Constitutional Amendment was passed twice in the House and Senate by a unanimous vote. The proposed amendment to the constitution, outlining Pennsylvania's individual right to an unspoiled environment and the state's duty to care for its natural systems was approved by Pennsylvania voters by a 4 to 1 margin.