The impact of adult carabid beetles on below- and above-ground pests and fruit yield was examined in the laboratory and a two-year strawberry field study. In the laboratory, adults of *Carabus nemoralis* Muller, *Nebria brevicollis* (F.), *Pterostichus algidus* LeConte, *Pterostichus melanarius* (Illiger), and *Scaphinotus marginatus* Fischer (Coleoptera: Carabidae) consumed black vine weevil, *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (F.) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) eggs, larvae and/or pupae placed on the surface. The same five carabid species showed no impact or low removal rates of *O. sulcatus* larvae that had burrowed into the root of potted strawberry plants. In an assay with only *P. melanarius*, adults consumed *O. sulcatus* larvae placed on the soil surface more frequently than larvae buried 1.3 or 5 cm below. In a field study, the density of adult carabids, predominantly *P. melanarius*, was manipulated with augmented, exclusion, and open control plots (2 m x 2 m). Manipulating carabid density had no impact on the removal of sentinel *O. sulcatus* larvae and pupae that were buried belowground which is consistent with laboratory observations. Increasing carabid density within augmented plots led to greater removal of red clover seeds, *Trifolium pratense* L., placed on the soil surface in the first year. Decreasing carabid density within exclusion plots resulted in fewer marketable fruits compared to control plots in both years. These results suggest that certain adult carabids may have limited impact belowground, and some beneficial impacts above-ground with pest control and crop protection.